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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY VOLUMES.

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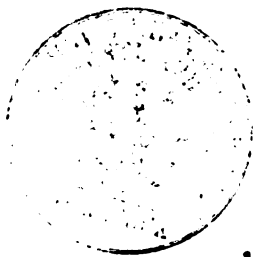
COLONIES.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; LIGHTHOUSES;
COLONIAL EXPENDITURE; CUSTOMS DUTIES;
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Session

4 February — 8 August 1851.

VOL. XXXIV.



37/5. 38

1851.



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1851.

THIRTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

COLONIES.

Capital Punishment (Colonies):

11. Return, showing how far Crimes for which Capital Punishments have been abolished in this Country are still capitally punishable in the Colonies and Dependencies of *Great Britain* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 738, Sess. 1850) - - - p. 1

Lighthouses (Colonies):

162. Statement of what Measures have been adopted respecting the Erection, Management and Superintendence of Lighthouses in the *British* Colonies and Possessions (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, No. 225, Sess. 1849, and No. 656, Sess. 1850); and, Abstract of any Returns received from the Colonies upon the Subject since 19 July 1850 - - - - - 7

Colonial Expenditure:

627. Return of the Colonial Expenditure of *Great Britain*, for the Years 1847–8 and 1848–9 - - - - - 37

Customs Duties (Colonies):

667. Return of the Duties payable under Colonial Enactments on Goods Imported into the *British* Colonies - - - - - 41

Colonial Possessions:

- [1421.] Reports made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the *British* Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally the past and present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions; transmitted with the Blue Books for the Year 1850 - - - - - 99

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (COLONIES).

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 June 1849;—*for*,

A “RETURN, showing how far **CRIMES**, for which **CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS** have been Abolished in this Country, are still **CAPITALLY PUNISHABLE** in the **COLONIES** and **DEPENDENCIES** of **GREAT BRITAIN**.”—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 738, Sess. 1850.)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
4 February 1851.

B. HAWES.

(*Mr. Ewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 February 1851.

SCHEDULE.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Number in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	COLONY.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1.	The Earl of Elgin -	17 Dec. 1850 - (238)	CANADA - -	Containing the required in- formation.	3

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

2.	Governor Sir C. A. Fitzroy.	16 May 1850 - (96)	NEW SOUTH WALES.	Containing the required in- formation.	4
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DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

3.	Governor Grey -	4 May 1850 - (31)	NEW ZEALAND -	Containing the required in- formation.	5
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A RETURN, showing how far CRIMES, for which CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS have been abolished in this Country, are still CAPITALLY PUNISHABLE in the COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES of GREAT BRITAIN.—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 738, Sess. 1850.)

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

— No. 1. —

(No. 238.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin*
to Earl *Grey*.

CANADA.

Government House, Toronto, 17 December 1850.

(Received, 7 January 1851.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 517, of the 4th September last, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a communication from the Attorney-general of Canada West, to the Provincial Secretary, with a list of the crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in the mother country, which are still capitally punishable in this colony. I have at the same time to express my regret, that owing to some irregularity, this information was not supplied at an earlier period.

No. 1.
Earl of Elgin to
Earl Grey,
17 December 1850.
12 December 1850.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Office of the Attorney-General for Upper Canada,

Government House, Toronto, 12 December 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, a list of the crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in the mother country, which are still capitally punishable in this colony. Encl. 1, in No. 2.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Baldwin*.

The Honourable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

LIST of the CRIMES for which CAPITAL PUNISHMENT has been abolished in the Mother Country, which are still Capitally Punishable in *Canada*. Encl. 2, in No. 1.

1. Piracy, at common law, by 28 Henry 8, c. 15, ss. 2, 3.
2. Rape.
3. Carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 years of age.
4. Embezzlement by officers, &c. of the Post-office, under 5 Geo. 3, c. 25, s. 17, and 7 Geo. 3, c. 50, s. 1. These Acts having been reserved as to offences committed in the North American colonies, in the Repealing Act of 1 Vict., c. 32.

NEW
SOUTH WALES.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

— No. 2. —

(No. 96.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FitzRoy to Earl Grey.

Government House, Sydney, 16 May 1850.

(Received, 4 November 1850.)

No. 2.
Governor
Sir C. A. FitzRoy
to Earl Grey,
16 May 1850.

My Lord,

29 April 1850.

IN reply to your Lordship's circular despatch dated 20th July 1849, enclosing an Order of the House of Commons for a return, showing how far crimes for which capital punishments have been abolished in the mother country, are still capitally punished in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain; I have the honour to transmit the copy of a letter from the Crown Law Officers, furnishing the required information.

I have, &c.

(signed) Chas. A. FitzRoy.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Attorney-general's Office, Sydney,
29 April 1850.

Encl. in No. 2.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th January last, calling for a return showing how far crimes, for which capital punishments have been abolished in Great Britain, are still capitally punished in the colony of New South Wales.

1. In reply, we have the honour to report, that the crimes for which capital punishments have been abolished in Great Britain, and which are still capitally punished in this colony, are, rape, and the several kinds of forgery in respect of which the punishment of death was taken away by the Act of Parliament 1 Vict., c. 84.

2. That Act abolishes capital punishment for the forgery of, or uttering, knowing the same to be forged, the following instruments:

1st. Any will, testament, codicil or testamentary writing.

2d. Any power of attorney or other authority to transfer any share or interest of or in any stock, annuity or public fund at the Bank of England or South Sea House, or at the Bank of Ireland, or to receive any dividend payable in respect of any such share or interest.

3d. Documents connected with the issue of Exchequer bills for the relief of Trinidad, British Guiana and St. Lucia.

4th. Documents connected with the compensation granted to slave-owners upon the abolition of slavery.

5th. Documents relating to the issue of Exchequer bills for the relief of Dominica.

3. Of these it is obvious that the 3d, 4th and 5th description of forgeries are such as, with reference to this colony and the present period, may be left entirely out of consideration.

4. The forgeries under the second head are such as may be committed in Australia, and would in strictness of law be punishable according to the *lex loci*; but we presume that as the offence relates only to British funds, the law of England would be followed in practice.

5. The forgery of wills, testaments, codicils and testamentary writings, is the only crime of this description which it concerned the Legislature of New South Wales to provide for the punishment of; and it being in the opinion of the Legislative Council unsafe to abolish the punishment of death for the forgery of wills, under the circumstances of the colony, the adoption of the Act 1 Vict., c. 84, was deliberately negatived by that body.

We have, &c.

(signed) J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-general.
W. M. Manning, Solicitor-general.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

DESPATCH

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

NEW
ZEALAND.

— No. 3. —

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Grey* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Auckland, 4 May 1850.

(Received, 10 October 1850.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the 20th July last, transmitting an Order of the House of Commons, requesting that a return should be furnished, showing how far crimes for which capital punishments have been abolished in Great Britain, are still capitally punishable in this colony.

In reply to this circular I have to report, that the statute book for the year 1849, has not yet reached this colony. But that in as far as regards all alterations in the laws of Great Britain relating to this subject, previously to the year 1849, there is no crime capitally punishable in New Zealand, for which capital punishment has been abolished in Great Britain.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Grey*.

No. 3.
Governor Grey
to Earl Grey,
4 May 1850.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (COLONIES).

FURTHER RETURN, showing how far CRIMES, for which CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS have been Abolished in this Country, are still CAPITALLY PUNISHABLE in the COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES of GREAT BRITAIN.—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 738, Sess. 1850.)

(*Mr. Ewart.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 February 1851.*

LIGHTHOUSES (COLONIES).

**RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1851 ;—for,**

**A “ STATEMENT of what Measures have been adopted respecting the
Erection, Management, and Superintendence of LIGHTHOUSES in the BRITISH
COLONIES and POSSESSIONS (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, No. 225,
of Session 1849, and No. 656, of Session 1850):”**

**“ And, ABSTRACT of any RETURNS received from the COLONIES upon the
Subject since the 19th day of July 1850.”**

**Admiralty, }
28 March 1851.**

**J. H. HAY,
Chief Clerk.**

(Mr. Hume.)

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 March 1851.***

No measures have been adopted with reference to the erection, management, and superintendence of Colonial Lighthouses generally, since the presentation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 656, of Session 1850; but a correspondence has taken place between the Admiralty and other departments of Government, on the subject of the establishment of Lighthouses at the following places:—Turk's Island, Alto Vela (St. Domingo), and the Island of Gozo (Mediterranean); also as to the establishment of a Beacon on Cape Race (Newfoundland).

Returns to Queries have been received from Bengal, and Van Diemen's Land, copies of which are given *verbatim* in this Return.

Admiralty, Harbour Department, }
25 March 1851.

Chas. R. D. Bethune.

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* The numbers have reference to the order in which the lights were placed in Parliamentary Paper, No. 656, of Session 1850.

QUERIES.

Locality, Construction, Characteristics, Range, &c.

- 1.—State the name and situation of the light-house or light-ship; its supposed latitude and longitude.
- 2.—Is it a coast light, leading light, harbour light, pier-head light, tide light, floating light, or temporary light for mail vessels? and is it public or private property?
- 3.—If more than one light is exhibited, state their relative position, as vertical, horizontal, triangular, &c.? whether there are two or more towers or lanterns; and if so, their distance apart and bearing from each other?
- 4.—Over what portion of the circle is the light visible? or between what bearings of the compass?
- 5.—Height in feet of the light tower from its base to the top? height of the centre of the light above high-water mark? and what distance seen in clear weather, by the naked eye, at 18 feet above the water?
- 6.—Is the light in a round or square tower, or other building? in a screw pile or common pile building? How does it stand the sea and weather? What are the dimensions of the building, diameter of the lantern, &c.? Add a drawing of the light-tower and lantern, or light-vessel, on the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot?
- 7.—Of what material is the light-tower built? How does it resist the wet? Is it painted, or coated with any other material? What the colour, or any peculiarity in the building? When first erected? or repaired or altered? If iron, how often does it require to be painted or coated? Are the walls single or double, with an air space between them? How is the tower ventilated? How kept dry in high latitudes? are stoves allowed for that purpose?
- 8.—If a leading light, state what rocks or shoals it is intended to lead clear of? and the bearing and distance of the light from them?
- 9.—If the colour of the light changes as a warning of danger, state the bearing on which the change occurs? the colour it changes from and to? and how near the line of change will lead to the danger?
- 10.—Is the light fixed? revolving? intermittent? flashing? coloured or not? if coloured, is it effected by the glass of the lantern, or by a shade to the burner?
- 11.—If a revolving light, state the time of the entire revolution of the machine? and the number of sides or faces lighted, so as to give the number of appearances in a minute?
- 12.—How often is the machine wound up? Are the revolutions regular and without jerks? Is chain or rope used to suspend the weight? Does the chain or rope break occasionally? What substitute is there in the event of accident to the chain or machinery?
- 13.—In a revolving or intermittent light, state the duration of the light on the seaman's eye? and the interval of darkness at the distance of 10 miles in clear weather?
- 14.—Is it a reflected or refracted light? What kind of reflectors or apparatus for directing or increasing the light? and for regulating the supply of oil? Also the focal distances of the reflectors or lenses? and number and kind of lamps or burners?
- 15.—At what time is the light lighted and extinguished? Is it lighted every night? Number of hours the light is exhibited during the year?
- 16.—Is there a convenient landing-place, and how far off? Is a boat attached to the station? or is there a life-boat near?
- 17.—State the horizontal distance of the foot of the tower from high and low water marks at spring tides? If on piles, what depth there is at low-water spring tides?
- 18.—What effect has a heavy sea or surf on the tower itself, on the glass of the lantern, or on the lights? Does the spray fly over the lantern?
- 19.—What is the size and thickness of the panes? Is the framing vertical or diagonal? Are there any protecting bars? Are there storm-panes, fitted with screws and pads, ready at hand in case of a pane being broken?

20.—If a light vessel, in what depth of water moored? what scope of cable? what description of moorings and anchors? and how often are the moorings sighted? what sort and size of cables? What her tonnage? How many men on board? Does she show as many balls by day as lights by night?

Internal Arrangements, Supplies, Maintenance of Light.

- 21.—By whom are the lamps and other apparatus made or supplied? Have the reflectors or lenses ever been displaced or otherwise injured? and what means were adopted to remedy the mischief?
- 22.—Number of light-keepers attached to the light? Are they resident, or how many are required to be so at a time? Is a regular watch kept? Any mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm?
- 23.—What has been the training of the keepers? Have they any other occupation, and what? What salaries are they paid, and by whom appointed?
- 24.—Have they wives or children? Are they lodged in the tower or in a separate building? Are they supplied with books? What medical aid in case of emergency? What opportunities are there of attending public worship? If none, is the service read regularly on the Sundays by the principal light-keeper?
- 25.—Do they keep any journal of proceedings? and of expenditure of stores?
- 26.—Do they make any periodic report? and if so, how often, and to whom? Any notice taken therein of wrecks in the neighbourhood of each light-house? or of vessels that pass or are seen by day?
- 27.—Kind of oil used for the light? Price paid for it per gallon? Quantity consumed per hour? and during the year? and kept in reserve? Is the oil liable to congeal? and if so, how remedied? Is it kept in underground cellars? or where? and in what kind of vessels?
- 28.—Has rape-seed or other vegetable oil been tried? and with what comparative result? If lighted by gas, state where and what substance derived from, and the cost? In the event of the gas failing, what substitute is there at hand, and how soon could it be made available?
- 29.—In lights on rocks at sea, or in a vessel, from whence, and how often victualled? Where is water obtained? Can fuel be readily procured? What mode of communicating with the shore by signal? Are they furnished with Marryat's code of signals?
- 30.—If a tide-light, at what time of tide, or depth of water, is it shown? and extinguished? What signal by day indicates the same depth as the light by night?
- 31.—Are the panes of glass of the lantern inside free from moisture or ice in all temperatures? are they single or double? Is the roof double, with an air space between the plates to check rapid condensation?
- 32.—Are the panes of glass free from smoke and soot inside when the lamps have been burning all night? Is there any and what mode of complete ventilation?
- 33.—Are the panes of glass free from ice on the outside in case of rain, sleet, or snow? or are there means provided for cleaning them?
- 34.—What is the greatest and what the least quantity of light-room stores kept at the light-house or light-ship? And can they be kept dry, and how? How many spare lamps, burners, &c.? spare lenses, refractors, reflectors, and mirrors?
- 35.—How are the light-room stores supplied? and if from England, from whom? If by contract, is public notice given?
- 36.—Is there a stock account kept? and how is it examined or audited?
- 37.—Do the keepers act under any regulations in regard to the performance of their duty, and especially as to keeping watch during the night? Give a copy of such regulations or instructions?
- 38.—If a light-vessel, has she ever broken adrift or been compelled to slip? Has she a spare anchor and cable on board? Is a spare light-vessel kept ready, and how soon could she be substituted for the other in case of need?

Government of the Establishment.

- 39.—Is there a Board of Management? if so, how composed?
- 40.—How often do they hold their meetings? are their services gratuitous? if not, how remunerated?
- 41.—Are there any officers under the Board of Management besides the light-keepers, and what are their duties?
- 42.—Are the lighthouses visited to ascertain in what manner the light-keepers perform their duty, and how often? and to whom do such visitors report?
- 43.—Does any professional person visit the lighthouses to execute or superintend the repairs of the reflectors, or refracting lenses, and lamps, and to note the state in which they are kept?
- 44.—From what funds is the light maintained, and how are the funds collected and managed? Original cost of erection? Annual cost of maintenance and of repairs, distinguishing the charges for keepers, oil, &c.?
- 45.—Is there any provision for superannuation of old or disabled light-keepers, or for their widows and orphans?

Tidal and Weather Observations, Navigation, &c.

- 46.—Do fogs prevail on the coast? Are any signals established for foggy weather, as firing guns, ringing a bell, sounding a siren, a horn, &c.? and to what distance is it supposed that any of such signals can be heard? If by a gun, what the average annual number of rounds fired? and where is the powder magazine?
- 47.—Has the tower ever been struck by lightning? Is there any lightning rod attached to the building? Of what is the conductor made? Where does the lower end terminate, and how?
- 48.—Have they a barometer, a thermometer, a weathercock, a tide-gauge, and a clock? What means of obtaining correct time? Any means of communicating the changes of the barometer to the public by signal?
- 49.—The greatest range of temperature during the 24 hours? and the lowest and highest temperature during the year?
- 50.—The greatest difference between the temperature outside and inside of lantern?
- 51.—Is a register kept of the wind, weather, barometer, of the rise and fall of the tide, and the time of high and low water?
- 52.—If a light-vessel, do the watchmen on board note the direction and rate of the flood and ebb streams, and the times of slack water?
- 53.—What is the nearest distance to which large vessels can approach at low-water, and at high-water, to the lighthouse or to the light-vessel? Is there any anchorage under the light-house, and on what bearing and distance off shore? Can pilots be had there or not? What is the rise of tide at springs and at neaps?
- 54.—Have wrecked sailors or other people in distress been relieved at the lighthouse or vessel? What means are there of affording relief in such cases? and are instructions for restoring drowned persons at hand?

As to whether more Lights are required.

- 55.—Is the light considered in the best position? Is it liable to be mistaken for any other? Is there a want of more lights or beacons in the neighbourhood, or on other parts of the coast? if so, state where? and if any wrecks have occurred from want of them?
- 56.—Has application for such been made to any department in England? If so, state when, to whom, and what answer?
- 57.—Could funds for, or a contribution towards, the original cost of building be found? or if built, could the Settlement keep it up? Is there material for building on the spot? and of what kind? and could competent artificers be found?

ANSWERS.

No. 40.—BENGAL—FALSE POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

[All bearings magnetic; variation of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

1.—False Point, latitude $20^{\circ} 20'$ north, longitude $86^{\circ} 59'$ east.

2.—A coast light—the property of Government.

3.—There is only one light and one tower.

4.—From N.E. by E., from southward to S.W. by S., from northward variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ east.

5.—Ninety-eight feet, exclusive of lantern 120 feet; seen at a distance of 18 miles.

6.—A round tower, built of granite stone; stands the weather well. It is built on shore. Dimensions, tower, 98 feet height; diameter of lantern about 13 feet.

7.—Red granite; resists the wet well. It is coated with coal tar, black; has a white star in the eastern face; built in 1837. Whitewashed annually; painted every 5 years; walls, single; ventilated by windows and doors; 3 stoves are allowed.

8.—No answer.

9.—Standing light.

10.—Fixed and uncoloured.

11.—No answer.

12.—No answer.

13.—No answer.

14.—Each light has a separate reflector. The reflectors are concave copper plates, silvered; focal distance unknown; * 15 Argand lamps.

[* About 4 inches.]

15.—Lantern lit a little after sunset, extinguished at day-dawn; the number of hours exhibited during the year, about 4,005.

16.—Yes; about quarter of a mile distant; there is a landing-place. There is also a boat attached to the station.

17.—High-water mark about 200 yards off; low-water mark, upwards of a mile.

18.—None; the lighthouse being beyond the reach of surf.

19.—Two feet by one and a half feet; about eighth of an inch thick; vertical. There are no storm-panes.

20.—No answer.

21.—Supplied by Government. The lenses have never been displaced, nor injured.

22.—Superintendent or keeper, who has been trained to the sea, and an assistant, who may or may not be; 6 men, (natives) all resident, who keep a regular watch.

23.—Those who are attached to the lighthouse have no other occupation.† The superintendent receives 200 rupees; assistant, 50 rupees, a month.

24.—All have wives and children. No books provided. The lighthouse is supplied with a medicine chest, and a native medical man is stationed at False Point. Service read by the superintendent on Sundays.

25.—A regular log is kept, and an account of receipts and expenditure of stores.

26.—Reports made as occasion requires to the master-attendant. Notice is taken of wrecks, or of any accident that happens within the sight of the lighthouse, and an account taken of all vessels passing in or out.*

[* In Calcutta.]

27.—Cocoa-nut oil. Price unknown. 7 seers, 10 chittacks, 73 mds., a year, and 3 months' oil kept in store. The oil congeals in cold weather, and is melted again by being exposed to the sun.

[The oil is supplied by contract. The price may be taken to be about 9 rupees per maund, a weight equal to 9 gallons.]

28.—No answer.

29.—No provisions allowed. Water obtained from wells; fuel in abundance. There is a code of Marryat's signals.

30.—No answer.

31.—Glass panes, free from moisture, except in very damp weather. Roof single, with chimney and slides.

32.—The glasses are kept clean by the watch, and ventilated by 3 chimneys.

33.—Yes; there is a balcony round the lantern to enable a man to go round and clean the glasses.

34.—The greatest quantity of stores is 9 months, and the least, 3. The godowns are kept dry. There are 14 spare lamps, and 2 spare reflectors.†

[† Store-rooms.]

35.—Stores supplied from the Government dock-yard.‡

[‡ In Calcutta.]

36.—Yes; the accounts are examined and audited by the master-attendant.

37.—Yes;

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 40.—BENGAL—False Point Lighthouse—continued.

37.—Yes; a watch is kept during the night regularly, and relieved every 4 hours, whose standing orders are to keep the panes clean, the lamps trimmed, and to report immediately to the superintendent any signals from shipping by guns, blue lights, or otherwise; also any remarkable change of weather during the day or night; all occurrences reported to superintendent.

38.—No answer.

39.—No answer.

[Under the direct management of the master-attendant, who is subordinate to the head of the marine department, the superintendent of marine.]

40.—No answer.

[There are no special meetings about light vessels, nor are the officers named above specially recommended on account of lights or light vessels.]

41.—There is an assistant to the superintendent.

42.—Yes; they are visited every 3 hours by the assistant, and reported by him to the superintendent.

43.—Yes; the executive officer of engineers once a year.

44.—No answer.

[The funds are light dues, at 2 annas per ton, on all vessels entering the port; they are collected by the collector of customs, and paid into the Treasury. The lighthouse and lantern cost Rs. 67,514. 8. 9½. Cost of maintaining in stores, &c., Rs. 449. 9. 8. The superintendent and establishment, 4,548 rupees. Oil, 720 rupees.]

45.—None whatever.

[The light-keepers and their assistants have pensions after 20 years' service, if then infirm, of one-third pay; after 30 years, half pay. No pensions to widows and orphans, except of those who lose their lives while in the execution of their duty.]

46.—Yes. The fogs prevail from November to March. No guns for signals at the station.

47.—Never. There is an iron rod, which extends about 20 feet outside the base, and the end leads into the sand.

48.—None.

[A barometer and a clock will be supplied; there was a tide-gauge within about 4 miles from the light, the only spot deemed eligible to exercise the required superintendence over the instrument, and it was removed.]

49.—There is an average range from 2 to 3 degrees during the 24 hours. The highest during the year is 90°, and the lowest, 62°.

50.—Unknown.

51.—A log is kept, on which the winds and weather are noted.

52.—No answer.

53.—About 6 miles. There is a very good anchorage, protected from seaward by an island, which almost forms a bay, a little to the northward of which is an anchorage for small vessels. The lighthouse bears from the anchorage S. W. by S., 7 miles distant; holding ground excellent, and about 2 fathoms water at low-water springs; rise and fall of tide, 8 feet in springs, and 6 in neaps.

[Pilots are not to be had; the lighthouse is a mark or point of departure for ships coming up the bay in the S. W. monsoon, and they shape their course from it to the cruising station for the pilots; distant from the light 83 miles, N. E. by E. ½ E.]

54.—There are ships wrecked occasionally on the coast.

55.—The light is considered an excellent one for the guidance of ships coming in from the southward in the S. W. monsoon. Cannot be mistaken for any other light, there being no other light near it.*

[* But not for want of other lights. Mostly apparently from inattention to the lead, a guide to be depended on, as the soundings are very regular, shoaling very gradually as the coast is approached. Another light is not wanted; and would only confuse the mariner.]

56.—No answer.

57.—No answer.

(signed) William Barclay,
Superintendent, False Point Lighthouse.

Note.—The above are true copies of the original answers by the Superintendent of the False Point Lighthouse. The notes in *small type*, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office,
4 May 1850.

(signed) Jas. Sutherland,
Secretary.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 41.—BENGAL—HOOGHLEY RIVER—EASTERN CHANNEL LIGHT VESSEL (HOPE).

[All bearings magnetic ; variation of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

1.—Outer floating light stationed in the Eastern Channel, latitude $21^{\circ} 4'$ north, longitude $88^{\circ} 14'$ east.

2.—A floating light and a guide for vessels coming in and out from Calcutta, and Government property.

3.—One lantern with 8 lamps and reflectors hoisted on a mast, with blue lights and maroons shown alternately every half hour.

4.—Visible all round the compass.

5.—Height from water's edge 60 feet ; seen at a distance of 12 miles in clear weather, as per Captain Lloyd's survey of 1838.

6.—The lantern octagon stands the sea and weather very well ; diameter 14 feet.

7.—Referring to a lighthouse.

8.—A leading light to vessels going in and out of the port of Calcutta, and is stationed * between the eastern reef and Saugor Sand ; distance from the reef 12 miles, and the western edge of Saugor Sand, 8 miles.

[* What is called the Eastern Channel.]

9.—Referring to a lighthouse.

10.—Fixed light.

11.—Referring to a lighthouse.

12.—Ditto - ditto.

13.—Ditto - ditto.

14.—It is a reflected light ; the reflectors are oblong and concave. The lamps are 8 in number, of an oblong shape, placed on an upright standard, 7 inches from the reflectors.

15.—The light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise every night during the year.

16.—There are two boats attached to the vessel, but no life-boat ; but, in my opinion, every light vessel ought to have one.

17.—Referring to a lighthouse.

18.—The sea has no effect on the lantern, nor does the spray fly over it.

19.—The panes are a quarter of an inch thick, more or less ; length 24 inches, breadth 20 inches. The frame vertical. No protecting bars, and the vessel is supplied with spare glasses in case of accidents.

20.—A light vessel anchored in 11 fathoms low water spring tides ; cable, according to circumstances (or wind and weather), veering from 50 to 200 fathoms. Anchors of 14 cwt., wood or iron stocked, sighted when requisite. Coir cables of 14-inch, tarred ; tonnage 190 ; crew, 29 lascars ; commander, 2 officers, and pilot. Shows no balls.

21.—Supplied by Government ; lamps occasionally leak, and are replaced by spare ones kept on board.

[Originally made in England ; repaired or replaced by workmen in Calcutta.]

22.—Referring to a lighthouse.

[Crew relieved every six months. One officer on leave occasionally. Pilot relieved every 2 months.]

23.—Officers brought up to the sea ; no other occupation. Commander 300 rupees, with an allowance of 100 for mess for himself and 3 officers. Mate, 150 rupees ; 2d mate 100 Company's rupees ; appointed by Government.

24.—Have wives and children, who live on shore. No books supplied ; doctor at the pilot station. No opportunity of attending Divine service.

25.—Daily log and expenditure of stores kept.

26.—The log-books are examined every year by the master-attendant or his assistants. A journal kept of all accidents within sight of the vessel ; also of all vessels that pass in and out.

27.—Cocoa-nut oil ; price paid per gallon * ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per night, 45 gallons per month, or 540 per year. Supplied every 6 months ; congeals in the N. E. monsoons, and is warmed over the fire before being put into the lamps ; kept in an iron tank, painted inside.

[* Price of cocoa-nut oil varies from about 1 rupee 2 annas to about 1 rupee 8 annas per imperial gallon.]

28.—No other but cocoa-nut oil has been used to my knowledge.

29.—The floating light is victualled and watered every 6 months, sent down from Calcutta. Water is obtained from pilot vessels on the station if required. Fuel can also be obtained from pilot vessels, and all communications required are to be made to the pilot vessel on the station, who communicates the same to town the first opportunity offering by ships inward bound.

[The nearest shore is 35 miles distant, and that is the wild jungly part of Saugor Island.]

30.—Referring to a lighthouse.

31.—The inside of the lantern is free from moisture. The panes are single, and the roof the same.

32.—If the oil is good the smoke is very trifling, and the lantern has a ventilator top and bottom.

33.—The panes are free from ice, and every thing on board requisite for cleaning the same.

34.—The greatest quantity are six months' stores, and the least one month ; are kept dry in store-rooms ; have two spare sets of lamps, and one of reflectors.

35.—They are supplied by Government.

[Monthly, by contract through the contractor.]

36.—An expenditure of all stores kept and examined every year ; are examined at the Bankshall.

37.—The

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 41.—BENGAL—Hooghley River—Eastern Channel Light Vessel (Hope)—continued.

37.—The second officer is to keep the watch, 8 to 12 p.m., the first officer to keep the middle watch from 12 to 4 a.m., and the master of the vessel to look out from 4 to 6, while the vessel remains at the station assigned for her in the Eastern Channel. The two officers change watch alternately, but the master to look out as above stated.

38.—The vessel frequently parts from her cable, and sometimes drives; has four spare anchors and coir cables on board, and one chain; and in case of the vessel going adrift, and not being able to regain her station, the station is taken up by a pilot vessel till the floating light returns. Seldom or ever have to slip.

39.—Under the management of the Marine Board and Bankshall.

[Under the direct management of the master-attendant, who is subordinate to the head of the whole marine department, the superintendent of marine.]

40.—Do not know.

[There are no special meetings about light vessels, nor are the officers named above specially remunerated on account of lights or light vessels.]

41.—No.

42.—Refers to lighthouse.

[The light vessels are not visited, but the pilots on the station would report if they were not attended to; and they come up to town every year to be docked and to refit.]

43.—Refers to lighthouse.

44.—Refers to Bankshall.

[The funds are light dues, at 2 annas per ton on all vessels entering the port; they are collected by the collector of customs, and paid into the Treasury. The vessel cost Rs.70,321. 6. 8. The average annual cost of repairs, Rs.7,718. 5. 8. Cost of maintaining in stores, &c. Rs.3,794. 11. 3.; officers and crews, Rs.11,856; oil, Rs.490. 14. 6.]

45.—None whatever.

[As uncovenanted servants of the Honourable Company, the officers of the light vessels are entitled, after 20 years' service, if then pronounced unfit to serve longer from bad health or infirmity, to pensions of one-third of their pay; after 30 years to half pay, on the same condition. No pensions for widows or orphans.]

46.—Fog sometimes prevails, and the vessel is provided with two 12-pounder brass guns, and a bell. The guns

can be heard at a distance of from 8 to 10 miles. Average number of guns fired per annum, from 20 to 40. Copper magazine kept in the gun-room, under hatches.

47.—The vessel has never been struck by lightning, and is supplied with copper lightning conductors.

48.—Have a barometer, thermometer, and timepiece on board; but the instruments allowed by Government for ascertaining the true time, if requisite; we communicate w vessels the rise and fall of barometer.

49.—The greatest range of temperature, 90; 76 lowest.

50.—No means of ascertaining.

51.—Daily log kept of the wind, and weather barometer &c. &c.

52.—Yes.

53.—Close alongside; can anchor all round the vessel, as she lies in 11 fathoms of water. Pilots can be had from the pilot vessel on the station, and in case of emergency from the floating light.* The tide rises in the springs, 12 feet; neaps, 8 feet.

[* Vessels get their pilots from the pilot brigs cruising outside, from 15 to 20 miles to the southward of this light.]

54.—Shipwrecked mariners have frequently been relieved by the light vessels, and what is required for their relief is supplied by the commander. Instructions for restoring drowned persons are supplied in Marryat's signal book.

55.—The light is stationed in the best position, and is liable to be taken for the upper light if particular attention is not paid to the soundings on board vessels coming in, as vessels have been lost on that account.

[The upper light cannot be mistaken for the lower, if common attention is paid to the lead; the former is in 3½ fathoms, the latter in 11; the soundings gradually decreasing towards the upper light; from all directions seaward, as may be seen by glance at the chart of the Sand Heads.]

56.—Do not know.

57.—Referring to a lighthouse.

(signed) *Henry Hiller*,
Commander of the "Hope" Floating Light Vessel.

Note.—The above are true copies of the original answers by the Commander of the Light Vessel. The notes in small type, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office,
4 May 1850.

(signed) *Jas. Sutherland*,
Secretary.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 42.—BENGAL—HOOGHLEY RIVER—LOWER LIGHT, LIGHT VESSEL (BEACON).

[All bearings magnetic; variation of the compass 2½ degrees easterly.]

1.—Name, "Beacon;" situation, Gasper Channel; latitude 21° 27' north, and longitude 88° 8' east.

2.—A leading floating light, the property of the Honourable Company.

3.—An octagonal lantern, 13 ft. 5 in. in circumference, exhibited at the mast-head, carrying 8 lamps, horizontally placed, and 10 inches apart.

4.—Should suppose over a distance of 10 miles round of a clear night.

5.—Height, from water's edge to centre of light, 40 feet. Should think it might be seen 5 miles of a clear night by the naked eye, at an elevation of 18 feet.

6.—Diameter of the lantern 4 ft. 4 in.

7.—No answer.

8.—A leading light through the Gasper Channel to Saugor Point; bearings N. N. E., distant 11 miles.

9.—Colour does not change.

10.—A fixed light and plain glass.

11.—No answer.

12.—Lantern hoisted up by means of a 4½ inch coir rope, and blocks of sufficient strength to sustain the weight. No accident has happened, as the halyards are changed before they are worn too much.

13.—No answer.

14.—Each light has a separate reflector of a focal distance of 4 inches; 8 common oil lamps are used.

15.—Lantern lit a little after sunset, and extinguished at day-dawn; the number of hours exhibited during the year about 4,005.

16.—The nearest landing-place is Middleton Point, * Saugor Island; uninhabitable.

[* Distant from the light about 10 or 12 miles.]

17.—No answer.

18.—The spray reaches the lantern in heavy weather, but makes no material difference in the brilliancy of the light.

19.—Thickness of the glass a quarter of an inch. No protecting bars. Have spare plates on board should an accident happen to one of them. The frame of the lantern vertical.

20.—Anchored in 6 fathoms light-water springs, the rise and fall being 13 feet; the scope of cable varying from 25 to 80 fathoms. Single anchor. In heavy weather cable is given as she may require. Anchors are sighted once in 10 days, and oftener if considered necessary. The cables are of coir, 14 inch. Tonnage of the vessel about 150 tons; and number of men, 29. No balls are used, but blue lights and maroons are shown alternately every half hour.

21.—Lamps and other apparatus supplied and repaired by the Government engineering department. The reflectors can be re-silvered, and a spare set is kept on board.

22.—A commander and two officers. A regular watch is kept at night and day.

[Crew relieved every 6 months. One officer on leave occasionally. Pilot relieved every 2 months.]

23.—Those who have made the sea their profession. Have no other occupation. Commander receives 400 rupees monthly for finding mess for himself and two officers; chief mate, 150 rupees; and the second ditto, 100 rupees. All are appointed by Government.

24.—All have wives and children. No books provided. The vessel is supplied with a medicine chest, and a medical man is stationed at the Sand Heads. Service read by the commander on Sundays.

25.—A regular log is kept; and an account of receipt and expenditure of stores.

26.—Reports made as occasion may require to the master-attendant. Notice is taken of wrecks, or of any accident that happens within the sight of the light-vessel; and an account taken of all vessels passing in or out.

27.—Cocoa-nut oil. Quantity consumed a night one gallon and a half. Congeals in cold weather, and melted by being exposed to the sun. Kept in an iron-tank between decks.

[Price of cocoa-nut oil varies from about 1 rupee 2 annas to about 1 rupee 8 annas per imperial gallon.]

28.—No answer, not knowing that any other kind of oil has been tried.

29.—Vessels victualled from Calcutta 6 months at a time; 6 months' water is also obtained from Calcutta, and the rest used for the trip is rain-water, caught to replenish the tanks; supplies can also be had from pilot-vessels, provided with Marryat's signals.

[The nearest shore is 35 miles distant, and that is the wild jungly part of Saugor Island.]

30.—No answer.

31.—Glass panes free from moisture, except in very damp weather. Roof single, with chimneys and slides.

32.—According to the quality of the oil the glasses are more or less blackened by the smoke. The lantern is well ventilated.

33.—No answer.

34.—The greatest quantity of stores taken on board at one time is 6 months' consumption, and three months or less, as circumstances may require. They can also be kept sufficiently dry by keeping them under hatches. One spare set of reflectors; two spare glasses, and two spare sets of lamps or oil-burners.

35.—Stores supplied from the Government dockyard.

[Monthly; by contract, through the contractor.]

36.—An account of the stores is kept and examined at the end of the trip by authorized officers of the master-attendant's department.

37.—There are regulations for the guidance of officers of light vessels, and the watches are strictly kept. Copy of instructions, No. 14:—"The second officer is to keep the watch from 8 to 12 p.m.; the first officer to keep the middle watch from 12 to 4 a.m., and the master of the 'Beacon' is to look-out from 4 to 6 a.m., while the vessel remains at the station assigned for her in the Gasper Channel; the two officers to change watches alternately, but the master's look-out to be as above stated."

38.—Light

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 42.—BENGAL—Hooghley River—Lower Light, Light Vessel (Beacon)—continued.

38.—Light vessels have broken adrift, and have driven, but spare anchors are kept on board to meet those disasters.

39.—No answer.

[Under the direct management of the master-attendant, who is subordinate to the head of the marine department, the superintendent of marine.]

40.—No answer.

[There are no special meetings about light vessels, nor are the officers named above specially remunerated on account of lights or light vessels.]

41.—No answer.

42.—No answer.

[The light vessels are not visited, but the pilots on the station would report if they were not attended to; and they come up to town every year to be docked, and to refit.]

43.—No answer.

44.—No answer.

[The funds are light dues, at 2 as. per ton on all vessels entering the port; they are collected by the collector of customs and paid into the treasury. The vessel cost Rs. 36,790. 6. 3. The average annual cost of repairs, Rs. 4,089. 4. Cost of maintaining, in stores, &c., Rs. 2,526. 4. 8. Officers and crews, Rs. 11,856. Oil, Rs. 400. 14. 6.]

45.—No provision whatever.

[As uncovenanted servants of the Honourable Company, the officers of the light vessels are entitled, after 20 years' service, if then pronounced unfit to serve longer from bad health or infirmity, to pensions of one-third of their pay; after 30 years, to half pay, on the same condition. No pensions for widows or orphans.]

46.—The vessel is provided with two 12-pounders, to be fired only on unusual occurrences; they might be heard distinctly 8 miles, wind and weather favourable.

47.—Vessel provided with lightning conductors, composed of copper wire, and terminate in the usual way.

48.—Have a barometer, thermometer, and a clock on board; and can communicate to other vessels by signals.

49.—The range of thermometer during the year is from 70° to 90° Fahrenheit.

50.—No portable thermometer on board to ascertain.

51.—The register of wind, weather, barometer, and all other occurrences kept in the log-book provided for that purpose.

52.—The officers on board observe the direction and sets of the tide, as well as the time of high and low water.

53.—Vessels can approach the floating-light at any time, except very deep ships at dead low water. Distance from the nearest shore 11 miles. No pilots can be had there.* Rise and fall of the springs 13 feet, and neaps 9 feet.

[* Vessels get their pilots from the pilot brigs cruising outside, from 15 to 20 miles to the southward of the light.]

54.—Wrecks and other disasters have happened to vessels, and assistance has been rendered by the light vessel. Wrecked crews have also been accommodated on board till they could be sent on shore. Instructions for the recovery of drowned persons at hand. Vessel carries two quarter-boats.

55.—That the Gasper Channel light vessel is in the best possible position, and a key to the channel it represents, I have no hesitation in affirming, not only from my own judgment, but from the unanimous opinion I have received from every member of the pilot service I have conversed with on the subject; and that it is also essentially necessary to vessels coming in at night is beyond a doubt, inasmuch as it is the only guide after dark. With respect to one light being mistaken for the other, I should say, although there is a great similarity between the Outer and Gasper Channel vessels, and all their appointments being of the same description, there is no possibility of one being taken for the other, when there is proper attention paid to the lead, considering the Gasper light is in about 5 fathoms less water than the outer one. The Inner (or Saugor Point) light might only be mistaken by the absence of the Gasper light from her station; but there is this difference, that she shows no other light but maroons every half hour. No other light required in the neighbourhood.

56.—No answer.

57.—No answer.

(signed) Samuel Mendham,
Commander Hon. Company's Light Vessel "Beacon."

Note.—The above are true copies of the original answers by the Commander of the light vessel. The notes in small type, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office,
4 May 1850.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

(signed) Jas. Sutherland, Secretary.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Captain J. J. R. Bowman, Officiating Master Attendant, to Mr. S. Mendham, commanding H. C. F. L. V. "Beacon," No. 772, dated 7 April 1848.

WHEN at the station off Middleton Point, you will show your lantern only, until the 15th instant, on which date you will show a maroon at 8 p. m., repeating the same every half hour throughout the night, and continue the same nightly while at the station.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Bunn, Commander. H. L. Thomas, Master Attendant.

H. C. F. L. V. "Torch," Middleton Point Station,
10 October 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. Bunn, Commander.

(A true copy.)

(signed) C. R. Smith, Commander of "Torch."

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 43.—BENGAL—HOOGHLEY RIVER—MIDDLETON POINT, FLOATING LIGHT VESSEL (TORCH).

[All bearings magnetic; variation of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

1.—The Honourable Company's Floating Light Vessel "Torch," lying off Middleton Point in Saugor Roads, off Saugor Island, at the entrance of the River Hooghley, in latitude $21^{\circ} 37' 30''$ north, and longitude $88^{\circ} 2' 10''$ east.

[This vessel was stationed where she is to supply the place of a tripod on shore, which was removed in consequence of the encroachments of the sea.]

2.—It is a leading light, harbour light, floating light, light for mail, and all vessels; and it is the property of the East India Company.

3.—Only one light is exhibited, horizontally; there is but one lantern.

4.—The light is visible all round the compass.

5.—The above light is a floating light; the flame of the light is 45 ft. 4 in. above the level of the sea, and can be seen in clear weather by the naked eye at a distance of 10 miles, at 18 feet above the water.

6.—The light is in an octagon lantern fitted round the light mast; the mast being well secured, it is expected to stand all weathers, and has hitherto done so. The diameter of the lantern is 4 ft. 4 in., and three quarters of an inch in diameter. I regret it does not lie in my power to furnish a drawing, consequently cannot reply to the latter part of this question in this number.

7.—This question alludes to a building on shore; I am unable to reply to it.

8.—This light is a leading light and mark for vessels coming up and going down the Gasper Channel and Thornhill's Channel. It is also a leading mark and light for vessels coming down the River Hooghley through Lloyd's Channel and Saugor Roads. It clears them of the Long Sand to the westward, centre of the island now forming on it, bearing from the light south 31 degrees west, distant about 1 league. It also guides them clear of the spit running out to the southward from Saugor Point, which bears from us south 70 degrees east, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It also clears them of the extensive flat called Saugor Flat, running off shore where Saugor Flat buoy is placed, which bears from us north 6 degrees east, distant about 4 miles, and guides vessels by night as well as by day to a safe and good anchorage in Saugor Roads. Variation of the compass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.

9.—The above is a standing light, and does not change colour.

10.—It is a fixed light, and not coloured. It is not affected by the glass of the lantern.

11.—This question, I presume, is already answered by the preceding one.

12.—We have no machine to wind up; our lantern is hoisted up to the mast head by a rope purchase, and we are sufficiently supplied with rope for that purpose.

13.—It does not lie in my power to reply to this. I have already stated that the light vessel I command shows a standing light hoisted to the mast-head.

14.—It is a reflected light; copper reflectors silvered over (that is, plated). The lantern is lowered down, and the lamps are trimmed and supplied with oil as often as may be necessary during the night. The reflectors are 4 inches distant from the flame of the lamps. The latter are 8 in number, made of copper, in an oval shape.

15.—The light is lighted at dusk and extinguished at daylight; it is lighted every night; if the above vessel were to remain at her station for 12 calendar months, the light would be exhibited about 4,015 hours during the year, or about 334 hours and 15 minutes in the month, averaging the night at 11 hours.

16.—Yes, there is a convenient landing-place on Saugor Island, about 2 miles distant, in a creek. No boat is attached to this station. There is no life-boat near.

17.—This question does not apply to me; it refers to a building on shore.

18.—In reply to the last question in this number, the spray does in heavy weather fly over the lantern.

19.—The size and thickness of the panes are as follows: the 4 fixed panes in the lantern are $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches up and down, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, quarter inch thick; the 4 panes fixed in the four sliding doors of the lantern are $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches up and down, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, quarter of an inch thick. The framing is vertical. There are no protection bars. There are no storm-panes fitted in any manner, experience having taught us that they are not necessary.

20.—She is a light vessel anchored in $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water. She rides with from 60 to 180 fathoms of cable, according to the state of the weather, and the judgment of her commander. The usual bower, iron, and wooden-stocked anchors are used. The anchor is sighted at least once every spring tide, and oftener if requisite. The cables are of the very best description, 14-inch tarred coir cable, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch chain cable. She is 157 tons burthen, new measurement. She has a captain, two officers, and a lascar crew, all included, 31 men. We show no balls by day, but our usual lights by night.

21.—The lamps and apparatus are supplied by the Honourable East India Company. The reflectors have never been displaced or injured. We have no lenses to our lantern.

22.—There is a commander, two officers, and crew of lascars attached to the light vessel, all of whom live on board of the vessel. There is a regular watch kept. Two iron 12-pounder guns are used as signal guns whenever necessary.

[Crew relieved every six months. One officer on leave occasionally. Pilot relieved every 2 months.]

23.—The commander has been brought up in the merchant sea service, and has followed a seaman's profession since the month of November 1825. For the last 5 years he has been in the service of the government of India. The chief officer declares that he has been at sea since the month of March 1836, in the service of the Honourable East India Company. The second officer states that he was a boy on board of a pilot vessel in the year 1832; subsequently he was ordered to do duty in the Semaphore line of communication between Cowcolly Lighthouse and Calcutta, and latterly, in 1844, he was appointed assistant to the superintendent of the Tripod light on Saugor Island, and on the Government abolishing that light, he was appointed to do duty as second officer on board the "Torch." The sarang, the tindals, seacunnies, and lascars have been almost all entirely brought up in the service of the East India Company. They have no other occupation: *vide* Pay Abstract appended, as to the salaries. The commander and officers are appointed by the superintendent of marine. The lascars are generally engaged by the commander.

24.—The

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 43.—BENGAL—Hooghley River—Middleton Point, Floating Light Vessel (Torch)—continued.

- 24.—The commander has a wife and 9 children; the first officer has a wife and 2 children; the second officer has a wife and 1 child; the crew are generally married and have families. When at sea we all live on board, leaving our wives and children in Calcutta. We are supplied with such books as are actually necessary to carry on the duties of the vessel with. A medicine chest is supplied to the vessel with instructions, and in case of serious illness the sick are sent up to Calcutta by the first opportunity for medical aid. There are no opportunities of attending public worship on Saugor Island. The crew being Mahomedans, there is no service read to them.
- 25.—A log-book and journal of proceedings, together with supply, indent, and expenditure books of stores, are regularly kept on board.
- 26.—Reports are made as often as necessary to the master-attendant by the commander. Every possible attention would be paid to vessels in distress or wrecks. All vessels, whether inward or outward bound, either by day or by night, are noted in the log-book.
- 27.—Cocoa-nut oil. I do not know the price paid for it. About 1½ pint of oil is hourly consumed, and about 618 gallons and 6 pints per year; that is, if the vessel were to be kept 12 months at her station. We have generally 14 days' oil in reserve. Cocoa-nut oil congeals in the cold season, and is remedied either by solar or fire heat. It is kept on board in iron tanks, supplied by the Government for that purpose.
- [Price of cocoa-nut oil varies from about 1 rupee 2 annas to about 1 rupee 8 annas per imperial gallon.]
- 28.—I am not aware of any other description of oil having been tried or used; gas, to the best of my knowledge, has never been used in any shape on board of a light ship. We can always get a supply of cocoa-nut oil from town by indenting for it in time.
- 29.—The crew of the vessel are provisioned 2 or 3 times a year. Fresh water and fuel are readily obtained from Calcutta. We could communicate with the shore, if necessary, by firing signal guns, or with Marryat's and the Honourable East India Company's code of signals; but we have never had occasion to do so, there being no inhabitants or station on the south-western side of Saugor Island.
- 30.—This question does not apply to my vessel, the "Torch" not being a tide light.
- 31.—Yes, the panes of glass of the lantern are free from moisture and ice in all temperatures. The panes of glass are single; the roof is single also.
- 32.—A good deal of smoke adheres to the glass; also soot to the inner top of the lantern, when the lamps have been burning all night. The lantern is well ventilated by ventilators, both on the lower part and sides, and by chimneys on the top of the lantern.
- 33.—This being a tropical climate and a hot country, we have neither ice nor snow. The vessel is supplied with coarse soft cotton cloth, chamcois skin, chalk, sponges, and thread, for the purpose of cleaning the panes of glass in the lantern, which is done hourly during the night, if necessary.
- 34.—According to the station the vessel is placed at, she is supplied either with 3 or 6 months' lantern stores; the same are carefully stowed away in their respective places on board, and are kept dry. We have in all 25 lamps, and 8 are but used at a time. We have in all 16 reflectors, and 8 are but used at a time. We have no lenses or mirrors.
- 35.—The lantern stores are supplied to us, on indent being made for them on the Government, from Calcutta, I do not know the particulars of contract; public notice is given in the newspapers.
- 36.—No doubt but that there is a stock account kept, examined and audited. I do not know particulars; consequently it is not in my power to reply to this question.
- 37.—The commander of the above light vessel acts under the orders of the master-attendant of Calcutta. A regular watch is kept by night, as well as by day. A copy of the regulations and instructions are herewith appended.
- 38.—The above vessel has never broken adrift, and has never been compelled to slip. She has 4 spare anchors and 4 spare coir cables on board, of 120 fathoms each, when first supplied to her. In case of accidents occurring to this light vessel, one of the Honourable Company's pilot vessels could be substituted within 48 hours to do the duty.
- 39.—To the best of my belief there is no board of management.
- 40.—This question requires no reply, there being no board of management.
- 41.—There being no board of management, there are no officers or lightkeepers under it. All commanders, officers, and men employed in the different departments of the Honourable Company's marine services, are under the orders of the superintendent of marine and master-attendant; and in doing their duties are expected to execute the orders of Government with faithfulness and honesty, and to obey strictly the orders of their immediate superiors in office.
- 42.—The commanders and branch pilots of government vessels, in passing up or down channel, occasionally visit the floating lights, and are supposed to make such reports as they deem necessary to the master-attendant of Calcutta.
- 43.—No one visits this floating light professionally whilst she is at her station. Our lantern, reflectors, and lamps are inspected annually by an engineer officer attached to the Government steam department, when the vessel goes up to town for her annual refit and overhaul.
- 44.—It does not lie in my power to reply to this question.
- [The funds are light dues on all vessels entering the port. They are collected by the collector of customs, and paid into the treasury. The vessel cost 60,000 rupes; the average annual cost of repairs, Rs. 805. 12.; cost of maintaining in stores, &c., Rs. 1,523. 8. 1.; officers and crew, Rs. 9,456; oil, Rs. 490. 14. 6]
- 45.—I believe none. I have never heard of any provision having been made for old or disabled lightkeepers, or for their widows or orphans.
- [As uncovenanted servants of the Honourable Company, they are entitled to superannuation pension after 20 years' service, if then declared infirm, of one-third; if after 30 years, to half-pay. No pension allowed to widows and orphans, except of those who lose their lives while in the execution of their duty.]
- 46.—Fogs prevail in the N. E. monsoon from October till March. We have no established signals for foggy weather. Guns are used when necessary for enforcing signals, &c. With the wind our guns may be heard 10 miles, and against the wind, according to its strength, 2 or 3 miles. It is quite uncertain how many rounds are fired by light vessels annually, but we are supplied with 50 rounds of

A N S W E R S—continued.

No. 43.—BENGAL—Hooghley River—Middleton Point, Floating Light Vessel (Torch)—continued.

of serge cartridges when we are about to leave town after our annual refit has been completed, and we can indent for a further supply should it be necessary for us to do so. About 40 rounds is the average annual consumption. The powder magazine is kept on board, in the gun-room.

47.—This question applies to a building on shore. There are no lightning conductors fitted to the "Torch."

48.—We have a barometer, thermometer, and a time-piece. Time on board is correctly obtained by an altitude of the sun. We are enabled by signal flags to communicate the changes indicated by barometer, thermometer, &c. &c.

49.—During the past 6 months that we have been at this station, the greatest range of the thermometer has been from 78 to 96 degrees; lowest, 65 degrees; highest, 102 degrees.

50.—I cannot say, but imagine it must be very great. There is no thermometer attached to the inside of our lantern. In a dead calm the panes of glass get much heated.

51.—The log-book of the vessel shows the daily changes of the wind, weather, and barometer, and the time of high and low water.

52.—They do so most particularly. It is a part of their duty.

53.—If necessary they may pass within a few yards of this light vessel. There is anchorage to the southward, westward, and northward of us. It would not be prudent to anchor to the eastward of us, more particularly during

the S. W. monsoon. The anchoring, distance and bearings is discretionary with the pilots in charge of ships proceeding up or down the river. No pilots can be had at Saugor. The greatest rise of tides (spring) is about 15 or 16 feet, but they are greatly influenced by the wind; neap tides from about 5 to 7 feet.

54.—No wrecks have taken place since the "Torch" has been placed at this station, consequently we have not been called on to assist distressed seamen, which we would most readily do were it necessary. Two boats are attached to the vessel, always ready for lowering. We have "The Royal Humane Society's Directions for the Recovery of the apparently Drowned," in Marryatt's signal book, which book is supplied to us by the Government.

55.—In my opinion the light vessel is placed in a very good position; it cannot be mistaken for any other light. As regards the want of more lights or beacons in the neighbourhood or on the coast, it is a matter of opinion. I am not aware of any wrecks having occurred for the want of more lights. Since I have been in command of the "Torch" at this station, no wrecks have occurred on Saugor Island, or hereabouts.

[Wrecks have frequently occurred in Saugor by vessels being run ashore in gales of wind for want of anchors, or being driven ashore from stress of weather, but never for want of lights.]

56.—I do not know, consequently cannot reply to this question.

57.—I regret that it does not lie in my power to reply to this question also.

Honourable Company's Floating Light Vessel "Torch,"
Middleton Point, Saugor Island,
6 June 1849.

(signed) C. R. Smith,
Commander.

Note.—The above are the original replies of the Commander of the "Torch," attested by his own signature. The notes in *small type*, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

Marine Superintendent's Office,
4 May 1850.

(signed) Jas. Sutherland, Secretary.

PAY ABSTRACT of the Crew of the Honourable Company's Floating Light Vessel "Torch," (referred to in Question No. 23).

	Co.'s Rupees.		Co.'s Rupees.
1 Commander - - - per month	300	1 Cook for European - - - per month	12
1 First mate - - - - "	100	1 Cook for Lascars - - - - "	10
1 Second mate - - - - "	60	1 Topass - - - - - "	10
1 Sarang - - - - - "	24	19 Lascars, at 10 Co.'s Rs. each	190
1 Carpenter - - - - - "	20		
1 First tindal - - - - - "	17		
1 Second tindal - - - - - "	13	31 Men in all. TOTAL Co.'s Rupees	788
2 Seacunnies, at 16 Co.'s Rs. each	32		

(signed) C. R. Smith.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 43.—BENGAL—Hooghley River—Middleton Point, Floating Light Vessel (Torch)—continued.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Honourable Company's Floating Light Vessel "Torch," Saugor Point, or Middleton Point Station. (Refers to Question No. 37.)

THE station for the Honourable Company's floating light vessel "Torch," at Saugor Point, is in 10 fathoms of water last quarter ebb, and about two cables from the edge of the flat off the Point, with the following bearings:

Saugor Tripod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	East.
Saugor Flat Buoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ East.
Wreck of the "Stalkartt"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ North.
Saugor Anchoring Buoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South.
Spit Buoy of Long Sand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ North.
Lower Western Buoy of Lloyd's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N. W. by North.
Upper Eastern Buoy of Thornhill's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ West.

The lantern to be exhibited at the mast-head, and keep it properly trimmed during the night; that no blue light signals are to be shown; but in the event of your having to lower your lantern to clean or trim for any purpose, in that case you are to show the maroon at the usual place, and to keep it burning until the lantern is rehoisted.

H. C. F. L. V. "Hope," Saugor Point Station,
15 October 1847.

(signed) *Henry Hiller*, Commander.

(A true copy, verbatim.)

(signed) *C. R. Smith*, Commander of "Torch."

MEMORANDUM.

At night when ships are coming near you, it will be necessary to hoist a light at the peak, to let them see which way your vessel is riding.

The best anchorage you can take up is in about $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low water, with the wreck of the "Stalkartt" N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ North, Saugor Trees East, and the Saugor Flat Buoy N. $\frac{1}{2}$ East; you will then be a moderate distance from the flat running off shore.

(signed) *John H. Chalk*, Commander.

H. C. B. V. "Grappler," Middleton Point,
12 June 1848.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *C. R. Smith*.

STANDING ORDERS.

REFERRING to the late collision between the ship "Owen Glendower" and the Honourable Company's floating light vessel "Hope," and the damages sustained by the latter, commanders of vessels at the floating light stations are hereby ordered to have a lantern always in readiness in future to hoist at the gaff end when a vessel is in sight under sail during the night.

(signed) *T. E. Rogers*, Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office,
21 November 1842.

(True copy.)

H. C. F. L. V. "Beacon,"
10 November 1843.

(signed) *Henry Hiller*, Commanding H. C. F. L. V. "Hope,"
1 September 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. R. Smith*, Commander H. C. F. L. V. "Torch,"
Middleton Point Station, 8 June 1849.

A N S W E R S—*continued.*

No. 44.—BENGAL—COWCOLLY LIGHTHOUSE.

[All bearings magnetic; variation of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

- 1.—The name of the lighthouse is Cowcolly, situate 4 miles south of Kedgerree, and about 12 miles N. W. of Middleton Point, Saugor; its supposed latitude is $21^{\circ} 50' 15''$ north; longitude $87^{\circ} 57' 45''$ east.
[Its true geographical position is $21^{\circ} 50' 18''$ north; $87^{\circ} 57' 43''$ east.]
- 2.—It is a leading light to guide through Lloyd's Channel; it is public property.
- 3.—The number of lights shown are 5, in a horizontal position, in one lantern or tavern.
- 4.—Having no compass cannot ascertain.
[It is visible from N. E., round easterly to south.]
- 5.—Height of the tower is 62 feet from the base to the top: other particulars not known by me.
- 6.—The light is a round tower, with a spiral staircase passing up a square buttress joining thereto, and having communication with the different stories; diameter at base of light tower is 30 feet; diameter of top is 20 feet; height of the light tower from base to top 62 feet; diameter of lantern 12 feet; height 19 feet, including the stone pedestal on which the lantern is fixed, which is 3 feet.
- 7.—The light tower is built of bricks, plaistered over and whitewashed; wet has influence on it, on account of the moist salt air acting upon the nitre in the brick-work; the peculiarity in the building is in its having a square tower attached to the round one, colour being white, having a spiral staircase; do not know when erected; last repaired in the year 1847. The walls are single, and the tower is ventilated by windows.
- 8.—The light leads vessels through Lloyd's Channel, and clear of sands to the southward.
- 9.—This light has no change.
- 10.—The light is fixed, and not revolving or coloured.
- 11.—Not a revolving light.
- 12.—This light being fixed, no reply to this query.
- 13.—Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
- 14.—It is a reflected light; the reflectors are concave mirrors. The focal distance is 3 inches argand lamps, which adjust the wick, as well as to regulate the supply of oil. The kind of lamps are Argand lamps, and 5 in number.
- 15.—The lights are lighted half an hour or more after sunset, and extinguished at daylight. The lights are lighted every night; 4,380 hours the lights are exhibited during the year.
- 16.—There is no convenient landing place here; no boats attached to this station of any description.
[Kedgerree, which is 4 miles, is a large native town where the post-office is, and besides the boats of that establishment, there are always boats of various kinds in the beach.]
- 17.—The supposed horizontal distance from the foot of the tower to high or low water mark at spring tides is about 1 mile, more or less.
- 18.—No answer.
- 19.—The size of the panes are 27 by 20 inches, and a quarter inch thick; the framing is vertical; there is no protecting bars except iron stays to support the lantern. There are no storm-panes.
- 20.—No answer.
- 21.—The lamps and apparatus are supplied by the Bankshall.* The lamps and reflectors have frequently been replaced when injured; the remedy is to have others from town.
[* The master-attendant's office. The lamps are brought out from England, but repaired in Calcutta at the steam foundry.]
- 22.—The number of lightkeepers attached to the light is, one superintendent and four lamplighters; they are resident on the spot. A regular watch is kept during the nights. No mode of summoning the keepers of guard by any alarm.
- 23.—From previous servitude. Have no other occupation. The salary of the superintendent is 60 rupees, and 4 lamplighters at 4 rupees each; appointed by the master-attendant.
- 24.—They have wives and children. The principal lightkeeper and his family are lodged in the tower. The 4 lamplighters are lodged in a separate building near the lighthouse, but their family lives in the neighbouring village. No books supplied. No medical aid in case of emergency. No opportunity of attending public worship. No service read on Sundays by the principal lightkeeper, owing to the lamplighters being all Hindoos.
- 25.—Journals of proceedings are not kept; but only a daily expenditure of stores..
- 26.—No periodical reports are made.
[The light is within a daily port communication of Calcutta; and if anything goes wrong, it can be immediately reported. If the light were neglected, that would be directly reported by the pilots.]
- 27.—Cocoa-nut oil is used; price unknown. The quantity consumed per hour is $5\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks, and quantity consumed per year is 36 maunds, and quantity kept in reserve is 8 maunds. The oil is liable to congeal in the cold season only. The remedy for liquifying is by the stove or fireplace in the fifth story of the light tower immediately under this lantern. The oil is kept in the lower floor, in earthen jars.
[This oil is sold in this country by the bazar maund of 40 seers: 4s. 13c. and a fraction, are equal to an imperial gallon. The price per maund varies from 8 to 10 rupees.]
- 28.—Unknown.
[Only cocoa-nut oil has been used; it is the best. Never lighted by gas.]
- 29.—Unknown.
[The light is on shore, near a populous village.]
- 30.—Unknown
[No answer required.]
- 31.—The panes of the glass of the lantern are slightly moist inside in the rainy season. The panes are single and roof single.
- 32.—The

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 44.—BENGAL—Cowcolly Lighthouse—continued.

32.—The panes of glass are not free from smoke and soot when the lamps have been burning all night; the ventilations are on the roof of the lantern; the largest is on the centre, the lesser ones are in different other positions.

33.—No ice.

34.—The greatest quantity of lightroom stores are as follows: Cocoa-nut oil, 6 maunds; cotton wicks, 300 in number; wax candle, 2 seers; soap, 2 seers; Argand lamps spare, 9 in number; oil reservoirs, 4 in number; duagary cloth for dusters, 2; plate powder, 1 lb.; chalk, 10 seers: the least is little less than half the quantity above stated. In the cold season, coals are supplied for the purpose of feeding the stove for the use mentioned in the query
No. 27.

35.—The lightroom stores are supplied from Calcutta by indenting for the same once on the 15th of every month.

36.—No stock accounts kept.

[The stock account is kept in the master-attendant's office in Calcutta.]

37.—No regulations for the performance of duties, or keeping watch during the nights, excepting that adopted by the principal lightkeepers.

[There is a regular watch kept, and no complaint.]

38.—Not a light vessel.

39.—Not a light vessel.

[There are no meetings, and no special remuneration for the management.]

40.—Not a light vessel.

41.—Not a light vessel.

[Lightkeepers only.]

42.—Occasionally, by the master-attendant or superintendent of marine.

43.—No professional persons visited the lighthouse to my knowledge for the purpose mentioned in the query.

[An engineer officer could be sent by the military board, if necessary, at any time.]

44.—Unknown.

[The light is maintained from light dues. Original cost of construction and lantern, Rs. 54,926. 1. 6. Cost of maintaining in stores, &c., Rs. 158. 6. 8. The superintendent and establishment, Rs. 912; oil, Rs. 360.]

45.—I believe there is.

[The lighthouse keepers and their assistants have pensions allowed them after 20 years' service, if then infirm, of one-third pay; after 30 years, half-pay. No pensions to widows and orphans, except of those who lose their lives while in the execution of their duty. Native seamen and servants employed in light vessels and lighthouses are not entitled to invaliding pensions.]

46.—Fogs prevail mostly during the cold season.

47.—To my knowledge the tower has never been struck by lightning. There is a lightning rod attached to the building, which is of iron, the lower end terminating in the ground.

48.—There is a timepiece on the station, and weather-cocks fixed on the ventilators on the roof of the lantern.

[No barometer or thermometer; but these instruments will be supplied. Signals would be of little use in the river. No tide gauge.]

49.—Unknown.

50.—Unknown.

51.—No register kept as mentioned in the query.

52.—No answer.

53.—The nearest distance to which large vessels can approach is about 2 miles. There is an anchorage due east of the lighthouse, and 1 mile from the shore. No pilots can be had here. The rise of tide in spring and neaps is unknown.

[Pilots are obtained many miles before vessels come near the light, and out of sight of land.]

54.—During my superintendentship no sailors or people in distress have made their appearance. There is no means of offering relief excepting from my means, and no instructions for restoring drowned persons at hand.

[There has probably never been an instance since the light was built, or when such means could have been available.]

55.—Unknown.

[The light is considered in the best position, and no other near it is required.]

56.—Unknown.

57.—Unknown.

(signed) J. Ryan,
Keeper, Cowcolly Lighthouse.

Note.—The above are true copies of the original answers by the Commander of the light vessel. The notes in small type, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office,
4 May 1850.

(signed) Jas. Sutherland, Secretary.

A N S W E R S—continued.

No. 45.—BENGAL—KOOTUBDEEAH LIGHTHOUSE.

[All bearings magnetic ; variation of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

- 1.—The lighthouse is called the Kootubdeeah Lighthouse, and stands on the west or the sea coast of the island of that name, on the coast of Chittagong, and is in latitude $21^{\circ}52\frac{1}{2}'$ north, longitude $91^{\circ}51'45''$ east, or nearly on the meridian of the town of Islamabad, which, however, stands in longitude $91^{\circ}45'$, according to an observation of the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, made in 1761, and which may claim, perhaps, an equal share of credit, on the score of accuracy, as any subsequent observation.
- 2.—The light is a coast and a fixed light, as explained above.
- 3.—Nine lights in one lantern.
- 4.—The range taken by the light is 22 points of the compass, or $247\frac{1}{2}$ degrees ; the dark points are 10, or $112\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and lie inland, between N.E. and S.S.E.
- 5.—The light-tower is 106 feet 3 inches, from the base to its top of masonry, on which the lantern rests. The height of the centre of the light above high-water mark on spring tides is 109 feet 6 inches. The height of the lantern, from its floor to the top of the glass framework, is 6 feet 6 inches ; its slanting or pyramidal roof is 3 feet 6 inches at its centre, and its weathercock 3 feet 6 inches. It has seven stories, inclusive of the lantern, and exclusive of a small well for stores in the lower or ground-floor. The lantern is iron-framed, with an iron-plated roof, and has an iron-railed balcony round it outside the building, which in all measures from the base to the extreme top about $123\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is visible from 15 to 20 miles, according to the clearness of the weather, at an elevation of 18 feet.
- 6.—Round tower ; the building, of brick masonry, stands the weather well enough, and is situated close to the sea. Diameter of the lantern 13 feet, and 9 lights. There are two other buildings, one a godown for the stores, and the other the lighthouse overseer's residence. A drawing of the light-tower and lantern accompanies.
- 7.—Brick and Soorky mortar. Resists the weather well enough. Is sand-rubbed, plastered, and whitewashed, as usual with all public buildings here, every three years. It was commenced in 1843, but not finished ; and a light was not shown till 1846. No alterations made. No painting, except doors and windows. Single walls, ventilated by venetian windows and doors in each story. No stoves allowed, or required.
- 8.—It is a leading light for making the coast from seaward ; and in coming from the south, by bringing it to bear N. E. by E. to N. E. off shore 8 miles in 9 to 10 fathoms, you escape all danger from the Northern Patches ; and on leaving it, proceeding northward, by keeping it a point or so to the eastward of south, till about six miles distant, and sinking it on that bearing, it forms an excellent departure and guide for running, by night or day, for the Chittagong River. Keeping it to the southward of east, abreast of it, you may approach the coast to within half a mile in a vessel of considerable draught of water.
- 9.—No change of colour in the light.
- 10.—The light is of the common kind, and fixed ; no changing or colouring.
- 11.—*Vide* foregoing answer.
- 12.—No machinery whatever, except common burners and reflectors.—*Vide* No. 10.
- 13.—*Vide* answer to No. 10.
- 14.—The reflectors are brass, and concave, and quite plain. The lamps which contain the oil are 9, and screw on the back of each reflector with a perforated screw, and thus form a component part of them. The burner is contained in the centre of and across the concave surface of the reflector, and kept steady in the centre by two brass braces or stretchers. The wick in the centre shows a flat broad surface to seaward ; it consists of broad cotton tape, and is fed with oil by a tube, of which it forms a part, passing through the reflector and the perforated screw into the lamp or oil receiver behind the reflector. The focal distance of the reflector is 14 inches, and the machinery more simple even than the commonest kind of oil lamps.
- 15.—The light is lighted at the close of day, and put out at day dawn. It is lighted every night, and so the number of hours it is lighted will correspond exactly with the hours of darkness every day in the year ; and taking as an average 12 hours for the year round, it will be lighted 4,380 hours.
- 16.—The landing-place is an exposed sandy beach on the seaside ; it being approachable or not depends on the weather. For one-half of the year it is generally approachable from seaward, and at all seasons from the east or inland side of the island. No boats of any kind are attached to the lighthouse.
- 17.—The lighthouse being on shore, and not on piles, it may be sufficient to say that the distance from the building to the beach at high water is about 250 yards, varying with the height of the tides, which again vary with the strength of wind and seasons of the year. The tide recedes at low water about 330 yards, more or less.
- 18.—No surf or sea whatever either reaches or affects the lighthouse.
- 19.—The panes of glass are 2 feet by 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and one inch thick ; they are of fine plate glass. The framing is iron, and vertical, and the glasses are fixed as the common window glasses. There are no iron protecting bars, nor storm-panes, nor are there any spare panes either at the lighthouse, or, I believe, in the station.
- 20.—No answer required, as the light is not a vessel.
- 21.—The lamps and reflectors were made at Madras, and received through the office of the superintendent of marine.* The reflectors have never been injured ; but the first set were removed to make room for better ones on a better principle. There are no local means for remedying any mischief or injuries of this kind ; should such occur, two or three spare lamps and reflectors complete might be kept with advantage.
- 22.—The establishment is one lightkeeper, his assistant, and 6 lascars. The lightkeeper sets the watch in turn, and it is his duty and his deputy's to see it is regularly kept. They are all resident on the spot. No absence is permitted without application.

[* In Calcutta.]

A N S W E R S—continued.

No. 45.—BENGAL—Kootubdeeah Lighthouse—continued.

23.—The head keeper has been brought up to the sea; has been a mate and commander of the small craft of this port: his assistant has been the same, and the lascars are the common ship lascars; they have no other occupation, nor is any other allowed. The keeper receives 50 rupees, and his assistant 20 rupees; the 6 lascars 4 rupees each, or 94 per mensem in the aggregate: they are paid out of a port fund or tonnage duty, realized by the Government from vessels out of this port, and they are selected by the portmaster.

24.—All are married men, except the head keeper; some have and some have no children. They are lodged in two separate buildings close under the lighthouse. They get medicines sent from the station occasionally by the civil surgeon on requisition. The keepers are Roman-catholics; the lascars are Mussulmen: there is no interference with regard to their religious ceremonies.

25.—There is no prescribed journal of proceedings kept, but accounts of stores are sent in and duly examined by the portmaster, and monthly or special reports are made when necessary. A log-book, however, is kept by the head keeper.

26.—See Answer to No. 25. Wrecks, when they occur, will be duly reported, and monthly accounts of vessels passing both ways by day are kept and reported.

27.—Cocoa-nut oil; it varies from 8 to 10 rupees per maund,* and is sent by the naval storekeeper at Calcutta, on indent of the portmaster, annually: 6 months' reserve is always at hand above the estimated annual expenditure. The 9 lamps expend per night 13 s. 6 c.; and assuming, on an average, that the night last 12 hours all the year round, this would give an average of 1 s. 1 c. 3 k. per hour. The oil is kept in earthen jars, but I have indented for iron tanks.

[* The bazar maund is 40 seers; and about 4 seers, 13 chks., and a fraction, are equal to an imperial gallon.]

28.—No other oil but cocoa-nut oil has ever been used; gas on Kootubdeeah is out of the question.

29.—This light is on the main land, and in a well inhabited spot. All victualling supplies and water are easily procured. No signals are used nor supplied, nor are they considered necessary.

30.—The light is a coast light, and shown all night, without signal or variation.

31.—The panes of glass are single, and are kept free from damp and dirt by continually cleaning them with unspun cotton thread. The roof is iron plate and single, and has a chimney or aperture at top, to enable the smoke to escape.

32.—Continual attention to the cleaning keeps the glasses free from smoke and dirt; and I consider the lantern to be well enough ventilated. It has a good door to the east, a staircase and hatch from below of a good size, and a chimney at the top.

33.—As there is no ice or frost here, the question requires no answer.

34.—This depends on circumstances. Annual indents are made out so as to keep the lighthouse stored for 18 months; when this supply is diminished by one year's consumption, and six months' only remain, fresh indents are sent in. The least supply we have had on hand varies

from 6 to 3 months. At this moment we have in the lighthouse 3½ to 4 months' stores, and our new supplies are on the way down. The stores can be kept quite dry. There is nothing to spare in the way of lamps and reflectors, and we have nothing else in the shape of mirrors, lenses, &c.

35 & 36.—The light-stores are supplied from Calcutta on the indent of the portmaster. A regular account is kept at the lighthouse, under charge of the superintendent, and inspected by the portmaster when he finds it necessary to go there. Monthly returns are also sent in.

37.—The only orders or regulations are to keep the lighthouse thoroughly clean, and a good clear light at night. The superintendent on the spot regulates the watches.

38.—It is not a light-vessel, and this answer is not required.

39.—There is no board of management; the portmaster controls the establishment, and he is subject to the commissioner of the division.

40.—No stated meetings are held. The work is carried on by regular office routine; and if verbal consultations are necessary, they are had as required.

41.—None.

42.—The duty of visiting the lighthouse appertains to the portmaster; he visits it according to circumstances and his leisure, but there are no stated intervals, and his visits are always sudden and unlooked for.

43.—The lighthouse (that is, the building) is in charge of the executive engineer, and he superintends all the repairs to it and the out-offices. The lamps, stores, &c., are looked to by the portmaster, with the aid of the local officers.

44.—The lighthouse was erected from funds realized as harbour dues or tonnage duty. The portmaster assesses and levies them, and they are paid into the sea customs collector's treasury, and brought to the credit of "Marine Department." The establishment* is a fixed permanent one, sanctioned by Government in the usual course. The original cost of erection of the lighthouse was 36,355 rupees in round numbers. Its annual cost for repairs is 1,128 rupees; for oil and other stores about 2,077 rupees, or, including a reserve of 6 months, 3,115 rupees; and the repairs of the lighthouse, buildings, &c., amount to about 100 rupees annually at the outside.

[* 94 rupees per mensem.]

45.—None, except the general rule by which officers of a certain period of service are pensioned when old or disabled. There is no provision whatever for widows and orphans.

46.—Fogs are very heavy from 15 October to the end of February. There are no signals of any kind made or required.

47.—The tower has never been struck by lightning. There is an iron rod attached to the building, which is supported by outriggers all the way down, and, resting on a small brick pillar, there enters the ground at a small distance from its base.

48.—We have had no barometer, thermometer or tide-gauge supplied; they have a weathercock, however, on the top

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 45.—BENGAL—Kootubdeeah Lighthouse—continued.

top of the building, and a clock or watch in very indifferent repair. I supplied, therefore, what is usually used in Bengal, viz. a brass water-pan, with a hole in it, to note the time; and as they have a bell, and the time can always be had by the sun at sunset or sunrise sufficiently correct, I do not see that more is required. A barometer and thermometer I have since obtained for the use of the lighthouse.

49.—There is no barometer at the lighthouse; but the greatest range I have observed at this station is, barometer $28^{\circ} 40'$ to $30^{\circ} 12'$, and thermometer 87° to 65° , at 10 A.M. The ordinary range of the barometer is $28^{\circ} 60'$ to 30 inches.

50.—No instruments to make these observations.

51.—At the lighthouse a log-book or journal is kept, showing wind and weather, but nothing more. The rise and fall of tide, and the hours of high and low water, are well known, from the recent surveys now extant. The time of high water at full and change is at noon. The rise and fall of tide on the spring tides is about 12 feet, and the greatest velocity of tide near the shore $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 knots per hour.

52.—Not a light vessel.

53.—A vessel drawing 18 feet water may approach the lighthouse to within a mile and a half to 2 miles, according as it be high or low water, keeping it well to the south of east; but there can never be a necessity for this, as from 4 to 5 miles outside there is a spacious and beautiful channel up and down the coast, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 fathoms, according to time of tide. The perpendicular rise and fall of tide on the springs is from 7 to 15 feet,* increasing as you narrow the channel to the northward in your approach to Chittagong, and varying slightly in different monsoons, and with the force and direction of prevailing winds. There is anchorage in stiff mud and clay abreast the lighthouse, and, indeed, all the way up and down the coast; but in no part, from Maiscol Island to the Chittagong River, is there sheltered anchorage from seaward, except inside of the islands, and these channels can only be reached in small vessels, aided by local experience.† In anchoring near the shore, abreast of the lighthouse, a vessel ought to bring the building well to the south of east, as there is a dry and shelving sand abreast of the lighthouse which extends some distance to seaward, with a small channel inside, navigable for small vessels. This light was erected to make the coast from seaward, and to act as a guide in coming up and down the coast, and

it is an excellent guide to avoid the northern patches and sands off the south-west end of Kootubdeeah. It was intended also as a connecting light with the light-vessel, the latter being placed as a guide to avoid the south patch, the former for the north sand. The removal of the light-vessel has been felt as a general evil by all the shipowners of this port.

[* The largest rise on this coast, from Mascall Islands upwards.]

[† No regular pilots are procurable, but river pilots for the Chittagong River are always available at the river's mouth.]

54.—Wrecks of boats are occasionally driven on the shore, but no sailors or human being that we know of. There is no means of affording relief to supposed drowned persons, should such a contingency occur, nor are any instructions extant, nor have any been issued on this head.

55.—I consider the light to be in the very best position it could be placed, and answers its purpose well; nor is it at all liable to be mistaken for any other, and moreover there is no other. A reference to past correspondence will show that I have years ago long advocated a light on Putungah Point, the northern boundary of the mouth of this river. It need not be a light of any great power,‡ and might be constructed in the form of a tripod, at no very great expense. It would be universally valued, whether for vessels or boats, and might be the means of saving much life and property annually. A vessel is now effectually barred entering the river at night, and she runs the risk also of passing it at night, and losing much time, and perhaps of danger, in the loss even of a tide, from remaining outside; whereas, if there were a light, she could most likely avoid this, and get safely anchored inside.

[‡ Say, visible at 8 to 10 miles' distance.]

56.—None to England that I know of; but I have repeatedly, verbally and in writing, urged this tripod on the authorities, and even a plan of it has been actually called for, and made.

57.—The original cost of the lighthouse has been defrayed out of the port funds realized by tonnage duties. Its expenses are kept up from the same source, as are all the cost of it and the port establishment. After defraying the current expenses, there should remain a handsome surplus, from which this tripod might be erected and its maintenance secured; its utility would be unquestionable and admitted on all sides. There are abundance of materials for building, viz. bricks, wood, ironwork, artificers, &c., and there is no need that it should be a very finished building.

Port Office, Chittagong, }
13 March 1850.

(signed) F. J. A. Elson,
Portmaster and Assistant Collector of Sea Customs.

Note.—The above are true copies of the original answers by the Portmaster of Chittagong. The notes in *small type*, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William, 4 May 1850.

(signed) James Sutherland, Secretary.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 46.—BENGAL—ARRACAN RIVER—GREAT SAVAGE ROCK.

[All bearings magnetic; variations of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

1.—The lighthouse is on a rock, called the Great Savage, in latitude $20^{\circ} 5' 15''$ north, longitude $92^{\circ} 56' 30''$ east, at the mouth of the Akyab River.

2.—A leading light for ships entering the port, as well as a harbour light. Government property.

3.—One light only. A single tower and lantern.

4.—From E. S. E. to S. W. by W.

5.—Height of the tower from base to top, 50 feet 3 inches. About 15 miles, at 18 feet above the water, in clear weather. Centre of light to high-water mark, 88 feet.

6.—In a round tower; stone building; well. The base of the building, 38 feet in the clear; height from the base of the building to the floor line of the lower story, 4 feet, with offsets divided into three courses; diameter of upper course, 31 feet in the clear. The building is divided into three stories. The exterior diameter of the lower story, 29 feet; the interior, 17 feet; walls, 6 feet thick. Below coping of the building, 16 feet diameter; interior, 10 feet; thickness of walls, 3 feet. The exterior diameter of the top platform of lighthouse, 20 feet clear; diameter of railing, 19 feet; lantern wall, 3 feet in height above balcony course, 1 foot 9 inches thick. Top part of lantern wall is in 8 pieces, 1 foot 9 inches broad, and 1 foot thick. Lower ring of lantern is in 8 pieces, forming a polygon of 16 sides. The upper ring of the lantern is similar to the lower. The diameter of the centre of the stanchions is 12 feet. The diameter of the circle within which the polygon of the exterior side of the ring is inscribed is nearly 12 feet 3 inches.

7.—Of sandstone, quarried on the place. Thickness of the wall and the slope about 1 inch to a foot. Well. Not coated. The tower is whitewashed inside, and shows the bare stone on the outside. The top of the lantern is covered with canvas, and painted white. Colour, brown stone. The Great Savage Lighthouse was erected by Lieutenants Western, Martin, and Siddons, from 1838 to 1844. Walls, single. The different stories of the tower are ventilated as follows: Basement story, with a door on the S. E. front, facing the land; the middle and upper stories have two openings each, panelled shutter doors, facing the N. W. and S. E. No other expedients are adopted either for ventilation or keeping the tower dry; nor does it need them. Erected in the year 1844.

8.—A leading mark to cross the bar, with the light bearing from N. by W. to N. E. by N. Distant about 3 miles.

9.—The light does not vary.

10.—A fixed light, plain white.

11.—No reply.

12.—
13.— } No reply.

14.—A reflected light (plain spherical reflectors), 17 Argand lamps. Each lamp has a separate reservoir of oil, which is filled for the night, and the oil is conveyed by tube to the wick. Focal distance of reflectors or lenses is 6 inches.

15.—Lighted at sunset; extinguished at daybreak. Yes. 4,380 hours.

16.—Yes, on the E. N. E. part of the Savage Rock there is a good landing place, about a quarter of a mile from the tower. There is no boat attached to the Savage, but the Akyab port cutter is available, on signal being made for the same. There is no life-boat.

17.—The horizontal distance of the foot of the tower from high and low water is 40 feet at high water spring tides; 45 feet at low water springs. Lighthouse is not on piles.

18.—The surf merely reaches the base of the tower, and then only in strong gales. No.

19.—Size of the panes are about 26×28 inches, and half an inch thick. The framing is vertical. There are not any protecting bars outside of panes of glass. There are not any storm-panes of any description.

20.—No reply.

21.—Supplied by naval storekeeper, from Calcutta.* No.

[* Spare ones are kept on hand. If repairs are required, they can be made at Calcutta.]

22.—One serang and 8 men, natives of Bengal, resident on the rock. Yes; two at a time. None, except by hail.

23.—Lascars, in the Akyab flotilla. None. Serang, 20 rupees; 1 tindal, 8 rupees; 1 lascar, at 7 rupees; 4 lascars, at 6 rupees; 1 sweeper, at 5 rupees. By the Commissioner.

24.—Some are married. In separate buildings. No. The civil surgeon at Akyab. They are Mahomedans.

25.—No.† Yes.

[† That is, no journal is kept, but an account of expenditure of stores is.]

26.—Yes; bi-monthly, on being visited by harbour-master, to whom any wrecks would be reported. Yes.

27.—Cocoa-nut oil; price per gallon, 1 rupee 2 annas. Nine chittacks consumed per hour. Yearly expended, 54 mds. 23 seers. From 2 to 3 months. Yes, in cold weather; but easily remedied by exposure to the sun. In large earthen jars. In a brick storehouse.

28.—No. Fish-oil has been tried, but would not answer, accumulating too much dirt.‡ An oil light.

[‡ Only cocoa-nut oil is used; it is found to be the very best.]

29.—Provisions,

A N S W E R S—continued.

No. 46.—BENGAL—ARRACAN River—Great Savage Rock—continued.

29.—Provisions, water, and fuel sent twice a month from the town of Akyab. On a small red flag being hoisted on the tower, the port cutter is despatched. No.*

[* They are not furnished with a code, but it may be had if it is required.]

30.—Not a tide light.

31.—The panes are not free from moisture, and are much stained, from the heated gas condensed in the lantern. There is not ice in these latitudes. The panes are single, and the roof is also single.

32.—Yes. Ventilated from the top, and from the doors in the different stories.

33.—The temperature is never below freezing point.

34.—Greatest supply is two months' consumption, and one month's supply is the least. The storeroom is a dry brick building. One set of spare lamps, but no spare reflectors or lenses.

35.—By Calcutta marine authorities.

36.—Yes. By superintendent of marine in Calcutta.

37.—Yes. There are no written regulations.

38.—No reply.

39.—No. The harbour-master is superintending officer, under the principal assistant commissioner of Akyab.

40.—There are no meetings; the duty is embodied in the appointment of the harbour-master.

41.—No.

42.—Yes, by the harbour-master twice a month, and the marine assistant commissioner yearly; and when requisite, reports the same to the principal assistant commissioner.

43.—No professional person other than the harbour-master visits for that purpose, and once quarterly by Captain Cannon, marine assistant to Commissioner.

[An officer from the Military Board in Calcutta, if necessary, as the engineer officer of the province is available.]

44.—From Akyab port dues, collected by harbour-master, and under the management of the principal assistant

commissioner. About Co.'s Rs. 33,605. 10 a. 4 p.* Annual cost of repairs varies; the simple repairs are whitewash inside, &c., Rs. 7. 12 a. 1 p., which was the bill for 1847-48. Annual cost of maintenance, Rs. 959. 10 a. 9 p. Annual charge of establishment, 768 Co.'s Rs.

* [This is a mistake. The actual cost of the lighthouse and lantern, and the houses for the establishment, is Rs. 50,089. 3. 10. as reported to the superintendent of marine by the Military Board.]

45.—None.

[Lascars are not now pensioned.]

46.—Yes; in December, January, and February. No.

47.—No. Yes. Iron tube, with three copper-wire conductors attached. Into the rock, close to the sea.

48.—Yes.

49.—No register, until lately, has been kept, and now only at the Akyab port-office.

50.—No series of experiments having been made, a correct reply cannot be given; but upon one trial the temperature was 82° outside the lantern, and 86° inside ditto.

51.—No.

52.—No reply.

53.—Within a quarter of a mile of the Passage Rock (distant a quarter of a mile from the Savage Lighthouse), at all times of tide. In fair weather you may anchor inside the bar, with the light bearing from N. by E. to N. E. by N.; or inside, the lighthouse bearing S. S. W. No pilots are procurable; but on a signal being made, the harbour-master goes out for that purpose. Nine feet on the springs; 6 feet on the neaps.

54.—No. None nearer than the harbour. No.

[The harbour is close at hand, where there is a medical officer and means of relief.]

55.—Yes.† No.† Yes; on Oyster Island, in latitude 20° 12' N. and longitude 92° 33' E. 24 miles W., 17° N. of Akyab Savage Light. The H. C. steamer "Enterprise" was nearly lost on the rocks on the S. E. end of Oyster Island. The French schooner "Ingoville" was lost close to about 3 miles to the south of the Myoo River.

[† It is in the best position, and not liable to be mistaken for another.]

56.—No applications for new lighthouses being erected on this coast or elsewhere are on the records of the Commissioners' office.

57.—Yes. From surplus port dues. Yes. Materials procurable from Akyab, and artificers from Chittagong.

Akyab, 11 August 1849.

(signed) W. T. Llewellyn, Port Master.

Note.—The above are the original replies of the Port Master of Akyab, attested by his own signature. The notes in small type, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

Fort William, 4 May 1850.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

(signed) Jas. Sutherland, Secretary.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 47.—BENGAL—ARRACAN RIVER—FAQUEER POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

[All bearings magnetic; variation of the compass $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees easterly.]

- 1.—Faqueer Light, in latitude $20^{\circ} 7' N.$, longitude $92^{\circ} 56' E.$, is on the main land, distant nearly two miles from the town.
- 2.—A harbour light and a leading light for vessels entering the Port. Government property.
- 3.—A single tower and lantern, with a single light.
- 4.—Visible from W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. to N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
- 5.—Height from base of tower to top 32 feet, height of the centre of the light, above high-water mark, is 48 feet. About 3 miles in clear weather.
- 6.—In a round tower. Well. External, 24 ft. \times 16 ft. \times 10 ft.; internal, 24 ft. \times 9 ft. \times 6 ft.; diameter, 8 ft.
- 7.—Brick. Well. It is coated with sand plaster and whitewashed. White colour (1843 to 1845 erected). The walls are single, without air space. By one door, one window, and one opening in the lantern. By current of air. No stoves allowed.
- 8.—A leading light to clear the Western Rocks, keeping it a little open to the westward of the Savage Light when steering in or out; also to point out when the ship is inside the reef of Faqueer's Point, bearing from the light N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The Western Rocks bear from the Faqueer Light south 2 miles.
- 9.—The light does not vary.
10. A fixed light; coloured deep red, effected by the coloured red disks.
- 11.—No reply.
- 12.—No reply.
- 13.—No reply.
- 14.—A reflected light; plain spherical reflectors; each lamp has a separate reservoir of oil, which is filled for the night, and the oil is conveyed by tubes to the wick.
- 15.—Plate-glass disks, coloured red, and 5 Argand lamps; lighted at sunset, extinguished at daybreak. Nightly.
- 16.—Yes, quarter of a mile to the eastward of the lighthouse, but within the harbour. No boat is attached to the lighthouse, but the port cutter is available when required. No life-boat.
- 17.—Horizontal distance of the foot of the tower from high and low water spring tides, is $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet at high water; low water, 35 feet, spring tides.
- 18.—No effect. No, except in very heavy gales from the S. W., when the spray flies over the lantern.
- 19.—Each pane 2 ft. \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch thick. Vertical. None. None.
- 20.—No reply.
- 21.—Supplied by marine authorities in Calcutta.
- 22.—One serang, 6 lascars, and 1 sweeper, natives of Bengal, resident at the lighthouse. Yes, two at a time. None, except by hail.
- 23.—Lascars in the Akyab flotilla. None. Serang, 16 rupees; 1 tindal, 7 rupees; 4 lascars, 5 rupees 8 annas; 1 sweeper, 5 rupees. By the commissioner of Arracan.
- 24.—Some are married. In separate buildings. No. The civil surgeon at Akyab. They are Mahomedans.
- 25.—Yes. Yes.
[Both must be kept by the Portmaster, the mere lightkeepers being lascars.]
- 26.—Yes, bi-monthly, on being visited by the superintending officer, to whom a wreck would be then reported. Yes; which is communicated by local signal from the flag-staff close to the lighthouse.
- 27.—Cocoa-nut oil; 1 rupee 2 annas per gallon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks per hour; 21 maunds 25 seers and 2 chittacks yearly expended; 2 to 3 months kept in reserve. Yes, in cold weather, but remedied by exposure to the sun. In large earthen jars, in a wooden godown.
[The oil is sold in this country by the bazar maund of 40 seers; 4s. 13c. and a fraction are equal to an imperial gallon. The price per maund varies from 8 to 16 rupees.]
- 28.—Rape-seed has not been tried, but cocoa-nut has. An oil light.
[Only cocoa-nut oil is used; it is found to be the very best.]
- 29.—Provisions procured from the bazaar daily. Water and fuel procured close to the lighthouse. Yes.
- 30.—Not a tide light.
- 31.—The panes are not free from moisture, and are much stained from the heated gas condensed in the lantern. There is no ice in these latitudes. Single. No, it is single, of copper sheeting, nailed to rafters.
- 32.—Yes. Ventilated from the top, and from the different doors and apertures of the building.
- 33.—The temperature is never below freezing point.
- 34.—Two months is the greatest supply; one month's supply is the least. The store-room is a bamboo house, leafed all round, and well elevated from the ground. Yes. One spare set. Three spare disks, but no reflectors or lenses.
- 35.—By Calcutta marine authorities.
- 36.—Yes. By the superintendent of marine in Calcutta.
[The supplies go from Calcutta, and reports of expenditure are made to the superintendent of marine there.]
- 37.—Yes.

A N S W E R S—continued.

No. 47.—BENGAL—Arracan River—Faqucer Point Lighthouse—continued.

37.—Yes. There are no written regulations or instructions.

38.—No reply.

39.—No. The harbour-master is superintending officer under principal assistant to the commissioner of Akyab.

40.—There are no meetings; the duty is embodied in the appointment of the harbour-master.

41.—No.

42.—Yes, by the harbour-master bi-monthly, and marine assistant to commissioner annually; and, when requisite, reports to the principal assistant commissioner.

43.—No professional person but the harbour-master visits for that purpose. The marine assistant to the commissioner visits yearly to inspect them.

[An officer from the Military Board can be sent if necessary, and the engineer officer of the province.]

44.—From Akyab port-dues collected by harbour-master, and under the management of principal assistant commissioner. Co's Rs. *6,717. 3. 1. cost of erection; annual cost of repairs, Co's Rs. 21. Annual salary for establishment, Rs. 600. Annual cost for oil, &c., &c., Co's Rs. 388. 15. 4.

[* This is a mistake; the actual cost of the lighthouse and lantern is Rs. 7,082. 9. 10., as reported to the superintendent of marine by the Military Board.]

45.—None.

[Native seamen are not now entitled to pension.]

46.—Yes, in December, January, and February. No.

47.—No. No conductor.

48.—No; only a weathercock on the chimney of the lantern.

[The portmaster, close at hand and in charge, has a barometer.]

49.—No register until lately has been kept, and now only at the Akyab harbour office.

50.—No regular series of observations having been made, a correct reply cannot be given; but upon one trial the temperature inside the lantern was 83°, and outside 80°.

51.—No.

52.—No reply.

53.—On the S. W. side of the lighthouse, not within a mile; and half a mile (either at high or low water) to the eastward of the lighthouse. Yes. With the light bearing N. W. 1 mile off shore, in 9 fathoms. No pilots are procurable, but a signal being made, the harbour-master goes out for the purpose. Nine feet on the springs, and 6 feet on the neaps.

54.—* No. None. No.

[* No wrecks have ever occurred near the lighthouse. The town would be nearer to any likely to occur, and there is a medical officer there.]

55.—Yes.† No.† Yes, on Oyster Island, in latitude 20° 12' N. and long. 92° 33' E. by W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 24 miles off the Great Savage Lighthouse. The Honourable Company's steamer, "Enterprise," was nearly lost on the rocks to the S. E. of the island in September 1847. The French schooner, "Ingoville," was lost about 3 miles to the south-eastward of Myoo River.‡

[† Is in the best position, and not likely to be mistaken for another.]

[‡ Near Oyster Island, on the reef to the southward of which she first struck.]

56.—No applications for new lighthouses being erected on this coast, or elsewhere, are on record in the Commissioner's Office.

[This is apparently a mistake; applications have been made for lights on several parts of the coast at different times.]

57.—Yes; from port dues. Yes. Materials procurable from Akyab, and artificers from Chittagong.

Akyab, 11 August 1849.

(signed) W. T. Llewellyn, Portmaster.

Note.—The above are the original replies of the Portmaster of Akyab, attested by his own signature. The notes in small type, between [], are by the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William, 4 May 1850.

(signed) Jas. Sutherland, Secretary.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 195.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—DEAL ISLAND—KENT'S GROUP LIGHTHOUSE.

- 1.—Kent's Group Light, on the S. W. side of Deal Island, the eastern of the cluster called Kent's Group, in Bass's Straits, in latitude 39° 29' south, and longitude 147° 21' east.
- 2.—It is a leading light, and public property.
- 3.—It is a single light.
- 4.—All round the compass.
- 5.—Height from base to top, 46 feet. Centre of light above high-water mark, 950 feet. Visible 40 miles.
- 6.—It is a round tower; stands the weather well. Height, 46 feet; diameter at base, 23 feet 9 inches; diameter at top, 16 feet; diameter of lantern, 11 feet 6 inches.
- 7.—It is built of random coarse granite; resists the wet well. Erected in 1848. The walls are single. Ventilation only from the smoke cowl. It is painted, the upper half red, and the lower half white.
- 8.—Bears from Pyramid, north 20 miles. Judgment Rock, east by north, $\frac{3}{4}$ north, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Sugar Loaf, east by north, 31 miles. Curtis Island, east $\frac{1}{2}$ north, 32 miles. Devil's Tower, east $\frac{1}{2}$ south, 27 miles. Hogan Island, (north-east side), south-east, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Wright's Rock, north-west by west $\frac{1}{2}$ west, 11 miles. Beagle Reef, west north-west, 16 miles. North-east point of East Sisters, west $\frac{1}{2}$ north, 32 miles. Crocodile Rock, east $\frac{1}{2}$ south, 38 miles. Variation, 10° east.
- 9.—The colour of this light does not change.
- 10.—It is a revolving light, and not coloured.
- 11.—It makes a complete revolution every 5 minutes. Three sides lighted.
- 12.—Every 8 hours. The motion is regular. Chain is used to suspend it. It has not broken. One spare chain is kept.
- 13.—Duration of light on seaman's eye, 50 seconds. Interval of darkness at 10 miles distance, 50 seconds.
- 14.—It is a reflected light. Concave plated reflector. Self-acting valve to each lamp. Focal distance, 2 feet 1 inch. Twenty-one Argand lamps, in 3 groups of 7 each.
- 15.—They are lighted at dark, and extinguished at day-light. It is lighted every night, and is exhibited 3,800 hours during the year.
- 16.—At about 2 miles from the tower. No boat is attached to the station.
- 17.—One thousand five hundred feet.
- 18.—No effect on tower or lantern. No spray can fly over the lantern.
- 19.—Size of panes, 2 feet 3 inches square; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Vertical framing. No protecting bars. No storm-panes.
- 20.—No answer required.
- 21.—Made by Wilkins & Co. of London. No injury to reflector.
- 22.—A superintendent and 3 men resident. A regular watch is kept. There is no mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm.
- 23.—The superintendent has occupied situations in the marine department of the government of the colony. The watchmen are prisoners of the Crown. They have no other occupation. The superintendent receives 100*l.* per annum and rations, and is appointed by the lieutenant-governor; the watchmen receive 8*l.* per annum and rations, or 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem without rations.
- 24.—A wife and children; in a separate building. Not supplied with books. Nearest medical aid, George Town, distant 110 miles. No. No.
- 25.—Yes. Yes.
- 26.—Yes, annually, to the port-officer at Hobart Town. Special reports of vessels passing are also sent to the port-officer. One wreck has occurred in this vicinity.
- 27.—Sperm oil. The price varies from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per tun; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints consumed per hour; 1,255 gallons annually; six months' supply kept. Does not congeal. Kept in a store above-ground, in 100-gallon tanks.
- 28.—No.
- 29.—Water and fuel plentiful; victualled half-yearly. No Marryat's Code.
- 30.—No answer required.
- 31.—Very little moisture; single panes and roof.
- 32.—Free from smoke and soot. No.
- 33.—Yes. Yes.
- 34.—A two years' supply was received from Wilkins & Co., London. Can be kept dry. Three spare lamps; one spare reflector.
- 35.—By contract; public notice is given.
- 36.—Yes, by the port-officer.
- 37.—Yes, the men act under the immediate orders of the superintendent.
- 38.—No answer is required.
- 39.—The lighthouse is under the superintendence of the port-officer.
- 40.—Answered by 39.
- 41.—Answered by 39.
- 42.—Yes, twice a year, either by the port-officer or some officer of his department; and reports are made through him to the Government.
- 43.—Yes, when repairs are wanted.
- 44.—From the colonial revenue. Cost of erection not known, as it was built partly by labour supplied by the convict department. Annual cost of maintenance; wages, &c., 175*l.*; oil and stores, 395*l.*; total, 570*l.*
- 45.—No.
- 46.—Fogs are rare on the coast. No signal.
- 47.—Never. None.
- 48.—None of either.
- 49.—No means of ascertaining.
- 50.—No means of ascertaining.
- 51.—No.
- 52.—No answer required.
- 53.—Vessels can approach at high and low water to about a mile. Anchorage in East Cove, on Deal Island, at 2 miles distance from the tower, and in the West Cove, on Erith Island, at a distance of 3 miles from the tower. No pilot can be had there. Spring tides rise 8 feet; neaps, 4 feet.
- 54.—Yes, from the provisions of the superintendent.
- 55.—This light is considered in the best position, and not likely to be mistaken for any other. There is no necessity for any more lights in Bass's Straits or on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is considered that the placing of a light on King's Island would be likely to lead ships into danger. With common caution, the approach to Van Diemen's Land and the passage through the Straits may be made with perfect safety.
- 56.—Answered by 55.
- 57.—Answered by 55.

18 March 1850.

(signed) John Walker,
Lieut. R. N.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 196.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—GOOSE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

- 1.—Goose Island lighthouse, on the south side of the western of the Chappell Islands in Banks's Straits, in latitude $40^{\circ} 19'$ south, and longitude $147^{\circ} 48'$ east.
- 2.—It is a leading light, and public property.
- 3.—It is a single light.
- 4.—All round the compass.
- 5.—Height from base to top 74 feet 6 inches; centre of light above high-water mark 135 feet; visible 20 miles.
- 6.—It is a round tower, stands the sea and weather well. Height 74 feet 6 inches; diameter at base 23 feet 5 inches; diameter at top 16 feet 9 inches; diameter of lantern 12 feet 6 inches.
- 7.—It is built of random coarse granite rubble masonry, with wrought moulded free-stone coping. In stormy weather it does not resist the wet. Erected in 1845. The walls are single. No ventilation beyond that of the smoke cowl. It is painted, the upper half red and the lower half white.
- 8.—Bears from reef off south-west extreme of Hemmock's or Prime Seal Island south 30° east, 4 miles; extreme of reef off north-west side of Badger Island south 34° west, 3 miles; reef on east side of Badger Island west by north, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; reef off Cape Sir John north-west by west, 10 miles. Double Rock north-west $\frac{3}{4}$ west, 6 miles. Reef off Settlement Point south half east, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Northern Reef Isle south $\frac{1}{2}$ west, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. South end of Kangaroo Island south south-west, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; variation 10° east.
- 9.—The colour of the light does not change.
- 10.—It is a fixed light, and not coloured.
- 11.—
- 12.—
- 13.—
- 14.—It is a refracted light; lenses; valve cisterns for regulating the supply of oil; focal distance 3 feet. One four-circular wick lamp.
- 15.—It is lighted at dark, and extinguished at daylight. It is lighted every night, and is exhibited 3,800 hours during the year.
- 16.—At about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the tower; a boat is attached to the station.
- 17.—Two hundred and forty feet.
- 18.—No effect on tower or lantern, except an incrustation of salt upon the glass, which dims the light.
- 19.—Size of panes in lower tier 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 5 inches; in the two upper tiers, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 5 inches; thickness of each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; vertical framing. No protecting bars, but much wanted, the panes being occasionally broken by sea fowl. No storm-panes.
- 20.—No answer required.
- 21.—Made by Wilkins & Co. of London. Some of the mirrors are broken, and also injured by wet, but yet serviceable, and no repairs have been made to them.
- 22.—A superintendent and three men, all resident. A regular watch is kept. There is no mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm.
- 23.—The superintendent has occupied a situation in the marine department of the government of the colony. The watchmen are prisoners of the Crown. They have no other occupation. The superintendent receives 75*l.* per annum, and rations, and is appointed by the lieutenant-governor. The watchmen get 8*l.* per annum and rations, or 1*s.* 3*d.* a day without rations.
- 24.—A wife and children. In a separate building. Not supplied with books. Nearest medical aid George Town, distant 64 miles. No. No.
- 25.—Yes. Yes.
- 26.—Yes, annually, by the port-officer at Hobart Town. Special reports of vessels passing are also sent to the port-officer. No wrecks have occurred in this vicinity.
- 27.—Sperm oil is used; the price varies from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per tun; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint is consumed per hour; 611 gallons annually. Six months' supply kept; does not congeal; kept in a store above ground, in tin tanks.
- 28.—No.
- 29.—Rain water is caught, the water of the island being brackish. Fuel is supplied by contract. Victualled half-yearly. No Marryat's Code.
- 30.—No answer required.
- 31.—Moisture creates on the glass during the winter months, and in dull fine weather in the summer. Single panes and roof.
- 32.—Free from smoke and soot. No.
- 33.—Yes. Yes.
- 34.—Two years' supply was received from Wilkins & Co., London. Cannot be kept thoroughly dry for want of accommodation, but means are in operation for an increase of accommodation. Four spare lamps in indifferent order; no spare lenses; eight spare mirrors.
- 35.—By contract; public notice is given.
- 36.—Yes, by the port-officer.
- 37.—Yes; the men are under the immediate orders of the superintendent.
- 38.—No answer is required.
- 39.—The lighthouse is under the superintendence of the port officer at Hobart Town.
- 40.—Answered by 39.
- 41.—Answered by 39.
- 42.—Yes, twice a year, either by the port-officer or some officer of his department; and reports are made through him to the Government.
- 43.—Yes, when repairs are wanted.
- 44.—From the colonial revenue. Cost of erection not known, as it was built partly by labour supplied by the convict department. Annual cost of maintenance, wages, &c. 150*l.*; oil and stores, 200*l.*; total, 350*l.*
- 45.—No.
- 46.—Fogs are rare on the coast. No signals.
- 47.—Never. None.
- 48.—It has one clock.
- 49.—No means of ascertaining.
- 50.—No means of ascertaining.
- 51.—No.
- 52.—No answer required.
- 53.—Anchorage south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; vessels can approach at high and low tide to about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. No pilot can be had. Spring tides rise 6 feet; neaps 3 feet.
- 54.—No. None.
- 55.—This light is considered in the best position, and not liable to be mistaken for any other. There is no necessity for any more lights in Bass's Straits, or on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is considered that the placing of a light on King's Island would be likely to lead ships into danger. With common caution, the approach to Van Diemen's Land and the passage through the Straits may be made with perfect safety.
- 56.—Answered by 55.
- 57.—Answered by 55.

18 March 1850.

(signed) John Walker,
Lieut. R. N.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 197.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—SWAN ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

1.—Swan Island Lighthouse, situated on the north side of the island of that name, in Banks's Straits, in latitude 40° 44' south, and longitude 148° 9' east.

2.—It is a leading light, and public property.

3.—It is a single light.

4.—All round the compass.

5.—Height from base to top, 74 feet 6 inches. Centre of light above high-water mark, 110 feet. Visible 25 miles.

6.—It is a round tower. Stands the sea and weather well. Height, 74 feet 6 inches; diameter at base, 23 feet 6 inches; diameter at top, 16 feet 9 inches; diameter of lantern, 12 feet 6 inches.

7.—It is built of random coarse iron-stone rubble masonry, with wrought moulded freestone coping. In stormy weather it does not resist the wet. Erected in 1845. The walls are single. No ventilation beyond that of the smoke cowl. It is painted, the upper half red, and the lower half white.

8.—Bears from Black Reef, north, 52° west, 9 miles. South part of Moriarty's Bank, west by south, 9 miles. Look-out Rock, south, 19° 45' east, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Reef on north-west side of Swan Island, south, 46° east, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Reef off Cape Portland, east $\frac{1}{2}$ south, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Variation, 10° east.

9.—The colour of the light does not change.

10.—It is a flashing light; it is not coloured.

11.—Makes a complete revolution every 8 minutes. Eight sides lighted.

12.—Every 6 hours. It has a jerking motion. Chain is used to suspend it. It has not broken. One spare chain with jack is kept.

13.—Duration of light on seaman's eye, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; interval of darkness, at 10 miles distance, 1 minute.

14.—It is a refracted light; lenses. Valve cistern for regulating the supply of oil. Focal distance, 3 feet. One four-circular wick lamp.

15.—It is lighted at dark, and extinguished at daylight. It is lighted every night, and exhibited 3,800 hours during the year.

16.—At about half a mile from the tower. A boat is attached to the station.

17.—One hundred and fifty feet.

18.—No effect on tower or lantern, except an incrustation of salt upon the glass, which dims the light.

19.—Size of panes in lower tier, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 5 inches; in the two upper tiers, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 5 inches; thickness of each, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Vertical framing. No protecting bars, and no storm-panes.

20.—No answer required.

21.—Made by Wilkins & Co., of London. Some of the mirrors are broken, and also injured by wet; and no repairs have been made to them.

22.—A superintendent and 3 men; resident. A regular watch is kept. There is no mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm.

23.—The superintendent has had employment in the marine department of the government of the colony. The watchmen are prisoners of the Crown; they have no other occupation. The superintendent receives 100*l.* per annum and rations, and is appointed by the lieutenant-governor; the watchmen receive 8*l.* per annum and rations, or 1*s.* 3*d.* a day without rations.

24.—A wife; no children. In a separate building. Not supplied with books. Nearest medical aid, George Town, distant 70 miles. No. No.

25.—Yes. Yes.

26.—Yes, annually, to the port-officer at Hobart Town. Special reports of vessels passing are also sent to the port-officer. Two wrecks have occurred in this vicinity.

27.—Sperm oil is used for the light. The price varies from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per tun; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint is consumed per hour; 611 gallons annually; 6 months' supply kept. Does not congeal. Kept in a store above ground, in tin tanks.

28.—No.

29.—Water is obtained on the island; victualled half-yearly. Fuel not readily procured. No communication with the shore by signal. No Marryat's Code.

30.—No answer required.

31.—Moisture creates on the glass during the winter months. Single panes and roof.

32.—Free from smoke and soot. No.

33.—Yes. Yes.

34.—A two years' supply was received from Wilkins & Co., London. Cannot be kept thoroughly dry for want of accommodation, but means are in operation for increased accommodation. Three spare lamps, in indifferent order; no spare lenses; 6 spare mirrors.

35.—By contract; public notice is given.

36.—Yes, by the port-officer.

37.—Yes. The men act under the immediate orders of the superintendent.

38.—No answer required.

39.—The lighthouse is under the superintendence of the port-officer at Hobart Town.

40.—Answered by 39.

41.—Answered by 39.

42.—Yes, twice a year, either by the port-officer or some officer of his department; and reports are made through him to the Government.

43.—Yes, when repairs are wanted.

44.—From the colonial revenue. Cost of erection cannot be ascertained, as it was built partly by labour supplied by the convict department. Annual cost of maintenance: wages, &c., 175*l.*; oil and stores, 200*l.*; total, 375*l.*

45.—No.

46.—Fogs are rare on the coast. No signals.

47.—Never. None.

48.—It has one clock.

49.—No means of ascertaining.

50.—No means of ascertaining.

51.—No.

52.—No answer required.

53.—Anchorage in the bay on the south-east side of the island, about 1 mile from the tower. No pilot can be had there. Spring tides rise 6 feet, neaps 3 feet. Vessels can approach at high and low tide to about half a mile.

54.—Yes, from the provisions of the superintendent.

55.—This light is considered in the best position, and not liable to be mistaken for any other. There is no necessity for any more lights in Bass's Straits or on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is considered that the placing of a light on King's Island would be likely to lead ships into danger. With common caution, the approach to Van Diemen's Land and the passage through the Straits may be made with perfect safety.

56.—Answered by 55.

57.—Answered by 55.

(signed) John Walker,
Lieut. R. N.

18 March 1850.

ANSWERS—*continued.*

No. 199.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—HOBART TOWN—IRON POT LIGHTHOUSE.

1.—The Iron Pot Lighthouse, situated on a rock at the extremity of a reef on the north side of the entrance of the River Derwent, in latitude 43° 3' south, longitude 147° 33' east.

2.—It is a harbour light, and public property.

3.—It is a single light.

4.—The light is visible from north-east to east-north-east, and from east to south and north by west.

5.—Height from base to top, 40 feet. Centre of light above high-water mark, 65 feet. Visible 12 miles.

6.—It is a square tower, it stands the sea and weather well. Height 40 feet; square at base, 18 feet; square at top, 16 feet. Diameter of lantern 6 feet.

7.—It is built of sandstone; resists the wet well; erected in 1832. The walls are single, ventilated by the doors and windows. It is painted, the upper half red and the lower half white.

8.—

9.—The colour of this light does not change.

10.—It is fixed. It is not coloured.

11.—

12.—The light is hoisted up by a rope; it is lowered for trimming, and re-hoisted once in six hours; in case of the rope breaking, other rope is kept to replace it.

13.—

14.—It is a common reflected light; tin reflector and lamps. Focal distance 6 inches. Eight lamps.

15.—It is lighted at dark, and extinguished at daylight. It is lighted every night. It is exhibited 3,800 hours during the year.

16.—Yes, at about 150 yards from the tower. A boat is attached to the station.

17.—Thirty feet.

18.—The tower vibrates slightly. The spray flies over the lantern. It encrusts the glass with salt, and dims the light.

19.—Size of panes 11 inches by 9 inches; thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; framing vertical. No protecting bars; no storm-panes.

20.—No answer required.

21.—Made in the colony, and consequently very indifferent. Supplied by contract in Hobart Town. Never suddenly injured.

22.—There are a superintendent and two watchmen; they are all resident. A regular watch is kept. There is no mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm.

23.—The superintendent has had occupation in the marine department of the government of the colony. The watchmen are prisoners of the Crown; they have no other occupation. The superintendent receives a salary of 50*l.* per annum, and rations, and is appointed by the lieutenant-governor. The watchmen receive 8*l.* per annum, and rations, or 1*s.* 3*d.* a day without rations.

24.—No wife or child. He is lodged in a separate building. Not supplied with books. No medical aid nearer than Hobart Town. No opportunity of attending public worship. No.

25.—Journals are kept of proceedings, and of expenditure of stores.

26.—Yes, annually to port-officer at Hobart Town. Special reports of vessels passing are also sent to the port-officer. No wrecks have occurred in the vicinity of this lighthouse.

18 March 1850.

27.—Sperm oil. The price varies from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per tun. One pint is consumed per hour, and 440 gallons per annum. Six months' supply kept on hand; does not congeal. Kept in casks in a store above ground.

28.—No.

29.—Water is obtained from the main land. Victualled quarterly. Fuel supplied by contract. No communication with the shore by signal. Not supplied with Marryat's code.

30.—No answer required.

31.—No. Single. No.

32.—No. No.

33.—Yes. Yes.

34.—One half-year's supply. They can be kept dry in the storeroom. Eight spare lamps.

35.—By contract. Public notice is given.

36.—Yes, by the port-officer.

37.—Yes, the men act under the immediate orders of the superintendent.

38.—No answer is required.

39.—This lighthouse and the others in the colony are all under the superintendence of the port-officer at Hobart Town, which is not considered sufficient.

40.—Answered by 39.

41.—Answered by 39.

42.—Yes, twice a year, either by the port-officer or some officer of his department, and reports are made through him to the Government.

43.—Yes, when repairs are wanted.

44.—From the colonial revenue, built by contract. Cost not known, as labour was supplied by convict department. Annual cost of maintenance, wages, &c. 102*l.*; stores and oil 170*l.*; total 272*l.*

45.—No.

46.—Fogs are rare on the coast. No signals.

47.—Never. None.

48.—None of either.

49.—No means of ascertaining.

50.—No means of ascertaining.

51.—No.

52.—No answer required.

53.—Vessels can approach at high and low water to about 100 feet. Anchorage anywhere inside the Derwent. A pilot can be obtained. Spring tides rise 4 feet, neaps 3 feet.

54.—Yes, from the provisions of the keeper.

55.—This light is considered in the best position, and not liable to be mistaken for any other. There is no necessity for any more lights in Bass's Straits, or on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is considered that the placing of a light on King's Island would be likely to lead ships into danger. With common caution, the approach to Van Diemen's Land and the passage through the Straits may be made with perfect safety.

56.—Answered by 55.

57.—Answered by 55.

(signed) John Walker,
Lieut. R. N.

ANSWERS—continued.

No. 200.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—D'ENTROCASTEAU CHANNEL—CAPE BRUNE LIGHTHOUSE.

- 1.—Cape Brune light. On the S. W. end of Brune Island, in latitude $43^{\circ} 29'$ south, and longitude $147^{\circ} 16'$ east.
- 2.—It is a leading light, and public property.
- 3.—It is a single light.
- 4.—From E. by S. to S., and from S. to W. N. W.
- 5.—Height from base to top, 44 feet. Centre of light above high-water mark, 335 feet; visible 30 miles.
- 6.—It is a round tower; it stands the weather well; height, 44 feet; diameter at base, 22 feet; diameter at top, 18 feet; diameter of lantern, 12 feet 6 inches.
- 7.—It is built of random coarse iron-stone. Resists the wet well. Erected in 1837. The walls are single. Ventilated by small brass ventilators below the lantern. It is painted; the upper half red, and the lower half white.
- 8.—Bears from Whale's Head' north $41^{\circ} 15'$ east, 15 miles; South-east Cape, north $44^{\circ} 30'$ east, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; South-east Break of Actæon's north $39^{\circ} 4'$ east, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; South-west Break of Actæon's, north $42^{\circ} 52'$ east, 7 miles; South Actæon Island, north $49^{\circ} 13'$ east, 8 miles; Wallace Break, north 44° east, 6 miles; George the Third Rock, north $69^{\circ} 14'$ east, 6 miles; Blanche Rock, north $79^{\circ} 40'$ east, 5 miles; South Port Island, north 87° east, 5 miles; Eddystone Rock, north $3^{\circ} 45'$ east, 22 miles; Pedro Blanco, north $5^{\circ} 45'$ east, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Tasman's Head, north $89^{\circ} 30'$ west, 8 miles; Southern Friar, north 49° west, 7 miles. Variation 9° east.
- 9.—The colour of this light does not change.
- 10.—It is a revolving light. It is not coloured.
- 11.—It makes a complete revolution every 5 minutes. Three sides lighted.
- 12.—Every eight hours. The motion is regular. Chain is used to suspend it. One spare chain is kept.
- 13.—Duration of light on seaman's eye, 50 seconds. Interval of darkness at 10 miles distance. 50 seconds.
- 14.—It is a reflected light; reflector concave; silver-plated lamps. Self-acting oil cisterns. Focal distance, 2 feet 1 inch. Eighteen Argand lamps.
- 15.—It is lighted at dark, and extinguished at daylight. It is lighted every night. It is exhibited 3,800 hours during the year.
- 16.—At about 3 miles from the tower. A boat is attached to the station.
- 17.—900 feet.
- 18.—No effect on tower or lantern. No spray can fly over the lantern.
- 19.—Size of panes 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Vertical framing. No protecting bars. No storm-panes.
- 20.—No answer required.
- 21.—Made by Wilkins & Co. of London. The reflector has never been injured.
- 22.—A superintendent and three men. They are all resident. A regular watch is kept. There is no mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm.
- 23.—The superintendent has had employment in the marine department of the government of the colony. The watchmen are all prisoners of the Crown. They have no other occupation. The superintendent has 60 l. per annum and rations, and is appointed by the lieutenant-governor. The watchmen receive 8 l. per annum and rations, or 1 s. 3 d. a day without rations.
- 24.—A wife and no children. In a separate building. Not supplied with books. No medical aid nearer than Hobart Town. None. No.
- 25.—Yes. Yes.
- 26.—Yes; annually to the port-officer at Hobart Town. Special reports are also sent to the port-officer of vessels passing. No wrecks in this vicinity have taken place.
- 27.—Sperm oil is used for the light. The price varies from 70 l. to 80 l. per tun. One pint per hour is consumed, and 485 gallons per annum. Six months' supply kept on hand. Does not congeal. Kept in a store above ground, and in tin tanks containing 100 gallons each.
- 28.—No.
- 29.—
- 30.—No answer required.
- 31.—Yes. Single. No.
- 32.—No. Small brass ventilators below the lantern.
- 33.—Yes. Yes.
- 34.—Two years' supply was received from Wilkins & Co., London. Ten spare lamps; six unserviceable. No spare burners. One spare reflector.
- 35.—By contract; public notice is given.
- 36.—Yes; by the port-officer.
- 37.—Yes; the men act under the immediate orders of the superintendent at each station.
- 38.—No answer is required.
- 39.—The lighthouse is under the superintendence of the port-officer at Hobart Town.
- 40.—Answered by 39.
- 41.—Answered by 39.
- 42.—Yes; twice a year, either by the port-officer or some officer of his department, and reports are made through him to the Government.
- 43.—Yes; when repairs are wanted.
- 44.—From the colonial revenue; built by contract. Cost not exactly known, as labour was supplied by convict department. Annual cost of maintenance, wages, &c., 135 l. Oil and stores, 320 l. Total, 455 l.
- 45.—No.
- 46.—Fogs are rare on the coast. No signals.
- 47.—Never. None.
- 48.—None of either.
- 49.—No means of ascertaining.
- 50.—No means of ascertaining.
- 51.—No.
- 52.—No answer required.
- 53.—Two miles. No anchorage. Spring tides rise 4 feet, neaps 3 feet. No pilot can be obtained.
- 54.—No.
- 55.—This light is considered in the best position, and not liable to be mistaken for any other. There is no necessity for any more lights in Bass's Straits, or on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is considered that the placing of a light on King's Island would be likely to lead ships into danger. With common caution the approach to Van Diemen's Land and the passage through the Straits may be made with perfect safety.
- 56.—Answered by 55.
- 57.—Answered by 55.

18 March 1850.

(signed) John Walker,
Lieut. R. N.

A N S W E R S—continued.

No. 201.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—PORT DALRYMPLE—LOW HEAD LIGHTHOUSE.

1.—Low Head Lighthouse, situated on Denbow Head, at the east side of the entrance of the River Tamar, in latitude $41^{\circ} 3'$ south, and longitude $146^{\circ} 48'$ east.

2.—It is a harbour light, and public property.

3.—It is a single light.

4.—From W. to N. and from N. to N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

5.—Height from base to top, 36 feet. Centre of light above high-water mark, 142 feet; visible 20 miles.

6.—It is a round tower; stands the weather well; height 36 feet; diameter at base, 22 feet; diameter at top, 18 feet; diameter of lantern, 12 feet 6 inches.

7.—It is built of coarse ironstone rubble masonry. Resists the wet well. Erected in 1838. The walls are single, and ventilated by small brass ventilators below the lantern. It is painted, the upper half red, and the lower half white.

8.—

9.—The colour of this light does not change.

10.—It is a revolving light. It is not coloured.

11.—It makes a complete revolution every five minutes. Three sides lighted.

12.—Every eight hours. The motion is regular. Chain is used to suspend it. It has broken once. One spare chain is kept.

13.—Duration of light on seaman's eye, 50 seconds. Duration of darkness at 10 miles distance, 50 seconds.

14.—It is a reflected light. Reflector concave, silver plated; lamps; self-acting oil cisterns. Focal distance, 2 feet 1 inch. Fifteen Argand lamps.

15.—It is lighted at dark, and extinguished at daylight. It is lighted every night. It is exhibited 3,800 hours during the year.

16.—At about one mile from the tower. No boat is attached, the pilot station and boarding officer's boat being contiguous.

17.—One hundred and thirty-five feet.

18.—No effect on tower or lantern; no spray can fly over the lantern.

19.—Size of panes, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Vertical framing. No protecting bars, and no storm-panes.

20.—No answer required.

21.—Made by Wilkins & Co., of London. Lamps have been supplied by contract from Launceston. Reflector has not been injured.

22.—A superintendent and three men; all resident. A regular watch is kept. There is no mode of summoning the keeper off guard by an alarm.

23.—The superintendent has been employed in the marine department of the government of the colony. The watchmen are all prisoners of the Crown. They have no other occupation. The superintendent has 75*l.* per annum, and rations, and is appointed by the Lieutenant-governor. The watchmen receive 8*l.* per annum, and rations, or 1*s.* 3*d.* a day without rations.

24.—A wife and children. In a building connected with the tower; not supplied with books. Medical aid at George Town, distant four miles. Public worship also there.

25.—Yes. Yes.

26.—Yes, annually to the port-officer at Hobart Town. Special reports of vessels passing are also sent to the port-officer. No wrecks have occurred in this vicinity.

27.—Sperm oil. The price varies from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per tun. Consumes $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints per hour; 1,230 gallons annually. (This consumption is large, owing to bad lamps.) Six months' supply kept. Does not congeal. Kept in tanks in a building attached to the tower.

28.—No.

29.—

30.—No answer required.

31.—Yes. Single. No.

32.—No small brass ventilators below the lantern.

33.—Yes. Yes.

34.—A two years' supply was received from Wilkins & Co., London. No spare lamps.

35.—By contract. Public notice is given.

36.—Yes, by the port-officer.

37.—Yes, the men act under the immediate orders of the superintendent.

38.—No answer is required.

39.—The lighthouse is under the superintendence of the port-officer at Hobart Town.

40.—Answered by 39.

41.—Answered by 39.

42.—Yes, twice a year, either by the port-officer or some officer of his department, and reports are made through him to the Government.

43.—Yes, when repairs are wanted.

44.—From the colonial revenue. Built by contract. Cost cannot exactly be given, as labour was supplied by convict department. Annual cost of maintenance, wages, &c., 150*l.*; oil, and stores, 395*l.*; total, 545*l.*

45.—No.

46.—Fogs are rare on the coast. No signals.

47.—Never. None.

48.—None of either.

49.—No means of ascertaining.

50.—No means of ascertaining.

51.—No.

52.—No answer is required.

53.—Half a mile. Anchorage in the River Tamar. A pilot can be had there. Spring tides rise 10 feet; neaps, five feet.

54.—No. The port officer for the north side of the island resides at George Town, four miles from the lighthouse. Near the lighthouse the pilots are also stationed.

55.—This light is considered in the best position, and not liable to be mistaken for any other. There is no necessity for any more lights in Bass's Straits, or on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is considered that the placing of a light on King's Island would be likely to lead ships into danger. With common caution the approach to Van Diemen's Land, and the passage through the Straits may be made with perfect safety.

56.—Answered by 55.

57.—Answered by 55.

18 March 1850.

(signed) John Walker,
Lieut. R. N.

LIGHTHOUSES (COLONIES).

STATEMENT of what Measures have been adopted respecting the Erection, Management, and Superintendence of Lighthouses in the British Colonies and Possessions (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, No. 225, of Session 1849, and No. 656, of Session 1850) :

And, ABSTRACT of any RETURNS received from the COLONIES upon the Subject since the 19th day of July 1850.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 March 1851.*

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

RETURNS to Two Addresses of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated respectively 21 June 1850 and 23 June 1851 ;—for,

“RETURN of the COLONIAL EXPENDITURE of *Great Britain* for the Years 1847-8 and 1848-9, (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 224, of Session 1849,) with any Alterations of the Charges comprised under the different Heads that may be more in conformity with the Votes on the Estimates of the several Departments by which the Expenditure is Provided for and Defrayed.”

(*Lord Seymour.*)

“RETURN of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the COLONIAL EXPENDITURE by *Great Britain*, during the latest Year for which the same can be made up (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 224, of Session 1849).”

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

ABSTRACT of COLONIAL EXPENDITURE by <i>Great Britain</i> , in the Year 1847-48,	p. 2
Appendix (A.) Military Expenditure - - - - -	p. 4
Appendix (B.) Civil Expenditure - - - - -	p. 6
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Appendix (C.) Naval Expenditure - - - - -	p. 12

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 August 1851.

ABSTRACT OF COLONIAL EXPENDITURE - - - - -

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Military Charges.	Military Deductions.	Net Military Expenditure.	Civil Charges.	Civil Deductions.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:					
Gibraltar - -	214,120 15 3	30,765 2 7	183,355 12 8	12,479 1 5	2,320 7 -
Malta - - -	162,633 10 7	22,558 15 11	140,074 14 8	995 14 3	2,918 6 2
Cape of Good Hope	766,880 19 6	51,894 1 -	714,986 18 6	52,056 4 5	- - -
Mauritius - -	138,465 5 9	13,478 9 2	124,986 16 7	4,529 17 5	- - -
Bermuda - - -	78,555 - 2	9,304 2 7	69,250 17 7	26,769 2 8	2,101 5 6
Falkland Islands -	324 - -	- - -	324 - -	5,380 6 8	- - -
Ascension - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Heligoland - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	822 18 4	- - -
Ionian Islands - -	154,792 11 7	35,083 4 6	119,709 7 1	220 9 11	- - -
St. Helena - - -	50,372 - 8	4,504 11 7	45,867 9 1	20,491 1 6	- - -
Hong Kong - - -	142,337 15 3	7,383 16 7	134,953 18 8	55,130 6 8	5,000 19 5
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:					
Jamaica - - -	146,694 16 7	12,624 1 10	134,070 14 9	44,312 1 7	33,326 14 2
Bahamas - - -	36,132 12 5	4,084 9 3	32,048 3 2	7,213 14 3	1,828 10 3
Honduras - - -	14,068 3 6	1,244 18 2	12,823 5 4	161 12 2	229 8 11
Barbadoes - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Grenada - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Vincent - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tobago - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Antigua - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Montserrat - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Christopher's	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nevis - - -	330,969 15 3	25,124 7 7	305,845 7 8	87,226 15 4	35,698 19 9
Anguilla - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Virgin Islands - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dominica - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Lucia - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British Guiana - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Canada - - -	512,529 1 7	54,120 4 4	458,408 17 3	113,150 16 -	75,114 1 5
Nova Scotia - - -	170,365 12 10	16,585 14 -	153,779 18 10	25,062 15 10	14,993 14 10
New Brunswick - -	6,892 11 9	- - -	6,892 11 9	18,807 1 3	11,947 17 10
Prince Edward's	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Island - - -	605 - -	- - -	605 - -	5,725 14 9	1,978 12 9
Newfoundland - -	30,241 15 5	2,964 1 5	27,277 14 -	25,845 10 2	9,155 10 3
Sierra Leone - - -	25,212 12 5	2,528 16 -	22,683 16 5	- - -	- - -
Gambia - - -	18,640 17 7	1,355 1 10	17,285 15 9	23,216 18 11	- - -
Cape Coast - - -	9,405 3 7	796 5 10	8,608 17 9	- - -	- - -
Ceylon - - -	114,803 4 7	24,000 - -	90,803 4 7	49 15 3	- - -
Western Australia -	6,927 7 5	967 2 6	5,960 4 11	7,804 12 5	- - -
Southern Australia -	5,253 2 10	681 9 5	4,571 13 5	1,306 8 2	- - -
Northern Australia -	546 3 4	691 - 11	- - -	5,781 - 8	- - -
New Zealand - - -	148,099 19 2	17,328 6 10	130,771 12 4	57,830 8 7	- - -
Labuan - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -	- - -
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:					
New South Wales -	73,516 8 11	5,605 5 9	67,911 3 2	175,937 14 9	- - -
Van Diemen's Land	93,788 18 9	18,405 5 9	75,383 13 -	- - -	- - -
General Charges -	46,869 14 6	- - -	46,869 14 6	- - -	- - -
£.	3,500,045 1 2	364,078 15 4	3,136,111 3 5	773,913 3 4	196,609 8 3

Note.—For a Detail of the above Charges (Military, Civil, and Naval),

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
31 July 1861.

- - - - - by Great Britain, in the Year 1847-48.

6. Net Civil Expenditure.	7. Naval Expenditure.	8. Total Net Expenditure for Military, Civil, and Naval Establishments.	9. Advances in aid of Colonial Revenues.	10. Repayments from Colonial Revenues and Post Office Collections exceeding Civil Expenditure.	Total Expenditure incurred by Great Britain.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10,158 14 5	9,604 8 9	203,118 15 10	- - -	- - -	203,118 15 10
- - -	35,095 9 10	175,170 4 6	- - -	1,922 11 11	173,247 12 7
52,056 4 5	2,558 1 9	769,601 4 8	- - -	- - -	769,601 4 8
4,529 17 5	- - -	129,516 14 -	- - -	- - -	129,516 14 -
24,667 17 2	21,951 9 6	115,870 4 3	- - -	- - -	115,870 4 3
5,380 6 8	- - -	5,704 6 8	- - -	- - -	5,704 6 8
- - -	8,565 17 6	8,565 17 6	- - -	- - -	8,565 17 6
822 18 4	- - -	822 18 4	- - -	- - -	822 18 4
220 9 11	- - -	119,929 17 -	- - -	- - -	119,929 17 -
20,491 1 6	3,504 5 1	69,862 15 8	- - -	- - -	69,862 15 8
50,129 7 3	101 16 -	185,185 1 11	- - -	- - -	185,185 1 11
10,985 7 5	2,283 12 6	147,339 14 8	- - -	- - -	147,339 14 8
5,385 4 -	- - -	37,433 7 2	- - -	- - -	37,433 7 2
- - -	- - -	12,823 5 4	- - -	67 16 9	12,755 8 7
- - -	582 - -	357,955 3 3	- - -	- - -	357,955 3 3
51,527 15 7	- - -				
38,036 14 7	1,871 8 7	498,317 - 5	- - -	- - -	498,317 - 5
10,069 1 -	1,900 16 11	165,749 16 9	- - -	- - -	165,749 16 9
1,859 3 5	- - -	8,751 15 2	- - -	- - -	8,751 15 2
3,752 2 -	- - -	4,357 2 -	- - -	- - -	4,357 2 -
16,689 19 11	- - -	43,967 13 11	- - -	- - -	43,967 13 11
- - -	127 7 -	71,922 15 10	- - -	- - -	71,922 15 10
23,216 18 11	- - -				
49 15 3	2,722 - 3	93,575 - 1	- - -	- - -	93,575 - 1
7,804 12 5	- - -	13,764 17 4	- - -	- - -	13,764 17 4
1,806 8 2	- - -	5,878 1 7	- - -	- - -	5,878 1 7
5,781 - 8	- - -	5,781 - 8	- - -	144 17 7	5,636 3 1
57,830 8 7	- - -	188,602 - 11	- - -	- - -	188,602 - 11
605 - -	- - -	605 - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -
175,937 14 9	- - -	319,232 10 11	- - -	- - -	319,232 10 11
- - -	- - -	46,869 14 6	- - -	- - -	46,869 14 6
579,294 3 9	90,868 13 8	3,806,274 - 10	- - -	2,135 6 3	3,804,138 14 7

see the following Appendices, marked (A.), (B.), and (C.)

G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.

Appendix (A.)—ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT paid by Great Britain for the MILITARY EXPENDITURE - - - -

	ARMY SERVICES.		ORDNANCE SERVICES.								
	1. Regimental Pay, Allowances, Clothing, Contingent, and Miscella- neous.	2. Pay, Allowances, and Contingent Charges of General and Medical Staff, Garrison Officers, and Chaplains.	3. Pay and Allowances Clothing, and Contingent Charges of Ordnance Military Corps.	4. Barrack Supplies.	5. Great Coats for the Army and Clothing for Colonial Corps.	6. Salaries, Allowances, and Contingen- cies of Ordnance Civil Establish- ments.	7. Salaries, Allowances, and Contingen- cies of Barrack Establish- ments.	8. Wages, of Artificers and Labourers.	9. Ordnance Stores.	10. Military Works, Buildings, and Repairs.	11. Works for for Civil, or other Purposes, not included under the other Heads.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
MILITARY AND MARI- TIME STATIONS:											
Gibraltar - -	61,257	2,504	24,292	1,401	277	3,418	2,020	2,712	18,906	23,271	2,908
Malta - -	74,890	2,963	9,792	2,892	963	3,131	1,228	1,244	2,928	12,756	20
Cape of Good Hope -	196,060	17,372	18,309	4,803	4,591	5,391	7,026	2,038	27,179	12,270	7,908
Mauritius - -	60,361	2,807	5,330	1,005	18	1,476	1,817	267	1,994	3,716	69
Bermuda - -	31,260	701	8,823	485	299	1,360	1,482	777	2,700	3,818	21
St. Helena - -	13,175	967	4,105	359	2,088	1,419	557	345	2,567	2,850	-
Ionian Islands -	75,790	4,534	13,257	1,621	792	3,287	3,415	401	7,600	11,743	1,823
Falkland Islands -	-	-	281	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong - -	54,193	9,931	6,376	759	322	8,824	2,785	1,372	513	17,622	4,964
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:											
Jamaica - -	49,511	8,184	9,373	1,072	54	3,674	4,467	979	3,244	10,553	-
Bahamas - -	17,043	441	1,290	387	107	1,004	1,365	300	212	2,066	-
Honduras - -	5,019	454	651	63	106	913	306	91	438	847	-
Barbadoes - -	-	-	7,982	605	411	3,620	1,832	992	614	3,683	482
Grenada - -	-	-	1,018	265	-	1,100	453	244	1,118	3,561	-
St. Vincent - -	-	-	855	176	-	870	453	200	623	1,151	48
Tobago - -	-	-	793	48	-	865	325	82	19	1,105	241
Antigua - -	-	-	1,163	182	-	1,249	538	317	1,141	2,059	-
Montserrat - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher's -	-	-	915	127	-	906	369	272	446	792	-
Nevis - -	121,185	15,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica - -	-	-	586	120	-	848	461	253	342	850	-
St. Lucia - -	-	-	960	118	-	1,064	411	167	115	1,604	-
Trinidad - -	-	-	1,403	484	-	1,336	628	228	300	806	-
British Guiana -	-	-	1,564	828	286	1,947	977	573	428	13,850	-
Canada, with Fort Garry - -	207,733	20,716	38,482	4,426	9,557	17,185	15,988	8,040	10,153	66,588	-
Nova Scotia - -	92,969	5,086	10,966	863	1,593	3,295	2,818	1,378	6,155	11,412	-
New Brunswick -	-	-	3,059	248	-	1,234	1,018	251	196	811	-
Prince Edward's Is- land - -	-	-	-	55	-	361	30	55	48	56	-
Newfoundland -	9,606	296	4,156	353	639	1,112	965	232	297	3,124	-
Sierra Leone - -	12,219	1,191	-	-	60	1,186	244	95	-	413	-
Gambia - -	8,229	604	-	37	55	118	27	-	486	-	-
Cape Coast - -	3,259	774	-	-	-	344	3	26	819	53	-
Ceylon - -	83,252	4,254	8,391	-	5,697	2,973	-	718	1,937	582	-
West Australia -	3,114	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia -	2,539	110	-	41	-	-	1,019	-	-	1	-
North Australia -	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	61,317	2,121	3,522	5,827	40	1,304	2,696	82	690	10,709	9,678
Labuan - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:											
New South Wales -	41,019	3,393	796	636	1,215	3,173	3,135	577	46	794	422
Van Diemen's Land -	44,029	1,290	2,403	2,812	-	4,692	6,612	663	780	2,679	145
General Charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,329,168	105,886	190,873	33,141	29,170	84,679	66,870	25,961	95,034	228,195	28,729

- - - - - of each COLONY (so far as the same can be separately stated), for the Year ended 31 March 1848.

COMMISSARIAT SERVICES.				16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
12.	13.	14.	15.	Transport of Troops and Stores.	Provisions and Stores sent from England, with Surplus Stores delivered from Transports.	TOTAL Charges incurred.	Deductions, being Receipts for Stoppages for Provisions, Rent of Military Lands and Buildings, Premiums on Bills, and Payments from Colonial Resources, &c.	Actual Cost to Great Britain.
Pay, Allow- ances, and Contingencies of the Commissariat Department.	Provisions, Forage and Fuel, and Commissariat Stores.	Land and Inland Water Transport.	Freight of Specie and Loss by Exchange.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,484 12 -	43,374 9 10	6,326 9 2	199 11 6	9,393 - -	6,376 12 9	214,120 15 3	30,765 2 7	183,355 12 8
3,627 11 2	23,475 12 2	778 15 6	- - -	19,262 7 2	2,682 4 7	162,633 10 7	22,558 15 11	140,074 14 8
35,755 8 -	236,227 5 9	175,942 3 7	6,930 - -	9,079 2 2	- - -	766,880 19 6	51,894 1 -	714,986 18 6
2,445 14 2	31,931 10 5	529 6 11	5 6 5	12,428 2 6	12,265 5 4	138,465 5 9	13,478 9 2	124,986 16 7
2,700 4 4	18,847 18 11	287 14 3	- - -	2,030 17 2	2,962 5 6	78,555 - 2	9,304 2 7	69,250 17 7
1,294 19 2	12,136 12 6	270 6 7	493 6 3	2,346 6 9	5,398 9 5	50,372 - 8	4,504 11 7	45,867 9 1
3,079 - 5	22,365 12 8	969 10 -	47 15 7	1,168 5 8	2,906 7 3	154,792 11 7	35,083 4 6	119,709 7 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	324 - -	- - -	324 - -
2,607 7 7	19,395 18 1	1,235 13 3	5,777 5 6	4,066 16 3	1,603 14 7	142,337 15 3	7,383 16 7	134,953 18 8
5,576 6 3	38,009 8 8	4,708 1 4	252 19 -	4,025 17 3	3,011 4 1	140,694 16 7	12,624 1 10	134,070 14 9
920 3 9	8,645 - 10	123 17 7	- - -	721 12 7	1,506 17 8	36,132 12 5	4,084 9 3	32,048 3 2
738 13 3	3,605 14 3	121 4 10	- - -	51 1 6	663 9 8	14,068 3 6	1,244 18 2	12,823 5 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,062 16 -	1,780 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	628 17 6	929 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	549 6 -	1,043 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	344 2 -	552 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	535 3 -	88 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	340 13 4	552 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
17,265 5 11	68,589 8 4	6,648 8 2	228 16 2	- - -	- - -	330,969 15 3	25,124 7 7	305,845 7 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	602 15 6	328 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	664 1 6	102 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	541 10 2	457 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,203 3 5	927 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
18,282 3 2	63,618 9 5	16,483 2 3	2,445 8 6	8,677 19 5	4,153 18 10	512,529 1 7	54,120 4 4	458,408 17 3
3,825 2 2	21,193 4 2	3,277 1 5	562 15 4	4,972 9 9	- - -	170,365 12 10	16,585 14 -	153,779 18 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 11 9	- - -	6,892 11 9	- - -	6,892 11 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -	- - -	605 - -
910 18 6	6,643 18 10	188 11 9	14 16 11	516 9 1	1,787 - 4	30,241 15 5	2,964 1 5	27,277 14 -
1,382 2 7	5,155 17 10	53 7 10	- - -	1,818 6 10	1,394 17 4	25,212 12 5	2,528 16 -	22,683 16 5
1,372 5 1	3,941 7 1	185 11 5	69 2 -	1,178 18 -	2,337 14 -	18,640 17 7	1,355 1 10	17,285 15 9
572 17 5	2,348 14 2	66 18 7	- - -	481 4 -	657 9 5	9,405 3 7	796 5 10	8,608 17 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,999 4 7	- - -	114,803 4 7	24,000 - -	90,803 4 7
1,269 17 5	1,828 14 7	219 3 1	85 7 -	- - -	218 5 4	6,927 7 5	967 2 6	5,960 4 11
581 17 11	943 14 4	17 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,253 2 10	681 9 5	4,571 13 5
399 17 9	- - -	- - -	- 5 7	- - -	- - -	546 3 4	691 - 11	- - -
2,285 11 6	38,347 13 6	893 18 9	90 10 7	8,481 3 10	15 1 -	148,069 19 2	17,328 6 10	130,771 12 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,970 11 1	13,088 2 2	225 14 11	126 - 9	- - -	- - -	73,516 8 11	5,605 5 9	67,911 3 2
9,386 18 6	16,816 4 10	837 12 11	- - 1	- - -	650 2 5	93,788 18 9	18,405 5 9	75,383 13 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46,869 14 6	46,869 14 6	- - -	46,869 14 6
125,735 9 1	701,430 13 4	220,383 4 8	17,329 7 2	113,237 4 8	104,223 2 3	3,500,045 1 2	304,078 15 4	3,136,111 3 5

Appendix (B).—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE by Great Britain

	CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARGES.					6. Colonial Establishments and Expenses from Special Parliamentary Grants, including Indian Department in Canada, and Magistrates in late Slave Colonies.	7. Ecclesiastical Establishments by Parliamentary Grants.
	1. Passage Allowances for Governors and other Officers.	2. Transport of Convicts and of Stores for Convict Departments.	3. Provisions and Stores for Convicts on Passage.	4. Provisions, Clothing, Stores and Tools for Convict Departments, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	5. Establishments for Superintendence of Convicts, Police and Gaols in Penal Settlements.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:							
Gibraltar - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	6,596 - -	5,223 - -	- - - -	- - - -
Malta - - - - -	425 16 8	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	47,917 4 10	- - - -
Cape of Good Hope - -	2,924 4 3	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,412 9 11	- - - -
Mauritius - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,234 19 3	- - - -
Bermuda - - - - -	- - - -	1,793 8 5	- - - -	9,765 19 7	8,863 - -	20,469 13 6	- - - -
St. Helena - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Ascension - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Heligoland - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	822 18 4	- - - -
Ionian Islands - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Falkland Islands - -	350 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5,090 6 8	- - - -
Hong Kong - - - -	860 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	51,631 8 8	- - - -
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:							
Jamaica - - - - -	60 3 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	8,197 11 2	7,387 2 3
Bahamas - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,909 10 10	- - - -
Honduras - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Barbadoes - - - - -	188 6 8	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5,119 8 -
Grenada - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Vincent - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Tobago - - - - -	9 10 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Antigua - - - - -	147 12 11	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,682 10 -
Montserrat - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Christopher - - -	200 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	40,656 17 2	- - - -
Nevis - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Anguilla - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Virgin Islands - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Dominica - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Lucia - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Trinidad - - - - -	300 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
British Guiana - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,050 - -
Canada - - - - -	977 9 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	51,333 3 1	3,728 - 8
Nova Scotia - - - -	54 10 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	400 - -	5,843 10 -
New Brunswick - - -	300 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	300 - -
Prince Edward's Island	659 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,022 18 7	100 - -
Newfoundland - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	19,460 3 4	575 - -
Sierra Leone - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Gambia - - - - -	300 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	22,832 6 11	- - - -
Cape Coast - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Ceylon - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Western Australia - -	1,250 - -	- - - -	- - - -	61 10 2	188 14 8	6,304 7 7	- - - -
Southern Australia - -	1,300 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Northern Australia - -	100 - -	- - - -	- - - -	2,067 8 1	2,713 12 7	- - - -	- - - -
New Zealand - - - -	54 7 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	57,651 16 -	- - - -
Labuan - - - - -	605 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:							
New South Wales - - -	546 - -	16,849 9 3	15,494 15 8	13,970 3 3	11,572 - 9	- - - -	- - - -
Van Diemen's Land - -	75 - -	20,888 11 3			95,988 13 2	28 12 4	- - - -
General Charges - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
£.	11,686 19 6	39,531 8 11	15,494 15 8	33,361 1 1	124,549 1 2	349,316 8 2	90,785 10 11

Appendix (C).—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE by Great Britain for

	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling, and Medical Establishments.		Repairs of Buildings and Works and Ordnance Stores.		Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c. of Marines.		TOTAL Naval Expenditure.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:								
Gibraltar - - - - -	350 - -	- -	9,254 8 9	- -	- - - -	- -	9,604 8 9	- -
Malta - - - - -	6,659 5 -	- -	28,436 4 10	- -	- - - -	- -	35,095 9 10	- -
Cape of Good Hope - -	1,752 5 8	- -	805 16 1	- -	- - - -	- -	2,558 1 9	- -
Mauritius - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Bermuda - - - - -	4,540 12 4	- -	17,410 17 2	- -	- - - -	- -	21,951 9 6	- -
Falkland Islands - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Ascension - - - - -	792 12 3	- -	5,772 5 -	- -	2,001 - 3	- -	8,565 17 6	- -
Heligoland - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Ionian Islands - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Hong Kong - - - - -	2,160 17 1	- -	1,353 8 -	- -	- - - -	- -	3,504 5 1	- -
St. Helena - - - - -	101 16 -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	101 16 -	- -
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:								
Jamaica - - - - -	2,233 - 6	- -	50 12 -	- -	- - - -	- -	2,283 12 6	- -
Bahamas - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Honduras - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Barbadoes - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Grenada - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
St. Vincent - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Tobago - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Antigua - - - - -	350 - -	- -	232 - -	- -	- - - -	- -	582 - -	- -
Montserrat - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
St. Christopher's - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Nevis - - - - -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -	- - - -	- -
Carried forward - - £.	18,930 8 10	- -	63,315 11 10	- -	2,001 - 3	- -	84,247 - 11	- -

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

for CIVIL SERVICES relating to the COLONIES, in the Year 1847-48.

8.	9.		10.	11.	12.		13.	14.	15.
Stationery supplied for Civil, Military and Commissariat Services.	ESTABLISHMENTS of British Revenue Departments, and Contingent Expenses.		TOTAL Charges.	TOTAL Charges.	DEDUCTIONS.		TOTAL Deductions from Civil Charges.	TOTAL Deductions from Civil Charges.	Net Civil Expenditure.
	Customs Department.	Post-office Department.			Customs Collections remitted to England, or expended by the Department, including 4½ per Cent. Duties.	Post-Office Collections remitted to England, or expended by the Department.			
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
217 15 7	- - -	442 5 10	12,479 1 5	- - -	- - -	2,320 7 -	2,320 7 -	- - -	10,158 14 5
85 14 9	- - -	484 2 10	995 14 3	- - -	- - -	2,918 6 2	2,918 6 2	- - -	- - -
1,214 15 4	- - -	- - -	52,056 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52,056 4 5
117 7 6	- - -	- - -	4,529 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,529 17 5
73 9 10	1,909 3 1	129 2 6	26,769 2 8	1,563 2 1	- - -	538 3 5	2,101 5 6	- - -	24,687 17 2
21 8 -	- - -	- - -	20,491 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,491 1 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
220 9 11	- - -	- - -	822 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	822 18 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	220 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 9 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,380 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,380 6 8
212 7 10	- - -	2,426 10 2	55,130 6 8	- - -	- - -	5,000 19 5	5,000 19 5	- - -	50,129 7 3
182 18 4	18,762 10 9	9,721 16 1	44,312 1 7	18,740 5 10	14,586 8 4	33,326 14 2	33,326 14 2	- - -	10,985 7 5
46 4 9	2,197 9 1	60 9 7	7,213 14 3	1,532 8 3	206 2 -	1,828 10 3	1,828 10 3	- - -	5,385 4 -
32 1 -	- - -	120 11 2	161 12 2	- - -	229 8 11	229 8 11	229 8 11	- - -	- - -
538 13 4	3,493 14 9	527 7 8	- - -	6,503 11 9	1,879 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 9 -	3,454 14 3	154 11 10	- - -	1,516 1 4	476 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13 9 4	2,213 19 5	158 - 1	- - -	609 12 6	596 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - 3	1,196 - 8	180 13 9	- - -	359 12 -	262 - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16 8 9	2,616 11 10	250 1 -	- - -	3,204 16 3	740 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	544 7 11	16 2 8	- - -	121 - -	78 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 1 2	2,353 4 5	96 14 10	87,226 15 4	1,912 1 3	446 15 8	35,698 10 9	35,698 10 9	- - -	51,527 15 7
- - -	548 3 -	45 16 -	- - -	561 16 8	153 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	674 15 8	89 11 -	- - -	247 4 9	58 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 7 11	1,737 16 10	75 3 6	- - -	1,804 7 9	297 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 5 7	1,911 3 7	50 6 -	- - -	1,115 7 10	330 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13 6 10	3,634 17 6	215 9 6	- - -	3,324 - 10	1,307 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
33 11 9	6,593 12 5	389 16 7	- - -	5,661 13 5	2,070 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
953 18 3	0,764 - 5	49,394 4 7	113,150 16 -	7,065 6 7	68,048 14 10	75,114 1 5	75,114 1 5	- - -	38,036 14 7
236 1 1	12,060 16 6	4,467 18 3	25,062 15 10	6,715 11 3	8,278 3 7	14,993 14 10	14,993 14 10	- - -	10,069 1 -
18 2 11	7,526 17 -	5,662 1 4	13,807 1 3	4,692 19 8	7,254 18 2	11,947 17 10	11,947 17 10	- - -	1,859 3 5
- - -	797 - 1	1,146 16 1	5,725 14 9	813 2 9	1,160 10 -	1,973 12 9	1,973 12 9	- - -	3,752 2 -
47 17 2	5,514 12 2	247 17 0	25,845 10 2	8,061 15 -	1,093 15 3	9,155 10 3	9,155 10 3	- - -	16,689 19 11
37 5 2	- - -	- - -	23,216 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,216 18 11
31 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16 - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
49 15 3	- - -	- - -	49 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 15 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,804 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,804 12 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,306 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,306 8 2
6 8 2	- - -	- - -	5,781 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,781 - 8
124 5 7	- - -	- - -	57,830 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57,830 8 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -
183 15 10	- - -	- - -	175,937 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175,937 14 9
340 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,155 16 3	86,510 11 4	78,521 10 4	773,913 3 4	76,185 17 9	120,423 10 6	196,000 8 3	196,000 8 3	- - -	579,294 3 9

NAVAL SERVICES relating to the COLONIES, in the Year 1847-48.

PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS—continued.	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling, and Medical Establishments.		Repairs of Buildings and Works and Ordnance Stores.		Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c. of Marines.		TOTAL Naval Expenditure.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Brought forward - - -	18,930	8 10	63,315	11 10	2,001	- 3	84,247	- 11
Anguilla - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada - - -	812	10 -	1,058	18 7	-	-	1,871	8 7
Nova Scotia - - -	949	9 -	951	7 11	-	-	1,900	16 11
New Brunswick - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward's Island - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone - - -	125	- -	2	7 -	-	-	127	7 -
Gambia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Coast - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon - - -	1,286	- 3	1,436	- -	-	-	2,722	- 3
Western Australia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Australia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Australia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:								
New South Wales - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	22,103	8 1	66,764	5 4	2,001	- 3	90,868	13 8

ABSTRACT OF COLONIAL EXPENDITURE - - - - -

	Military Charges.			Military Deductions.			Net Military Expenditure.			Civil Charges.			Civil Deductions.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:															
Gibraltar - -	235,905	16	3	34,090	8	8	201,815	7	7	7,970	13	9	2,205	-	8
Malta - -	182,058	18	3	27,242	4	2	154,816	14	1	799	11	-	3,423	1	7
Cape of Good Hope - -	453,485	7	4	56,720	-	7	396,765	6	9	79,589	2	7	-	-	-
Mauritius - -	124,828	16	3	15,395	1	-	109,433	15	3	6,164	15	10	-	-	-
Bermuda - -	88,772	19	6	9,661	-	-	79,111	19	6	32,862	13	4	1,394	1	4
Falkland Islands - -	156	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	6,900	4	10	-	-	-
Ascension - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heligoland - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	8	1	-	-	-
Ionian Islands - -	197,098	18	4	51,403	10	2	145,695	8	2	223	11	-	-	-	-
St. Helena - -	46,837	8	4	4,703	11	8	42,133	16	8	29,615	10	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong - -	117,411	10	6	7,325	13	10	110,085	16	8	92,434	5	9	4,676	9	4
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:															
Jamaica - -	146,706	2	5	13,415	1	3	133,291	1	2	45,585	9	8	32,786	7	6
Bahamas - -	23,896	13	8	2,588	1	11	21,308	11	9	7,231	6	11	1,810	4	7
Honduras - -	21,845	13	1	2,906	5	5	19,639	7	8	201	8	6	264	17	4
Barbadoes - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher's - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis - -	337,847	10	11	25,817	12	10	312,029	18	1	87,935	14	1	28,349	4	7
Anguilla - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada - -	470,180	14	11	50,427	18	7	419,752	16	4	91,073	5	10	75,774	3	11
Nova Scotia - -	160,791	7	2	19,118	3	3	141,673	3	11	30,141	17	3	11,877	3	10
New Brunswick - -	6,209	4	11	-	-	-	6,209	4	11	20,295	7	3	11,223	19	9
Prince Edward's Island - -	792	-	-	-	-	-	792	-	-	4,904	11	6	1,187	17	2
Newfoundland - -	26,692	6	8	3,012	7	6	23,679	19	2	17,191	7	8	7,623	4	9
Sierra Leone - -	26,338	13	-	2,733	8	6	23,605	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia - -	19,178	3	-	2,266	6	5	16,911	16	7	25,369	13	1	-	-	-
Cape Coast - -	11,046	13	4	655	7	6	10,391	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon - -	110,674	4	9	24,000	-	-	86,674	4	9	39	13	7	-	-	-
Western Australia - -	7,997	1	5	806	6	7	7,190	14	10	8,480	13	11	-	-	-
Southern Australia - -	5,560	8	9	745	18	10	4,814	9	11	6	17	10	-	-	-
Northern Australia - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	171,852	14	-	16,928	14	1	154,923	19	11	40,886	3	8	-	-	-
Labuan - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,865	-	-	-	-	-
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:															
New South Wales - -	55,364	15	8	6,842	18	1	48,521	17	7	156,145	18	3	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land - -	91,293	1	1	18,182	7	5	73,110	13	8						
General Charges - -	28,941	17	5	-	-	-	28,941	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	3,169,765	-	11	396,288	8	3	2,773,476	12	8	802,049	5	2	182,795	16	4

Note.—For a Detail of the above Charges (Military, Civil, and Naval),

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
31 July 1851.

- - - - - by *Great Britain*, in the Year 1848-49.

Net Civil Expenditure.	Naval Expenditure.	Total Net Expenditure for Military, Civil, and Naval Establishments.	Advances in aid of Colonial Revenues.	Repayments from Colonial Revenues and Post Office Collections exceeding Civil Expenditure.	Total Expenditure incurred by Great Britain.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,765 13 1	10,260 15 7	217,841 16 3	- - -	- - -	217,841 16 3
- - -	38,353 6 7	191,170 - 8	- - -	2,623 10 7	188,546 10 1
79,589 2 7	2,443 8 9	478,797 18 1	- - -	- - -	478,797 18 1
5,164 15 10	- - -	114,598 11 7	- - -	- - -	114,598 11 1
31,468 12 -	19,706 13 1	130,287 4 7	- - -	- - -	130,287 4 7
6,900 4 10	- - -	7,056 4 10	- - -	- - -	7,056 4 10
- - -	2,270 18 1	2,270 18 1	- - -	- - -	2,270 18 1
1,134 8 1	- - -	1,134 8 1	- - -	- - -	1,134 8 1
223 11 -	- - -	145,918 19 2	- - -	- - -	145,918 19 2
29,615 10 -	1,651 13 1	73,400 19 9	- - -	- - -	73,400 19 9
87,557 16 5	198 12 6	197,842 5 7	- - -	- - -	197,842 5 7
12,799 2 2	7,499 10 9	153,589 14 1	- - -	- - -	153,589 14 1
5,421 2 4	- - -	26,729 14 1	- - -	- - -	26,729 14 1
- - -	- - -	19,639 7 8	- - -	63 8 10	19,575 18 10
- - -	726 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
59,586 9 6	- - -	372,342 14 1	- - -	- - -	372,342 14 1
15,299 1 11	711 12 11	435,763 11 2	- - -	- - -	435,763 11 2
18,264 13 5	2,023 15 8	161,961 13 -	- - -	- - -	161,961 13 -
9,071 7 6	- - -	15,280 12 5	- - -	- - -	15,280 12 5
3,716 14 4	- - -	4,508 14 4	- - -	- - -	4,508 14 4
9,568 2 11	- - -	33,248 2 1	- - -	- - -	33,248 2 1
- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
25,369 13 1	- - -	76,378 - -	- - -	- - -	76,378 - -
39 13 7	3,668 13 8	90,382 12 -	- - -	- - -	90,382 12 -
8,480 13 11	- - -	15,671 8 9	- - -	- - -	15,671 8 9
6 17 10	- - -	4,821 7 9	- - -	- - -	4,821 7 9
40,886 3 8	- - -	195,810 3 7	- - -	- - -	195,810 3 7
9,865 - -	- - -	9,865 - -	- - -	- - -	9,865 - -
156,145 18 3	- - -	277,778 9 6	- - -	- - -	277,778 9 6
- - -	- - -	28,941 17 5	- - -	- - -	28,941 17 5
621,940 8 3	87,615 7 2	3,483,032 8 1	- - -	2,686 19 5	3,480,345 8 8

see the following Appendices, marked (A.), (B.), and (C).

G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.

Appendix (A).—ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT paid by Great Britain for the MILITARY EXPENDITURE - - -

	ARMY SERVICES.		ORDNANCE SERVICES.								
	1. Regimental Pay, Allowances, Clothing, Contingent, and Miscel- laneous.	2. Pay, Allowances, and Contingent Charges of General Staff, Garrison Officers, and Chaplains.	3. Pay and Allowances, Clothing, and Contingent Charges of Ordnance Military Corps.	4. Barrack Supplies.	5. Great Costs for the Army, and Clothing for Colonial Corps.	6. Salaries, Allowances, and Contin- gencies of Ordnance Civil Establish- ments.	7. Salaries, Allowances, and Contin- gencies of Barrack Establish- ments.	8. Wages of Artificers and Labourers.	9. Ordnance Stores.	10. Military Works, Buildings, and Repairs.	11. Works for Civil or other Purposes, not included under the other Heads.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gibraltar - -	98,158	3,027	27,007	1,971	26	3,381	2,100	2,419	2,442	22,106	1,257
Malta - - -	88,358	4,254	11,881	4,154	1,166	3,258	1,417	1,211	9,304	11,252	-
Cape of Good Hope	153,965	9,897	17,245	1,614	3,566	9,526	9,333	2,239	15,627	20,279	5,946
Mauritius - -	56,644	3,045	8,891	559	199	1,765	1,738	296	1,204	6,140	4,078
Bermuda - - -	37,092	659	9,381	223	-	1,683	1,357	703	1,300	3,645	87
St. Helena - -	14,183	1,058	4,293	385	678	1,208	470	370	914	1,416	39
Ionian Islands -	96,690	4,784	14,959	1,668	319	3,041	3,500	367	10,948	13,236	1,661
Falkland Islands -	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong - -	50,215	7,425	8,492	291	21	6,471	2,373	1,577	2,178	14,816	3,846
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:											
Jamaica - - -	53,686	6,948	10,296	320	448	4,224	4,857	1,107	1,175	11,574	-
Bahamas - - -	8,914	660	1,403	305	110	1,025	994	284	225	286	-
Honduras - - -	9,928	557	688	148	-	1,129	434	74	130	1,830	-
Barbadoes - -	-	-	9,043	910	58	3,589	1,884	997	1,229	4,077	1,658
Grenada - - -	-	-	817	297	-	1,073	401	218	118	4,008	-
St. Vincent - -	-	-	968	97	-	1,048	464	242	271	887	-
Tobago - - -	-	-	832	81	-	879	354	78	112	604	199
Antigua - - -	-	-	1,081	377	36	1,302	541	391	210	798	809
Montserrat - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher's	-	-	1,127	116	-	961	440	219	305	1,676	-
Nevis - - -	116,994	15,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica - - -	-	-	825	99	20	1,011	323	240	137	961	-
St. Lucia - - -	-	-	1,003	36	-	1,032	366	130	48	853	-
Trinidad - - -	-	-	1,252	139	58	1,038	639	204	310	659	-
British Guiana -	-	-	1,706	505	-	1,845	1,060	526	384	10,343	-
Canada, with Fort Garry - -	188,101	21,423	34,632	3,536	11,530	17,023	15,113	8,980	6,434	38,540	3,097
Nova Scotia - -	79,505	5,235	11,662	534	1,794	3,475	2,456	1,439	1,143	11,213	15
New Brunswick -	-	-	2,565	218	-	1,260	1,063	266	90	632	46
Prince Edward's Island - -	-	-	-	25	-	399	49	55	3	261	-
Newfoundland -	9,790	342	4,174	317	519	970	483	479	678	1,679	-
Sierra Leone - -	12,061	1,080	-	482	-	1,350	271	111	188	994	-
Gambia - - -	7,694	1,926	-	183	6	210	-	-	120	2	-
Cape Coast - -	3,885	1,193	-	-	50	118	7	-	-	75	-
Ceylon - - -	86,437	4,360	7,975	-	2,580	3,070	-	512	1,984	185	-
West Australia -	3,831	193	-	70	-	49	289	-	-	181	197
South Australia -	3,149	99	-	74	-	-	657	-	-	8	-
North Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	63,706	2,837	3,549	737	-	1,565	14,879	71	1,253	246	19,567
Labuan - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:											
New South Wales -	29,915	3,261	1,297	693	-	2,837	3,507	561	1,593	673	1,070
Van Diemen's Land	46,816	1,175	2,422	234	-	4,138	6,106	589	299	1,570	1,259
General Charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	1,320,297	100,672	201,622	21,398	23,164	86,953	79,925	26,895	62,356	187,705	44,831

- - - - of each COLONY (so far as the same can be separately stated), for the Year ended 31st March 1849.

COMMISSARIAT SERVICES.				16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
12.	13.	14.	15.	Transport of Troops and Stores.	Provisions and Stores sent from England, with Surplus Stores delivered from Transports.	TOTAL Charges incurred.	Deductions, being Receipts for Stoppages for Provisions, Rent of Military Lands and Buildings, Premiums on Bills, and Payments from Colonial Resources, &c.	Actual Cost to Great Britain.
Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Commissariat Department.	Provisions, Forage and Fuel, and Commissariat Stores.	Land and Inland Water Transport.	Freight of Specie, and Loss by Exchange.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,464 12 3	44,477 17 4	6,534 10 11	- - -	4,498 8 11	11,036 6 10	235,905 16 3	34,090 8 8	201,815 7 7
3,537 7 4	25,143 16 1	676 10 6	- - -	10,385 16 9	6,060 7 7	182,058 18 3	27,242 4 2	154,816 14 1
20,747 14 10	87,972 2 4	67,345 7 11	45 14 4	28,147 7 11	- - -	453,485 7 4	56,720 - 7	396,765 6 9
3,000 16 -	27,531 14 1	427 6 1	- - -	5,128 5 4	4,181 14 9	124,828 10 3	15,395 1 -	109,433 15 3
2,967 15 10	24,688 11 4	345 6 5	- - -	1,836 9 10	2,204 16 1	88,772 19 6	9,661 - -	79,111 19 6
1,320 18 10	14,101 1 2	481 14 7	- - -	1,347 13 3	4,572 - 6	46,837 8 4	4,703 11 8	42,133 16 8
3,068 18 7	28,963 2 9	1,480 14 -	70 4 -	6,719 6 8	5,593 12 4	197,098 18 4	51,403 10 2	145,695 8 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156 - -	- - -	156 - -
1,861 19 -	6,270 - 8	761 3 2	1,956 6 9	6,153 2 8	2,703 18 3	117,411 10 6	7,325 13 10	110,085 16 8
5,428 - 6	32,669 14 11	4,706 7 3	- - -	5,353 1 10	3,913 17 11	146,706 2 5	13,415 1 3	133,291 1 2
875 10 3	6,143 11 10	124 6 9	- - -	987 2 7	1,560 2 3	23,896 13 8	2,588 1 11	21,308 11 9
726 18 10	5,353 7 4	127 12 6	- - -	142 14 3	577 - 2	21,845 13 1	2,206 5 5	19,639 7 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,718 19 11	3,535 4 11	337,847 10 11	25,817 12 10	312,029 18 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	707 19 11	659 13 4			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	274 19 1	320 1 1			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 2 11	233 1 5			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	341 17 9	851 18 7			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	341 13 3	741 8 2			
17,353 12 1	64,647 2 -	16,293 15 6	227 12 1	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 19 -	530 12 10			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,300 12 3	797 11 5			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	227 17 9	765 7 6			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 8 2	1,658 - -			
17,809 3 -	72,663 19 8	11,574 5 -	400 17 7	9,810 12 -	9,512 17 8	470,180 14 11	50,427 18 7	419,752 16 4
4,105 8 9	22,397 4 9	2,520 9 5	- - 1	13,297 4 2	- - -	160,791 7 2	19,118 3 3	141,673 3 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 4 11	- - -	6,209 4 11	- - -	6,209 4 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	792 - -	- - -	792 - -
639 13 7	5,558 1 10	235 10 4	17 18 4	300 11 9	309 10 10	26,692 6 8	3,012 7 6	23,679 19 2
1,769 5 3	5,429 3 5	43 8 -	- - -	959 1 7	1,610 14 9	26,338 13 -	2,733 8 6	23,605 4 6
1,190 - 4	3,980 - 3	76 14 1	195 16 7	1,750 17 4	1,903 14 5	19,178 3 -	2,266 6 5	16,911 16 7
376 10 1	2,681 14 9	79 10 7	1,237 8 7	398 18 5	944 10 11	11,046 13 4	655 7 6	10,391 5 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,549 4 8	22 - 1	110,674 4 9	24,000 - -	86,674 4 9
983 9 4	1,373 6 1	76 10 2	58 2 2	- - -	695 13 8	7,997 1 5	806 6 7	7,190 14 10
404 7 5	1,070 3 4	8 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,560 8 9	745 18 10	4,814 9 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,428 15 1	40,501 2 8	1,495 3 2	- - -	13,862 11 4	5,155 1 9	171,852 14 -	16,928 14 1	154,923 19 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,844 12 3	5,878 8 4	234 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	55,364 15 8	6,842 18 1	48,521 17 7
9,244 11 3	10,220 2 1	2,018 2 -	- - -	- - -	5,202 5 9	91,293 1 1	18,182 7 5	73,110 13 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,941 17 5	28,941 17 5	- - -	28,941 17 5
109,440 - 8	539,745 9 -	117,668 1 5	4,150 - 6	136,128 6 2	106,795 3 2	3,169,765 - 11	396,288 8 3	2,773,476 12 8

Appendix (B.)—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE by Great Britain

	1.	CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARGES.					6.	7.
	Passage Allowances for Governors and other Officers.	2. Transport of Convicts and of Stores for Convict Departments.	3. Provisions and Stores for Convicts on Passage.	4. Provisions, Clothing, Stores and Tools for Convict Departments, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	5. Establishments for Superintendence of Convicts, Police and Gaols in Penal Settlements.	Colonial Establishments and Expenses from Special Parliamentary Grants, including Indian Department in Canada, and Magistrates in late Slave Colonies.	Ecclesiastical Establishments by Parliamentary Grants.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:								
Gibraltar	- - -	565 7 5	- - -	3,807 8 -	2,880 - -	- - -	- - -	
Malta	236 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cape of Good Hope	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79,018 14 10	- - -	
Mauritius	700 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,348 15 -	- - -	
Bermuda	- - -	1,654 3 -	- - -	18,594 12 9	8,081 - -	2,949 16 8	- - -	
St. Helena	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29,594 17 -	- - -	
Ascension	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Heligoland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,134 8 1	- - -	
Ionian Islands	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Falkland Islands	350 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,550 4 10	- - -	
Hong Kong	256 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90,078 13 9	- - -	
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:								
Jamaica	275 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,271 13 3	8,017 7 3	
Bahamas	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,701 9 -	- - -	
Honduras	15 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Barbadoes	376 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,199 5 -	
Grenada	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Tobago	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Antigua	19 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,878 13 -	
Montserrat	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
St. Christopher's	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Nevis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42,799 9 5	- - -	
Anguilla	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Virgin Islands	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dominica	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
St. Lucia	1,173 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Trinidad	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
British Guiana	600 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,425 - -	
Canada	43 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,874 15 5	3,860 16 5	
Nova Scotia	224 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,175 - -	6,030 15 -	
New Brunswick	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	
Prince Edward's Island	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,092 1 3	100 - -	
Newfoundland	147 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,500 - -	500 - -	
Sierra Leone	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Gambia	250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,057 10 2	- - -	
Cape Coast		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ceylon	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Western Australia	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 17 -	171 1 2	8,115 13 8	- - -	
Southern Australia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Northern Australia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
New Zealand	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,781 9 4	- - -	
Labuan	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,865 - -	- - -	
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:								
New South Wales	- - -	11,907 10 9	24,426 17 10	6,654 14 -	9,846 7 6	- - -	- - -	
Van Diemen's Land	- - -	16,381 11 5				86,236 14 11	130 11 -	- - -
General Charges	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
£.	5,268 8 6	30,508 12 7	24,426 17 10	29,209 11 9	107,215 3 4	396,940 2 8	30,311 16 8	

Appendix (C.)—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE by Great Britain for

	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling, and Medical Establishments.		Repairs of Buildings and Works, and Ordnance Stores.		Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c. of Marines.		TOTAL Naval Expenditure.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:								
Gibraltar	350 - -	- - -	9,910 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,260 15 7	- - -
Malta	6,677 13 3	- - -	29,675 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	36,353 6 7	- - -
Cape of Good Hope	1,720 17 6	- - -	722 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,443 8 9	- - -
Mauritius	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bermuda	4,430 6 8	- - -	15,276 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,706 13 1	- - -
Falkland Islands	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ascension	684 3 9	- - -	1,144 13 7	- - -	442 - 9	- - -	2,270 18 1	- - -
Heligoland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ionian Islands	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hong Kong	1,512 11 4	- - -	139 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,651 13 1	- - -
St. Helena	198 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 12 6	- - -
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:								
Jamaica	2,999 12 11	- - -	4,499 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,499 10 9	- - -
Bahamas	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Honduras	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Barbadoes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Grenada	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tobago	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Antigua	350 - -	- - -	376 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	726 6 6	- - -
Montserrat	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Christopher's	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nevis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carried forward	£.	18,923 17 11	61,745 6 3	- - -	442 - 9	- - -	81,111 4 11	- - -

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

13

for CIVIL SERVICES relating to the COLONIES, in the Year 1848-49.

8. Stationery Supplied for Civil, Military, and Commissariat Services.	ESTABLISHMENTS of British Revenue Departments, and Contingent Expenses.		11. TOTAL Charges.	DEDUCTIONS.		14. TOTAL Deductions from Civil Charges.	15. Net Civil Expenditure.
	9. Customs Department.	10. Post-Office Department.		12. Customs Collections remitted to England, or expended by the Department, including 4½ per Cent. Duties.	13. Post-Office Collections remitted to England, or expended by the Department.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
259 5 5	- - -	458 12 11	7,970 13 9	- - -	2,205 - 8	2,205 - 8	5,765 13 1
76 6 1	- - -	487 2 10	799 11 -	- - -	3,423 1 7	3,423 1 7	- - -
570 7 9	- - -	- - -	79,589 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	79,589 2 7
116 - 10	- - -	- - -	5,164 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,164 15 10
82 19 3	1,338 8 10	161 12 10	32,862 13 4	798 18 9	595 2 7	1,394 1 4	31,468 12 -
20 13 -	- - -	- - -	29,615 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29,615 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,134 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,134 8 1
223 11 -	- - -	- - -	223 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	223 11 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,900 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,900 4 10
153 19 10	- - -	1,945 2 2	92,434 5 9	- - -	4,876 9 4	4,876 9 4	87,557 16 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
178 16 3	17,559 12 7	11,283 - 4	45,585 9 8	18,335 18 11	14,450 8 7	32,786 7 6	12,799 2 2
54 15 7	2,101 10 3	73 12 1	7,231 6 11	1,457 12 9	352 11 10	1,810 4 7	5,421 2 4
22 12 6	- - -	163 1 -	201 8 6	- - -	264 17 4	264 17 4	- - -
418 3 5	3,470 6 8	1,620 7 8	- - -	6,722 5 5	1,320 13 3	- - -	- - -
15 12 9	3,381 19 11	200 16 2	- - -	1,277 - 6	476 15 8	- - -	- - -
12 1 10	1,261 4 10	204 10 6	- - -	970 11 4	630 7 6	- - -	- - -
13 6 6	1,168 14 10	213 11 6	- - -	833 3 1	315 7 -	- - -	- - -
12 9 2	2,262 - 7	183 11 -	- - -	2,054 10 5	798 7 7	- - -	- - -
- - -	513 12 11	15 10 4	- - -	119 5 6	57 17 1	- - -	- - -
15 1 8	2,254 10 1	120 2 -	87,935 14 1	1,366 16 5	494 1 2	- - -	- - -
- - -	534 5 9	60 11 8	- - -	306 14 5	160 18 4	28,349 4 7	59,586 9 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	563 11 4	51 14 10	- - -	147 1 6	55 3 3	- - -	- - -
7 16 -	1,440 6 4	100 1 4	- - -	1,761 - 6	316 15 6	- - -	- - -
12 11 -	1,037 - 5	70 5 8	- - -	133 11 1	324 17 11	- - -	- - -
13 11 2	3,407 16 8	259 10 10	- - -	3,315 1 11	1,470 12 9	- - -	- - -
21 1 9	6,032 6 4	493 15 5	- - -	506 4 10	2,414 - 8	- - -	- - -
602 17 9	6,619 13 10	56,071 16 2	91,073 5 10	6,729 4 11	69,044 19 -	75,774 3 11	15,299 1 11
149 16 1	7,487 19 6	10,073 12 4	30,141 17 3	3,266 13 10	8,610 10 -	11,877 3 10	18,264 13 5
19 11 9	5,758 15 5	13,917 - 1	20,295 7 3	3,037 - 4	8,186 19 5	11,223 19 9	9,071 7 6
- - -	643 14 10	1,168 15 5	4,904 11 6	30 6 4	1,157 10 10	1,187 17 2	3,716 14 4
84 18 8	5,573 6 2	385 7 10	17,191 7 8	6,340 12 1	1,282 12 8	7,623 4 9	9,568 2 11
39 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 12 8	- - -	- - -	25,369 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,369 13 1
6 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
39 13 7	- - -	- - -	39 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 13 7
41 2 1	- - -	- - -	8,480 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,480 13 11
6 17 10	- - -	- - -	6 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
104 14 4	- - -	- - -	40,886 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,886 3 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,865 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,865 - -
178 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
382 15 4	- - -	- - -	156,145 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	156,145 18 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,974 8 10	74,410 18 1	99,783 4 11	802,049 5 2	59,509 14 10	123,286 1 6	182,795 16 4	621,940 8 3

NAVAL SERVICES relating to the COLONIES, in the Year 1848-49.

PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS—continued.	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling, and Medical Establishments.		Repairs of Buildings and Works, and Ordnance Stores.		Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c. of Marines.		TOTAL Naval Expenditure.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Brought forward	18,923	17 11	61,745	6 3	442	- 9	81,111	4 11
Anguilla -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada -	546	9 4	165	3 7	-	- -	711	12 11
Nova Scotia -	968	19 1	1,054	16 7	-	- -	2,023	15 8
New Brunswick -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward's Island -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone -	100	- -	-	- -	-	- -	100	- -
Gambia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Coast -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon -	1,278	6 8	2,390	7 -	-	- -	3,668	13 8
Western Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:								
New South Wales -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	21,817	13 -	65,355	13 5	442	- 9	87,615	7 2

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS of the COLONIAL
EXPENDITURE by *Great Britain*, for the Years
1847-48 and 1848-49 (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 224, of Session
1849).

(*Lord Seymour.*)

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 August 1851.

627.

Under 2 oz.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (COLONIES).

**A RETURN of the DUTIES Payable under Colonial Enactments on Goods
imported into the *British Colonies*.—(In continuation of Return presented
on the 17th May 1850.)**

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
8 August 1851.

B. HAWES.

[PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.]

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 August 1851.***

SCHEDULE.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
North America :		Mediterranean Possessions :	
1. Canada - - - - -	3	1. Malta - - - - -	38
2. Nova Scotia * - - - - -	4	2. Gibraltar - - - - -	39
3. New Brunswick - - - - -	7		
4. Prince Edward Island - - - - -	8	African Colonies :	
5. Newfoundland * - - - - -	10	1. Sierra Leone * - - - - -	44
6. Bermuda * - - - - -	10	2. Gambia * - - - - -	45
		3. Cape of Good Hope * - - - - -	45
West Indies and Mauritius :		4. Natal * - - - - -	46
1. Jamaica (Port of Kingston) * - - - - -	12	5. St. Helena * - - - - -	48
2. British Guiana * - - - - -	14		
3. Trinidad * - - - - -	15	Australian Colonies and New Zealand :	
4. Barbados * - - - - -	16	1. New South Wales (Port of Sydney) * - - - - -	50
5. St. Vincent * - - - - -	18	2. South Australia - - - - -	51
6. Grenada * - - - - -	19	3. Western Australia - - - - -	53
7. Tobago * - - - - -	19	4. Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	54
8. St. Lucia * - - - - -	21	5. New Zealand - - - - -	54
9. Antigua * - - - - -	22		
10. Montserrat (Port of Plymouth) * - - - - -	23	Eastern and other Colonies :	
11. St. Christopher * - - - - -	24	1. Ceylon * - - - - -	56
12. Nevis * - - - - -	25	2. Hong Kong - - - - -	57
13. Virgin Islands * - - - - -	26	3. Labuan - - - - -	57
14. Dominica * - - - - -	27	4. Falkland Islands - - - - -	57
15. Bahamas * - - - - -	28	5. Heligoland * - - - - -	57
16. Turks Islands - - - - -	29		
17. Honduras - - - - -	29		
18. Mauritius * - - - - -	30		
United States of the Ionian Islands * - - - - -			p. 39

* For the colonies thus distinguished the return is compiled from answers received during the year 1851 to a circular despatch of 26 January 1849. The returns for the remaining colonies have been made up, in the absence of such answers, from former returns, and from the Blue Books.

RETURN of the DUTIES payable on Goods Imported, &c., in the *British Colonies*, and in the
United States of the *Ionian Islands*.

PART I.

North America.

1.—C A N A D A.

A TABLE showing the present Amount of DUTIES payable on Articles imported into the Province of *Canada*.—(The Act imposing these Duties was passed 25 April 1849, and is not limited in its duration.*)

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Currency.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Currency.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar :		Spirits—continued.	
Refined, in loaves, or crushed, or candy, the cwt. - - - - -	14 - -	Geneva, brandy, and other spirits or strong waters, except rum and whisky, the gallon - - - - -	2 - -
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -	And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	25 - -
Bastard, and other kinds, the cwt. - -	9 - -	Spirits, cordials, and liqueurs, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, the gallon - - - - -	3 - -
And for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	12 10 -	And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	25 - -
Molasses, the cwt. - - - - -	3 - -	Salt, the bushel - - - - -	12 10 -
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -	And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	30 - -
Tea, the lb. - - - - -	1 - -	Spices and fruits, nuts, vinegar, macaroni and vermicelli, sweetmeats or fruit preserved in sugar, candy, or molasses, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	20 - -
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -	Animals of all kinds, hams, meats of all kinds, (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buck-wheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans, and peas, meal of the above grains and of wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops, for every 100 <i>l.</i> in value - - - -	20 - -
Coffee :		Anchors, bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods, and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, burr stones unwrought, chain cables, the iron of the links of which is not less than five-eighths of an inch diameter, and which are not less than 15 fathoms in length, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk, or oakum, lard, lead, pig and sheet, marble in blocks un- polished, oil, cocoa-nut and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, railroad bars, bar and rod iron not hammered, charcoal made or refined, boiler plate, sheet iron not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, and hoop iron not more than two inches broad, spike rods, pig, scrap, and old iron, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water casks in use, teasles, steel, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' and joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, tarred rope when imported by ship- builders for the rigging of their ships, type metal in blocks or pigs, wool, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	2 10 -
Raw or green, the cwt. - - - - -	4 8 -	All goods, wares, and merchandize not other- wise charged with duty, and not hereinafter excepted, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -	12 10 -
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Other kinds, the cwt. - - - - -	14 - -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Tobacco :			
Manufactured, the lb. - - - - -	1 - -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Unmanufactured, the lb. - - - - -	1 - -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Cigars, the lb. - - - - -	1 6 -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Snuff, the lb. - - - - -	4 - -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Wine :			
In wood, value 15 <i>l.</i> the pipe of 126 gal- lons or under, the gallon - - - - -	6 - -		
In wood, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -	25 - -		
In wood, value over 15 <i>l.</i> the pipe, the gallon - - - - -	1 6 -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	25 - -		
In bottles, or other vessels not made of wood, the gallon - - - - -	4 - -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	25 - -		
Spirits and strong waters of all sorts, for every gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz. :			
Whisky, the gallon - - - - -	3 - -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	12 10 -		
Rum, the gallon - - - - -	1 3 -		
And further for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	25 - -		

* A subsequent Act, cap. 5, 10 August 1850, makes it lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to order any article not enumerated in this schedule, and thereby made subject to a duty of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum, ad valorem, to be placed among the articles subjected to a duty of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum, ad valorem, which last-mentioned duty, and no other, shall be payable on such article so long as such order shall be in force. The same Act directs that no duty shall be payable on military clothing imported into Canada for the use of Her Majesty's troops, nor upon wines so imported for the use of any officers' mess, nor upon salt imported into the district of Gaspé for the use of the fisheries in that district, provided such regulations as the Governor in Council shall make for the purpose of preventing fraud or abuse, under pretext of such exemption from duty, be duly complied with, and not otherwise.

EXEMPTIONS.

Ashes, pot and pearl, and soda, cotton wool, anatomical preparations, philosophical instruments and apparatus, printed books (not foreign reprints of British copyright works), maps, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, and lithographs, cabinets of coins, medals, or gems, and other collections of antiquities, specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany, trees, shrubs, bulbs, and roots, wheat and Indian corn, animals specially imported for the improvement of stock.

Models of machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the arts.

Coin and bullion.

Manures of all kinds.

Arms, clothing, cattle, provisions, and stores of every description, which any commissary or commissaries, contractor or contractors, shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other officer or officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the province, for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy, or for the use of the Indian nations in this province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, or of this province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bond fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles, and harness of persons hawking goods, wares, and merchandize through the province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

harness of any circus or equestrian troop for exhibition, the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils, and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

The following articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz.:

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandize, horses and cattle, implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty, and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, or from any British North American province, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such province respectively, viz.:

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, meat, poultry, plants, shrubs, and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, skins, pelts, furs, or tails undressed, wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, timber, and firewood.

2.—NOVA SCOTIA.

CHAPTER 12.—OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Passed 31 March 1851.

1. This chapter shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1851, and shall continue in force until the 1st day of April 1852.

2. There shall be collected and paid unto Her Majesty, for the use of the province, upon all goods brought into this province by sea or inland carriage, the several duties set forth in figures in the table hereinafter contained denominated "Table of Duties" opposite the respective articles in such table mentioned, according to the value, number or quality of every such article.

3. Animals certified by the president and secretary of any agricultural society to have been imported for the purpose of improving the breed, shall be admitted duty free.

4. There shall be collected and paid unto Her Majesty, for the use of the province, upon all spirituous liquors distilled, compounded, or made within the province, and which in the table are specifically enumerated, the several duties therein stated.

5. The goods mentioned in the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Exemptions," shall be free of duty.

6. The duties shall be collected, paid and received according to the British weights and measures in use in this province, and where the duties are in the table of duties imposed according to any specific quantity, value or number, the same shall apply in the like proportion to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

7. The duties shall be paid and received, and the proceeds thereof collected and applied under the provisions of the provincial statutes from time to time in force concerning the same.

8. The duties shall be paid to the collectors of the colonial revenue, and received at the Receiver-general's Office, either in Treasury notes of the province at their full value of 20 s. each, or in current coin at their legal rate of tender.

9. Duties paid into the Receiver-general's Office shall be carried to account of the provincial revenue, and become part of the public funds, and shall be paid and applied to such purposes, and no other, as may be expressed in the provincial statutes from time to time in force, and shall, even when authorised by any such statute, be drawn only by warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor.

10. The Governor in Council may, whenever it shall be thought advisable so to do, declare by proclamation what articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of the British North American possessions of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland, or any of them, may be imported into the province free of duty, and may declare in what manner, and under what restrictions, the same may be so imported; but if wheat flour, the production of Canada, be allowed under such proclamation to be imported duty free, such flour shall be admitted duty free whether it comes direct from Canada or through warehouse in the United States, but in the latter case it must be certified to be the production of Canada.

11. Whenever

11. Whenever the importation into the United States of America of the following articles of the growth and production of British North America, viz. grain and bread stuffs of all kinds, potatoes and other vegetables, fruits, seeds, hops, hay and straw, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock salt, wood, timber, and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, bark, fish, fish oil, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the water, or any of such articles, shall be by law admitted free from duty, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, fix a short day thereafter on which the duties on like articles, or any of them, being the growth and production of the United States, shall cease, and from and after the day so appointed all the articles specified in the proclamation, being the growth and production of the United States, shall be admitted into the province duty free, upon such proof of origin and character as may be required by any order of the Governor in Council.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Duties in Sterling Money.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Duties in Sterling Money.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel - - -	- 4 -	Spirits, viz.:	
Bacon, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 -	Brandy, gin, rum, or other spirituous liquors,	
Beef:		which by any way or method whatsoever	
Salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	shall be manufactured, compounded, or	
Fresh, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	extracted, distilled, or made within this	
Biscuit, fine, called crackers or cakes, per cwt.	- 3 4	province, not exceeding the strength of	
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -	proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in	
Candles:		proportion for any greater strength than	
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	the strength of proof, per gallon - - -	- - 11
All other candles, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Brandy, whisky, gin, cordials, and other	
Cattle, viz.:		spirits (except rum), not exceeding the	
Horses, mares, or geldings, each - - -	2 - -	strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer,	
Neat cattle, viz. oxen or other neat cattle,		and so in proportion for any greater	
three years old or upwards, each - -	1 10 -	strength than the strength of proof, per	
Cows and cattle under three years old, each	- 10 -	gallon - - - - -	- 2 8
Sheep, each - - - - -	- 3 -	Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof	
Hogs over 100 lbs. weight, each - - -	1 - -	by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in propor-	
,, of 100 lbs. weight, and under, each -	- 2 -	tion for any greater strength than the	
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	strength of proof, per gallon - - -	- 1 6
Chocolate, or cocoa paste, per lb. - - -	- - 1	Shrub, or santee, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 4
Coffee:		Sugar:	
Green, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Refined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 14 -
Roasted, burned, or ground, per lb. -	- - 2	Crushed, and bastard facings, per cwt. -	- 10 -
Clocks:		Candied brown, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
On all clocks costing under 20 s. - - -	- 5 -	Brown or muscovado, not refined, per cwt.	- 7 -
On all others - - - - -	- 10 -	Teas, viz.:	
Flour, viz., wheat flour, per barrel - - -	- 1 -	Souchong, congo, pekoe, bohea, pouchong,	
Hams, smoked or dried, per cwt. - - - -	- 9 -	and all other black tea, per lb. - - -	- - 2
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -	Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay,	
Leather:		and other green teas, per lb. - - - -	- - 4
Sole leather, including hides and skins		Tobacco, manufactured (except snuff and cigars),	
partially dressed therefor, per lb. -	- - 1	per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½
Upper leather of all sorts, including hides		Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per cwt. -	- 9 -
and skins partially dressed therefor,		Wines, viz.:	
per lb. - - - - -	- - 2	Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Cham-	
Molasses, per gallon - - - - -	- - 2½	pagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, claret,	
Onions, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6	called Lafitte, Latour, Layfayette, Mar-	
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel - - - -	- 4 -	gaux, or Hautbrian, per gallon - - -	- 3 -
Pork:		Madeira, port, and sherry wines, of which	
Salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	the first cost is 20 l. per pipe or upwards,	
Fresh, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6
Raisins:		Other claret wines, Barsac, Sautern, Vin de	
In boxes, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Grave, Moselle, and other French wines,	
In other packages, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	and Lisbon and German wines, per	
		gallon - - - - -	- 1 3
		All other port, Madeira, and sherry wines,	
		Teneriffe, Marsella, Sicilian, Maluga,	
		Fayal, and all other wines, per gallon -	- 1 3

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Duties in Sterling Money.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Duties in Sterling Money.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Clocks, viz.: all wheels, machinery, and materials for manufacturing clocks - - -	20 - -	Copper, viz., plates, sheets, bars or bolts, for ship building, wrought or cast for machinery, pure or without other metal, copper castings of every description for machinery, for mills or steam boats, copper and composition nails and spikes for ship building - - -	2 10 -
Confectionary, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar - - - - -		Cordage, tarred or untarred, and whether fitted for rigging or otherwise - - - -	
Hay and straw - - - - -		Iron, viz., in bars or bolts, castings for mills or steam engines, and cast or unwrought pipes and tubes, sheet iron, and iron spikes - -	
For every 100 l. of the value - - -		Oakum - - - - -	
Cigars and snuff - - - - -	10 - -	Pitch - - - - -	6 5 -
Currants and figs - - - - -		Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas included - -	
Leather, viz., boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all sorts - - - - -		Tar - - - - -	
Meat, fresh - - - - -		Zinc, viz., zinc sheathing of a size 48 inches long by 14 inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails - - - - -	
Poultry of all sorts, dead - - - - -	10 - -	For every 100 l. of the value - - -	6 5 -
For every 100 l. of the value - - -		All other goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the table of exemptions - - -	
Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms - -		For every 100 l. of the value - - -	
Cables, of hemp or other vegetable substance, or of iron - - - - -			

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Ashes, viz., pot ashes and pearl ashes.
 Asses and mules.
 Baggage and apparel of passengers, not intended for sale.
 Barilla, and soda ash.
 Beans.
 Biscuit or bread.
 Books not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.
 Bullion, gold or silver.
 Burr stones.
 Coal.
 Cocoa.
 Coin, gold and silver coins, and British copper coins.
 Copper, viz., copper ore, or in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be re-manufactured.
 Corkwood.
 Corn, viz., wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, rice, and buckwheat, unground; barley meal, rye meal, oat meal, Indian meal, buckwheat meal, peas, beans and calavances.
 Fish, viz., fresh, dried, salted or pickled.
 Fish hooks.
 Fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.
 Flax.
 Furniture that has actually been in use, working tools and implements, the property of immigrants, or persons coming to reside in the province, and not intended for sale.
 Hemp.
 Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried or dressed.
 Horns.
 Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose.

Iron, viz., unwrought or pig iron, ores of iron of all kinds, iron rails for railroads, boilers, plates and plough moulds, hoop iron.
 Lintels.
 Lime and limestone.
 Lines for the fisheries, of all kinds.
 Manures of all kinds.
 Maps and charts.
 Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds.
 Ores of all kinds.
 Paintings.
 Palm oil.
 Plants, shrubs and trees.
 Plate of gold and silver, old and fit only to be re-manufactured.
 Potatoes.
 Printing presses and types.
 Rags, viz. old rags, old rope, junk and old fishing nets.
 Rosin.
 Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of the province.
 Salt.
 Seeds of all kinds.
 Skins, furs, pelts, or tails undressed.
 Stone unmanufactured.
 Sugar of the maple.
 Tallow.
 Twines and lines used in the fisheries.
 Tobacco, unmanufactured.
 Tow.
 Turpentine.
 Whale fin or bone.
 Wood, viz. boards, planks, staves, square timber, shingles and firewood.

3.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

A TABLE of COLONIAL DUTIES and Exemptions from DUTIES imposed under an Act passed in the Province on the 28th March 1851; the Act to continue in force till the 31st December 1854.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Apples, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6	Sugar:	
Axes, each, of 3 lbs. weight and upwards - -	- 1 6	Refined, in loaves, per lb. - - -	- - 1½
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 4	Refined crushed, and white bastard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 4
Beans and peas, per bushel - - - - -	- 1 6	Of all kinds, except refined crushed and white bastard, per cwt. - - -	- 6 -
Barley, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Barley meal, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½
Buckwheat, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6	Wines, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6
Buckwheat meal, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6	And on every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof in addition - - -	10 - -
Candles:		Wheat, per bushel - - - - -	- - 2
Of all kinds, except sperm and wax, per lb. - -	- - 1	Wheat flour, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - -	- 3 -
Sperm and wax, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4		
Cattle of all kinds over one year old, each -	2 - -	<i>Ad Valorem.</i>	
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 14 -	On the following ARTICLES for every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof: viz.	
Cider, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3	Anchors - - - - -	- - -
Clocks or clock-cases of all kinds, each - -	- 15 -	Ashes - - - - -	- - -
Coffee, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½	Barilla - - - - -	- - -
Coals, per ton - - - - -	- 1 -	Burr stones - - - - -	- - -
Chairs, per dozen (in addition to any duty imposed on chairs and parts of chairs by this Act) - - - - -	- 10 -	Canvas - - - - -	- - -
Corn meal, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -	Cordage (except Manilla rope) - - -	- - -
Fruit, dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 4	Chain cables, and other chains for ships' use -	- - -
Horses, mares, and geldings, each - - -	2 - -	Cotton wool and cotton warp - - -	- - -
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Copper and patent metal in sheets, bars and bolts, for ship-building - - -	- - -
Leather:		Dye wood - - - - -	1 - -
Sole, upper leather, harness and belt leather, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2½	Felt - - - - -	- - -
Sheepskins, tanned and dressed, per dozen -	- 3 -	Hemp, flax, and tow - - - - -	- - -
Calfskins tanned, per dozen - - - - -	- 6 -	Hides, green and salted - - - - -	- - -
Malt liquors of every description (not being aqua vitæ, otherwise charged with duty), whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon -	- - 6	Iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheet and pig iron -	- - -
Meats:		Oakum - - - - -	- - -
Fresh, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 4	Ores of all kinds - - - - -	- - -
Salted and cured, per cwt. - - - - -	- 7 -	Pitch - - - - -	- - -
With an additional duty of 1 s. 2 d. per cwt. on and after the 1st day of April 1852, and a further increase of duty of 1 s. 2 d. per cwt. on and after the 1st day of April 1853.		Sails and rigging for new ships - - -	- - -
Molasses and treacle, per gallon - - - - -	- - 1	Sheathing paper - - - - -	- - -
Oats, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Silk plush, for hatters' purposes - - -	- - -
Oatmeal, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 4	Tallow - - - - -	- - -
Rye, per bushel - - - - -	- - 2	Tar - - - - -	- - -
Rye flour, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -	Tobacco, unmanufactured - - - - -	- - -
Soap, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Wool - - - - -	- - -
Spirits and Cordials, viz.:		Bread - - - - -	- - -
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 3 4	Biscuit - - - - -	- - -
Rum, for every gallon thereof of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 26, by the bubble -	- 1 -	Bricks - - - - -	10 - -
And for every bubble below 26 in number, by the bubble, an additional per gallon of Lemon syrup, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -	Manilla rope - - - - -	- - -
Gin, whisky, and all other spirits (not hereinbefore enumerated), per gallon -	- 1 6	Ready-made clothing - - - - -	- - -
		Castings, viz., steam engines and boilers, and parts thereof; mill machinery; ships' castings; composition rudder braces, &c.; machinery of every description; square stoves known and designated as Canada stoves - - -	7 10 -

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
On the following ARTICLES for every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof :		And all other goods, wares, and merchandize not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free from duty, for every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof - - - - -	7 10 -
Boots, shoes, and other leather manufactures -		All* articles of which any component part or parts is or are subject to duty, to be liable to the highest rate of duty to which any one of the said component parts will be liable under this Act.	
Chairs, and prepared parts of, or for chairs -			
Clock wheels, machinery and materials for clocks - - - - -			
Household furniture (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements used and in use of persons and families arriving in this province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale) - - - - -	20 - -		
Looking glasses - - - - -			
Oranges and lemons - - - - -			
Whale oil (except the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for fishing voyages from ports in this province) - - - - -			
Brushes, hats, and hat bodies, pianofortes, snuff, and cigars - - - - -			
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, and other vehicles, veneer and other mouldings for looking glasses, picture and other frames made of wood; wooden wares of all kinds; matches, corn brooms; and all agricultural implements except ploughs -	30 - -		
Iron castings, viz., cooking, close, box and round stoves, Franklin stoves, register grates, fire frames and parts thereof; kitchen ranges, boilers, cast iron furnaces and parts thereof; cast iron ploughs - - - - -	15 - -		

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools and implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in this province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; books printed, carriages of travellers and not intended for sale, coins and bullion, corn-broom brush, Indian corn, rice ground and unground, eggs, manures of all kinds, oil, blubber, fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; the return of vessels fitted out in this province for fishing voyages; oil, seal, cod, hake, porpoise, palm and rape; plants and shrubs and trees; printing paper, types, printing presses and printers' ink; rags, old rope and junk; rock salt; sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked; salt, soap, grease; wood and lumber of all kind (except cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock shingles); block tin, zinc, lead, tin plate, bar and sheet steel, lines and twines for the fisheries.

* By a subsequent Act, cap. 9, 9th April 1851, this clause was repealed.

4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A TABLE of COLONIAL DUTIES and Exemptions from DUTIES imposed under an Act passed in this Island on the 1st May 1851; the Act to continue in force till the 1st May 1852.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Per-centage ad valorem Duty on every £. 100 Currency Value, per Invoice.	Other Duties.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Blocks and dead eyes - - - - -	5 - -	
Crackers, the cwt. - - - - -	- - -	- 6 6
Butter, the cwt. - - - - -	- - -	- 9 -
Boots and shoes - - - - -	10 - -	
Boards, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- - -	- 2 6
Buffalo robes - - - - -	10 - -	
Books, being the reprinting of British authors under the Imperial Act of 11 Vict. c. 28 - - - - -	20 - -	
Canvas sail cloth - - - - -	2 - -	
Cordage - - - - -	2 - -	
Cheese, the cwt. - - - - -	- - -	- 8 -
Coffee, the lb. - - - - -	- - -	- - 1 ½
Chocolate or cocoa paste - - - - -	- - -	- - 1
Cigars - - - - -	30 - -	
Cider, per gallon - - - - -	- - -	- - 2
Clocks :		
On all clocks costing under 20 s., each - - - - -	- - -	- 5 -
All other description of clocks - - - - -	- - -	- 10 -
All wheel machinery and materials for manufacturing clocks -	25 - -	

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Per Centage ad-valorem Duty on every £. 100 Currency Value, per Invoice.	Other Duties.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carriages - - - - -	15 - -	
Cattle (neat), except cows and calves - - - - -	- - - -	1 - -
Dyewood and dye stuffs of all kinds - - - - -	5 - -	
Flour (wheaten), for every 196 lbs. - - - - -	- - - -	- 5 -
Horses, mares and geldings, each - - - - -	- - - -	2 - -
Leather :		
Sole, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 1
Upper and trimming, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 3
Harness, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 1
Lard, the cwt. - - - - -	- - - -	- 8 -
Meat, salted or cured, the cwt. - - - - -	- - - -	- 6 -
Molasses, per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- - 1 ½
Porter (including the duty imposed by Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- - 3
Pitch - - - - -	2 - -	
Rigging - - - - -	2 - -	
Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors imported into this island (including the sum of 10 d. per gallon as imposed by Act 25 Geo. 3, c. 4, and 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- 2 6
Sails - - - - -	2 - -	
Spirituous liquors, on all manufactured or distilled, in this island, per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- - 8
Sugar :		
Refined, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 2
Brown or Muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -	- - - -	- 6 -
Tar - - - - -	2 - -	
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 4
Tobacco :		
Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 3
Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - - -	- - 1 ½
Wrecked ship stores and materials, duty payable on account of sales - - - - -	5 - -	
Wine imported into this island (including the sum of 10 d. per gallon, as imposed by the Act 25 Geo. 3, c. 4, and the Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- 3 3
Beer, strong, (as imposed by the Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- - 2
Spirits, viz. ; Brandy, gin and cordials imported into this island (in- cluding the sum of 10 d. per gallon as imposed by the Act 25 of Geo. 3, c. 4, and also by Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	- - - -	- 3 6
Articles manufactured of wood (except brushes, planes and musical instruments), and such articles as wood forms the principal part of, not hereinbefore-mentioned - - - - -	10 - -	
On all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize whatsoever, not above enumerated, except as hereinafter excepted - - - - -	5 - -	

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anchors.	Oil (fish), except seal oil.
Baggage of emigrants.	Salt.
Barley.	Seeds of all kinds imported by any agricultural society, to be sold or used by such society.
Books (printed) of all kinds not prohibited, to be imported into the United Kingdom.	Staves.
Chain cables.	Stone (Lime).
Copper.	Stone for building.
Engine (Fire).	Stone (Burr).
Flax.	Tallow.
Fish.	Teasles.
Gypsum.	Trees (Fruit), plants and shrubs.
Hemp.	Blocks, rigging and sails which may have been used in taking any new vessel from this island to a market for sale, if such blocks, rigging and sails shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the vessel, direct to this island by the exporter thereof, and shall have previously paid or been charged with the duty imposed thereon by this or any former Act on the first impor- tation thereof into this island.
Implements of husbandry imported by any agri- cultural society, to be sold or used by such society.	
Iron (unwrought or pig iron).	
Lime.	
Lumber, except boards.	
Manures.	
Oats.	
Oakum.	

5.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

TABLE of DUTIES on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony, 1850.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Apples, the barrel - - - - -	- 1 6	Tea, the pound - - - - -	- - 3
Bacon and hams, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Timber, including balk and scantling, the ton -	- 1 6
Beef, salted and cured, the barrel, not exceed- ing 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	Tobacco, manufactured and leaf, the lb. - - -	- - 2
Bread or biscuit, the cwt. - - - - -	- - 3	Tobacco stems, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Butter, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Wines, in bottles, the gallon - - - - -	- 3 -
Calves, sheep, and pigs, each - - - - -	- 1 -	All other wines, the gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Cheese, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Clocks and watches; furniture manufactured of wood; ale, porter, beer, cyder, perry; oil, blubber, fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	10 - -
Cigars, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -	Candles of all kinds, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	7 10 -
Cocoa, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Goods, wares and merchandize, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt from duty, and neat cattle, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	5 - -
Coffee, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Coals, the ton - - - - -	- 1 -		
Flour, the barrel, not exceeding in weight 196 lbs.	- 1 6		
Horses, mares, and geldings, each - - - - -	- 10 -		
Lumber, the 1,000 feet, 1 inch thick - - - - -	- 2 6		
Molasses, the gallon - - - - -	- - 1½		
Oatmeal or Indian meal, the barrel, not exceed- ing in weight 200 lbs. - - - - -	- - 6		
Pork, the barrel, not exceeding in weight 200 lbs.	- 3 -		
Salt, the ton - - - - -	- - 6		
Shingles, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -		
Spirits:			
Brandy, gin, whisky, cordials, and other spirits not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in propor- tion for any greater strength, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, the gallon - - - - -	- 3 -		
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in propor- tion for any greater strength, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, the gallon - - - - -	- - 9		
Sugar:			
Loaf and refined, the cwt. - - - - -	- 7 6		
Bastard, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Unrefined, the cwt., - - - - -	- 5 -		

In addition to the foregoing duties,
10 l. per cent. is levied on every 100 l.
of duties paid on all goods, wares, and
merchandize imported into the town of
St. John's.

EXEMPTIONS.

Printed books and pamphlets, maps and charts; coin and
bullion; hemp, flax, and tow; lime and lime stone; manures
of all kinds; provisions of every description imported or
supplied for Her Majesty's land or sea forces; passengers'
personal luggage; rice (freed), refuse of rice, seed of all
kinds intended to be used for agricultural purposes;
vegetables of all sorts, fresh; mules and asses, and fish,
fresh or salted, dried or pickled.

No duties are levied on articles exported from this Colony.

* The latest Return received at the Colonial Office.

6.—BERMUDA.

A STATEMENT of DUTIES Levied on Articles Imported into Bermuda, and of the Authority under which they are Collected.—(Under Colonial Supply Bill, that went into operation 6 July 1850, and will expire 5 July 1851.)

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.
	£. s. d.	
Arrowroot in the raw state, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 10 -	Agricultural implements, ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, rollers, seed drillers, corn shellers, corn mills, hay forks, hay rakes, iron rakes, potato forks, weeding hoes, scythes, reaping hooks, chaff cutters, pruning knives.
Arrowroot starch, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6	Bullion.
Wine of all kinds, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 9	Books, not reprints of British publications.
And an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.		Coin.
On alcohol, brandy, gin, whisky, shrub, cordials, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 3	Coal for the use of steam vessels employed in carrying Her Majesty's mails, subject to certain conditions.
On rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Diamonds, fresh fruit, ice, manures, specimens of natural history, plants and trees for planting.
Malt liquors, cider and perry, per dozen bottles	- - 9	Provisions and stores of all kinds for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for Her Majesty's establishment for convicts transported to these islands, subject to certain conditions.
On each hogshead thereof, not imported in bottles - - - - -	- 15 -	Passengers' baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus, shrubs, seeds for planting, fresh vegetables and potatoes.
On cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 8 -	
Other tobaccos, per lb. weight - - - - -	- - 2	
On oxen and cows, each - - - - -	- 4 -	
On all other goods imported and not enumerated as above, or included in the following Table of Exemptions, an ad valorem duty of 4 per cent.		

PART II.

West Indies and Mauritius.

1.—JAMAICA (PORT OF KINGSTON).

A TABLE of the DUTIES now Levied on Goods Imported into this Island, and which is in force until the 1st day of May 1851.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale and beer of all sorts, per tun - - -	4 7 -	<i>Fish—continued.</i>	
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 5 -	Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel - - -	- 10 -
Bacon, per cwt - - - - -	- 10 -	Salmon, smoked, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Beans, per bushe. - - - - -	- - 3	Herrings, smoked, per box - - - - -	- - 6
Barley, per bushel - . - - -	- - 3	Smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -
Beef:		Fresh - - - - -	Free.
Dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Preserved in tin cases, per 100 l. - - -	6 - -
Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. -	1 - -	<i>Flour:</i>	
Birds, singing - - - - -	- Free.	Rye, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -
Books printed, and printed papers - - -	- Free.	Wheat, per barrel - - - - -	- 6 -
Bread or biscuits, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Flax - - - - -	- Free.
Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -	Fruit, fresh - - - - -	- Free.
Bullion - - - - -	- Free.	Furniture, per 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 -	Ginger, per 100 l. - - - - -	4 - -
Calavances, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Guano, for manure - - - - -	- Free.
Candles:		Goats, per head - - - - -	- 2 -
Wax or spermaceti, per box of 56 lbs. -	- 8 -	Hay and straw - - - - -	- Free.
Composition, per box of 56 lbs. - - -	- 5 -	Hams, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Tallow, per box of 56 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	Hemp - - - - -	- Free.
Carriages (not for agricultural purposes), per 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -	Hides, raw - - - - -	- Free.
Cattle, neat, per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Horses, mares and geldings, per head -	1 - -
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Ice - - - - -	- Free.
Cider, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -	Indigo, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3
Clocks and watches, per 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -	Jewellery, per 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -
Clothing, army and navy, and regimental necessaries - - - - -	- Free.	Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
Coals and coke - - - - -	- Free.	Leeches - - - - -	- Free.
Cocoa, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Malt dust - - - - -	- Free.
Coffee, the produce of, and imported from any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	1 - -	Manures of all kinds - - - - -	- Free.
Coffee, foreign, prohibited.		Meal or other flour, not wheat, per barrel -	- 1 -
Coin - - - - -	- Free.	<i>Meat:</i>	
Corn, Indian, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Cured, per barrel of 200 lb. - - - - -	1 - -
Diamonds - - - - -	- Free.	Fresh - - - - -	- Free.
Dogs - - - - -	- Free.	Preserved in tins, per 100 l. - - - - -	6 - -
Drugs, per 100 l. - - - - -	5 - -	Molasses, the produce of, and imported from any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Fish:		Molasses, foreign, prohibited.	
Dried or salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Mules, per head - - - - -	- 10 -
Mackerel, pickled, per barrel - - - - -	- 4 -	Oats, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3
Alewives and herrings, pickled, per barrel -	- 2 -		
Pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel - - - - -	- 4 -		

* The latest Return received at the Colonial Office.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Oil :		Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -
Blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, per 100 l.	5 - -	Tortoise shell - - - - -	- Free.
Cocoa nut, per 100 l. - - - - -	5 - -	Tow - - - - -	- Free.
Cake, whole or in powder - - - - -	- Free.	Turtle - - - - -	- Free.
Peas, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Tobacco :	
Perry, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -	Cavendish and other manufactured tobacco, per 100 l. - - - - -	32 - -
Perfumery, per 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -	And further for every pound weight - - - - -	- - 3
Plants, growing - - - - -	- Free.	Cigars, per 100 l. - - - - -	50 - -
Plate, gold and silver, per 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -	And further for every pound weight - - - - -	- - 6
Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - - - -	1 - -	Unmanufactured, per 100 l. - - - - -	15 - -
Poultry - - - - -	- Free.	And further for every pound weight - - - - -	- - 3
Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Tongues :	
Rice, undressed, per bushel - - - - -	- 1 -	Dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Resins - - - - -	- Free.	Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - - - -	1 - -
Rye, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6	Vegetables :	
Salt, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 1	Fresh - - - - -	- Free.
Salt, rock - - - - -	- Free.	Preserved in tins, per 100 l. - - - - -	6 - -
Sausages, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Wines :	
Sheep, per head - - - - -	- 2 -	Whether in bulk or bottled, per tun - - - - -	10 - -
Soap, per box of 56 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	And further for every 100 l. value - - - - -	15 - -
Soup, preserved in tin, per 100 l. - - - - -	6 - -	Wax, bees' - - - - -	- Free.
Specimens, natural history - - - - -	- Free.	Wheat, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6
Sarsaparilla - - - - -	- Free.	Woods :	
Slates - - - - -	- Free.	Dye woods - - - - -	- Free.
Swine, per head - - - - -	- 2 -	For every 1,000 feet pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -	- 12 -
Spirits :		For every 1,000 feet of white pine or other lumber, by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -	- 8 -
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 8 -	Shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length - - - - -	- 6 -
Rum, the produce of, and imported from any British possession, per gallon - - - - -	- 6 -	Boston chips, and all shingles not other- wise enumerated or described, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -
Rum, foreign, prohibited.		Staves and heading, red or white oak, or ash, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -
Gin and whisky, per gallon - - - - -	- 6 -	Wood-hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -
All other spirits and cordials, per gallon - - - - -	- 12 -	Wool :	
Sugar :		Cotton - - - - -	- Free.
Unrefined, the produce of, and imported from any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
Foreign, prohibited.		On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, plantation supplies, and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	4 - -
Refined, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2		
Foreign, prohibited.			

EXPORT DUTIES.

— Nil. —

2.—BRITISH GUIANA.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the DUTIES levied on Articles imported into the Colony of *British Guiana*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Bread, pilot, navy biscuit, and crackers, and all other kinds, per 100 lbs. English - -	- 50	Liquors— <i>continued</i> .	
Beef :		Malt, in wood, per hogshead - - -	1 50
Pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs. English -	2 75	Malt, in bottles, each bottle containing not more than a quart, per dozen - -	- 8
Dried or smoked, per lb. English - -	- 2	Malt, in bottles, each bottle containing not more than a pint, per dozen - -	- 4
Bacon, per lb. English - - - - -	- 2	Matches, for every gross boxes of, each box not to contain more than 100 matches, or if imported in any other kind of packages than boxes, then for every 14,000 matches - -	- 50
Butter, per lb. English - - - - -	- 3	Mules, per head - - - - -	5 -
Corn, grain of every kind and description, beans, peas, and pulse of every kind and description, whether whole or split, per bushel English - - - - -	- 15	Molasses, per gallon - - - - -	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn meal and oatmeal, per 100 lbs. English -	- 50	Oats, per bushel - - - - -	- 5
Candles :		Oil :	
Tallow, per lb. English - - - - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Spermaceti, per gallon - - - - -	- 25
Spermaceti, wax, adamantine, hydraulic press, or any kind of composition other than simple tallow, per lb. English -	- 5	Other descriptions, per gallon - -	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	2 -	Pork, pickled, per barrel, 200 lbs. English -	2 75
Cocoa, per lb. English - - - - -	- 1	Pepper, per lb. - - - - -	- 5
Chocolate, per lb. English - - - - -	- 4	Pitch, per barrel - - - - -	- 50
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	2 50	Potatoes, per bushel of 64 lbs. English - -	- 8
Clapboards, per 1,000 - - - - -	1 50	Plantains, per bunch - - - - -	- 10
Cheese, per lb. English - - - - -	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rice, per 100 lbs. English - - - - -	- 50
Cattle, say—		Rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 50
Bulls, per head - - - - -	4 -	Soap, per lb. English - - - - -	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxen, per head - - - - -	1 50	Sugar, per cwt. - - - - -	4 -
Flour :		Staves and heading, white oak, per 1,000 -	2 -
Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - -	1 75	Staves, of every other description, per 1,000 -	1 50
Rye, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - -	- 50	Shingles of all kinds, per 1,000 - - - -	- 50
Fish :		Sago, per lb. English - - - - -	- 5
Dried, per 112 lbs. English - - - -	- 50	Tobacco :	
Pickled, say—		† In packages not less than 800 lbs., per lb. English - - - - -	- 10
Salmon, per barrel of 200 lbs. English -	2 -	† In packages less than 800 lbs., manufactured or otherwise, per lb. English -	- 15
Mackerel, per barrel of 200 lbs. English -	1 -	Tea, per lb. English - - - - -	- 15
And all other sorts, per barrel of 200 lbs. English - - - - -	- 75	Turpentine :	
Smoked, per lb. English - - - -	- 2	Crude, per barrel - - - - -	- 50
Hams, and all other dried or smoked meats, per lb. English - - - - -	- 2	Spirits, per gallon - - - - -	- 15
Horses, per head - - - - -	7 -	Tongues, pickled, dried, or smoked, per lb. English - - - - -	- 2
Lard, per lb. English - - - - -	- 1	Tapioca, per lb. English - - - - -	- 5
* Lumber of all kinds, per 1,000 feet, board measure - - - - -	2 -	Tar, per barrel - - - - -	- 50
Liquors :		Wine :	
Spirituous, liqueurs, bitters, and cordials, proof 24 or weaker, per gallon - -	1 -	Bottled of all descriptions, per dozen quarts -	1 -
For every degree of proof stronger than 24 of every gallon of spirituous liquors, liqueurs, bitters, and cordials, in addition to the duty of \$ 1 per gallon - -	- 5	Bottled of all descriptions, per dozen pints -	- 50
		In wood of all kinds, per gallon - - -	- 45

* Spruce and white lumber subject to a deduction of 5 per cent for splits.

† Duty on tobacco to be paid on certificate of weight by Weigh-master.

VALUATION OF PRODUCE returned for Taxation.

								\$	c.
60,864,454 lbs. sugar	-	-	-	-	-	at 4 cents	-	2,434,578	16
410,271 galls. rum, proof 24	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 "	-	82,054	20
16,976 - ditto	-	23	-	-	-	" 22 "	-	3,734	72
14,673 - ditto	-	22	-	-	-	" 24 "	-	3,521	52
5,673 - ditto	-	21	-	-	-	" 26 "	-	1,474	98
163,071 - ditto	-	20	-	-	-	" 28 "	-	45,659	88
868,737 - ditto	-	19	-	-	-	" 30 "	-	260,621	10
389,626 - ditto	-	18	-	-	-	" 32 "	-	124,680	32
1,568,002 galls. molasses	-	-	-	-	-	" 12 "	-	188,160	24
91,056 lbs. coffee	-	-	-	-	-	" 10 "	-	9,105	60
5,860 lbs. cotton	-	-	-	-	-	" 12 "	-	703	20
							\$.	3,154,293	92

RATE OF TAXATION ON PRODUCE.

Sugar	-	-	-	at 4 cents per 100 lbs.	Rum, proof 19	-	-	at 30 cents per 100 gallons.
Rum, proof 24	-	-	-	" 20 " 100 gallons.	" 18	-	-	" 32 " 100 "
" 23	-	-	-	" 22 " 100 "	Molasses	-	-	" 12 " 100 "
" 22	-	-	-	" 24 " 100 "	Coffee	-	-	" 10 " 100 lbs.
" 21	-	-	-	" 26 " 100 "	Cotton	-	-	" 12 " 100 "
" 20	-	-	-	" 28 " 100 "				

3.—TRINIDAD.

RETURN of DUTIES levied on Articles Imported into, and Exported from, the Colony of *Trinidad*.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
TABLE I.			
Upon all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony the following Duties:		Spirits and strong waters, per gallon	- 2 -
Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.	- 5 -	Oats, per bushel	- - 2½
Meal or other flour not wheaten:		Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, per lb.	- - 3
Per barrel	- 1 -	Malt liquor:	
Per puncheon	- 4 -	In wood, per 64 gallons	- 5 4
Crackers and other bread stuffs, per barrel	- - 7½	In bottles, per dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion	- - 6
Corn, per bushel	- - 2½	Wines, in wood:	
Black-eyed peas, per bushel	- - 2½	French wines, (except Bordeaux, Vin de Côte, and Muscat), per gallon	- - 6
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	- 4 2	Vin de Côte, per gallon	- - 1
Fish:		Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, Fayal, Sicilian wines, and Muscat, per gallon	- - 4
Dried or salted, per 100 lbs.	- 1 -	Bordeaux, Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other wines not above enumerated, per gallon	- - 6
Pickled, per barrel	- 2 6	Wines, in bottles:	
Lard, per 100 lbs.	- 2 6	(Except Muscat), per dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion	- 3 -
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	- 5 -	Muscat, in bottles, per dozen bottles	- - 2 -
Soap, per 100 lbs.	- 1 -	Spirits of turpentine, per gallon	- - 1
Candles:		Tar, per barrel	- - 6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	- 2 1	Pitch, per barrel	- - 6
Wax, sperm, composition, and all others, per 100 lbs.	- 6 -	Coals, per hogshead	- 1 -
Sugar, refined or not, per 100 lbs.	- 5 -	Building lime, per hogshead	- 1 -
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	- 5 -	Bricks, per 1,000	- 1 -
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	- 5 -	Pan tiles, and other roofing tiles, per 1,000	- 2 1
Chocolate, per lb.	- 1 -	Paving tiles, per 100	- 1 -
Molasses, per gallon	- 6 -	Marble tiles, per 100	- 2 1
Rice, per 100 lbs.	- 2 -	Lumber, white, spruce, and pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	- 6 3
Butter, per lb.	- - ¼		
Tea, per lb.	- - 2		
Olive oil:			
Per dozen bottles	- 1 -		
Per dozen half bottles	- 6 -		
Per dozen flasks	- 4 -		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Shingles, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -	TABLE II. Upon all Ships and Vessels coming to and entering at this Colony, the following Duties of Tonnage, namely : Upon every ship or vessel of 50 tons and upwards, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel (sterling) - - - Upon every ship or vessel of 25 tons and upwards, but under 50 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - And upon every ship or vessel under 25 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - - - -		
Shooks, the bundle - - - - -	- - 6			
Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 -			
Neat cattle, each - - - - -	- 2 1			
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each -	2 - -		- 1 6	
Mules, each - - - - -	- 10 -			
Asses, each - - - - -	- 2 1			
Carriages on springs : Four-wheeled, each - - - - -	7 - -		- 1 3	
Two-wheeled - - - - -	4 - -			
Muskets, guns, and fowling-pieces - - - - -	- 5 -			
Gunpowder : Loose in kegs, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2	TABLE III. And upon the following Goods landed upon any Public Wharf or Quay in the Town of Port of Spain, the following Rates of Wharfage to be paid by the Importer : On every 1,000 feet of lumber - - - - - " 1,000 staves or staves in shook - - - " 1,000 bricks - - - - - " 1,000 tiles - - - - - " 1,000 slates - - - - - " 1,000 shingles - - - - - " hogshead of lime - - - - - " hogshead of coal - - - - -	- - 3	
In canister - - - - -	- - 5			
Articles of silk manufacture, per 100 l. ad valorem	7 10 -			
Non-enumerated articles, per 100 l. ad valorem	3 10 -			
EXEMPTIONS :				
Coin, bullion and diamonds ; printed books ; guano or other manure ; steam engines and appurtenances ; sugar-pans and apparatus used for the manufacture of sugar or other produce ; temper lime and draining tiles ; all live stock except horses, mares, geldings, colts, foals, mules, asses, and neat cattle.				
Provisions and stores of every description, imported for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.				
			- 1 5	

EXPORTS.

For every 100 lbs. of sugar, the sum of - - -	- - 1	For every 100 gallons of molasses, the sum of -	- - 4½
For every 100 lbs. of cocoa, coffee, cotton, or indigo, the sum of - - - - -	- - 2	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 100 lbs. or 100 gallons.	
For every 100 gallons of rum, the sum of - - -	- - 7½	And for all other articles not hereinbefore mentioned, an ad valorem duty of 1 l. 15 s. for every 100 l. of value.	

4.—BARBADOS.

TABLE of IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bacon, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1	Bread :	
Beef :		For every barrel of white bread or biscuits	- - 8
For every barrel wet salted, weighing not more than 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 1	For every cwt. of brown bread or biscuits	- - 6
Dried, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1	Bricks, for every 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1
Beer, viz. :		Butter, for every cwt. salted - - - - -	- 4 2
Malt liquors of all sorts, for every cask not exceeding 64 gallons - - - - -	- 4 2	Barley, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6
For every dozen bottles - - - - -	- - 3	Candles :	
		For every cwt. of tallow candles - - -	- 4 2
		For every cwt. of wax, spermaceti, or other candles - - - - -	- 8 4

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cider:		Staves:	
For every 100 gallons cider or perry, in wood - - - - -	- 4 2	Red oak, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1
For every dozen bottles cider or perry - - - - -	- 3	White oak, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1	Beech, ash, or any other description, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1
Coals, the ton - - - - -	- 2 1	All other woods, not specified, one inch thick, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1
Cocoa, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 4	Marble paving squares, the foot superficial measure - - - - -	- 1
Cocoanuts, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1	Oil:	
Corn, Indian, Guinea, or other description of corn, beans, calavances, or peas, per bushel - - - - -	- 3	Cocoanut, the 100 gallons - - - - -	- 4 2
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 2	Common lamp or fish oil, the 100 gallons - - - - -	- 2 1
Cattle, neat or horned, per head - - - - -	- 8 4	Linseed, the 100 gallons - - - - -	- 4 2
Cement, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3	Paving squares, not of marble, the 100 feet superficial measure - - - - -	- 2 1
Copper, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Pork, wet salted, for every barrel not weighing more than 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 1
Cordage, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	Rice, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6
Canvas, per bolt of 43 yards - - - - -	- 6	Soap, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Fish:		Sugar:	
For every barrel of pickled fish, except salmon, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6	Refined, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 2
Dried or salted, except salmon, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4	Crushed, or bastard sugar, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 2
For every box of smoked herrings - - - - -	- 2	Tiles, for covering houses, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 8
For every cwt. of dried or smoked salmon - - - - -	- 1 6	Tallow, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5
For every barrel of wet salted salmon, weighing not more than 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 1	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 2
Flour:		Tongues:	
For every barrel of wheat flour, weighing not more than 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 6	Dried, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1
For every barrel of meal or other flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	Wet salted, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1
Gunpowder, blasting, the keg of 25 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -	Turpentine, the 100 gallons - - - - -	- 4 2
Hams, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1	Zinc, the cwt. - - - - -	- 8
Hoops, of wood, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1	<p>And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively; and on all goods, wares, and merchandize, plantation supplies, clothing, and effects of every description not herein previously enumerated, at the rate of 3 l. for every 100 l. of the value thereof, except the following articles, which shall not be subject to duty under this Act; viz. spirits, wine, tobacco, cigars, bullion, or coin, diamonds, fruit, vegetables, hay or straw, fuel, wood, or charcoal; fresh fish, fresh meats, live or dead stock, horses, mules, sheep, manure, salt, blubber, heads or offals of fish, machinery used for agricultural purposes; printed or manuscript books or papers, military clothing, accoutrements or appointments exported from the United Kingdom, under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty's forces; all building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, and all articles of clothing, accoutrements, and appointments imported for the use of the militia, police force, and fire companies of this island, by the commissioners appointed under the militia, police, and fire company Acts of this island.</p>	
Ice, the ton - - - - -	- 2 1		
Lard, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 1		
Lead:			
Sheet and pipe, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3		
White, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$		
Lumber, viz.:			
White pine, per 1,000 feet, one inch thick - - - - -	- 2 1		
Pitch or yellow pine, per 1,000 feet, one inch and a quarter thick - - - - -	- 2 1		
Shingles, viz.:			
Cedar, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$		
Deal or juniper, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -		
Cypress, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 -		

A LIST of DUTIES levied on Articles EXPORTED from the Island of *Barbados*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
For every cask of sugar, 42 inches truss and upwards - - - - -	- 4 6	For every barrel of sugar, and all other packages in proportion - - - - -	- 4
For every cask of sugar, 40 in. and under 42 in. - - - - -	- 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	For every cwt. net of ginger - - - - -	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every cask of sugar, 38 in. and under 40 in. - - - - -	- 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	For every cwt. net of aloes - - - - -	- 8
For every cask of sugar, 36 in. and under 38 in. - - - - -	- 2 7	For every cwt. net of arrowroot - - - - -	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every cask of sugar, 34 in. and under 36 in. - - - - -	- 1 11	For every 100 gallons of molasses - - - - -	- 8
For every cask of sugar, 32 in. and under 34 in. - - - - -	- 1 -		

5.—ST. VINCENT.

DUTIES payable at the PUBLIC TREASURY, under the Act published the 22d day of June, 1848, entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act, entitled 'An Act to repeal an Act, entitled An Act to lay further Duties on Goods imported into these islands, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof,' and for the purpose of laying other Duties on Goods imported into his Government."

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Duties in Sterling Money.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Duties in Sterling Money.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, cider, porter, or perry, in wood, per tun	1 5 -	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3
Ale, bottled, for every dozen quart bottles -	- - 4	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per cwt. - - -	- 6 -
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 4 -	Snuff, and all other manufactured tobacco, per cwt. - - - - -	1 5 -
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs. weight - - - -	- 8 4	Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Bread or biscuit, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon - - -	- - 2
Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -	Vinegar, per barrel, 30 gallons - - -	- 2 -
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Wine, in wood and bottle, for every 100 l. value	12 per cent.
Candles :		Wood :	
Wax, sperm, or composition, per cwt. -	- 10 -	For every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure of one inch thick	- 7 -
Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	For every 1,000 feet of white pine or other lumber, per superficial measure, one inch thick - - - - -	- 4 -
Cattle (neat) per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Shingles, cypress, and walliba, per 1,000 -	2 shingles.*
Cocoa, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	All other kind of shingles, per 1,000 -	- 1 -
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 4	Staves, and heading of all kinds, per 1,000	- 2 -
Cordage, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Cedar, per 1,000 feet superficial, one inch thick - - - - -	- 15 -
Canvas, per bolt, not exceeding 43 yards -	- 1 -	Mahogany, per 1,000 feet superficial -	1 - -
Corks, per gross - - - - -	- - 1	Other woods not here enumerated, per 1,000 feet superficial - - - - -	- 15 -
Currants and raisins, dried, per cwt. -	- 2 -	Cedar or other posts, or timbers, per 100 -	- 5 -
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. weight	- 4 -	Zinc, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Fish :		Glass manufactures, being ornamental, not included in the description of glass-ware herein enumerated :—Clocks, looking-glasses, watches, jewellery, toys, paintings, engravings, prints, furniture, carpets, floor-cloths, perfumery, china, porcelain wares, and plate -	5 per cent.
Dried or salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Silk manufactures, being articles of dress, either wholly or in part made up, and millinery -	5 „
Pickled, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Cotton, linen, woollen, leather, and paper manufactures. Window, and other glass, such as decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, and other articles of household use (not ornamental), earthenware, hardware -	2 „
Salmon, wet or salted, per cwt. - - -	- 1 6	On all other goods, wares, merchandize, plantation supplies, clothing, and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	2 „
Herrings, smoked, per box, not exceeding 10 lbs. - - - - -	- - 3		
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried or pickled tongues, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 2	Except the following, which shall not be liable to any duty under this Act :—	
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head -	1 - -	Coin, bullion, diamonds, coals, fresh fruits and vegetables, ice, salt, hay and straw, printed books and papers; all manures imported for agricultural purposes; and the following :—Military clothing, and accoutrements, imported under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty's forces; and all building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy; all arms and accoutrements imported for the use of the militia of this island; and machinery imported to be erected in this island, and driven by water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse power: Provided always, that no goods of any description liable to duty under this Act (cattle excepted), entered as imported for the use of Her Majesty's forces, shall be exempted from the duty laid by this Act, unless the party claiming such exemption shall give bond to the treasurer at the time of entry of such goods, conditioned for the payment of the amount of duty payable on such goods under the provisions of this Act, in default of producing to the said treasurer, within three months after importation, a certificate from the commissariat, or other proper officer, that the same goods have been used for the forces, or received by the commissariat or other official and proper department for the same; or unless, at the time of entry and permit granted for landing the same goods, a certificate from the proper official military authority shall be produced, to the satisfaction of the treasurer, that such goods are for the use of Her Majesty's troops, in which case the treasurer is hereby authorized to grant permit for landing the same, without the payment of duty, and without bond being given.	
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Lead, sheet or pipe, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Lime, per hogshead - - - - -	- - 6		
Meal, or other flour, not wheat, per barrel -	- 1 3		
Mules, per head - - - - -	- 10 -		
Naval stores—Tar and pitch, crude turpentine and rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -		
Oil :			
Common fish, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 6		
Sperm, neat's foot, and any other kind, not above enumerated, per gallon - - -	- - 6		
All other, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3		
Peas, beans, and all description of grain per bushel - - - - -	- - 1		
Pepper, black and white, per cwt. - - -	- 4 -		
Powder (gun), coarse, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -		
Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Sheep, goats, and swine, per head - - -	- 1 -		
Soap :			
Common yellow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -		
All other - - - - -	- 2 -		
Spirits :			
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -		
Gin, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -		
And all other spirits and cordials, except rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 3 -		
Rum, the produce of any British possession, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -		
Sugar :			
Unrefined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Refined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -		
Shooks, red or white oak, per bundle not exceeding 30 staves - - - - -	- - 3		
Slates and tiles, for covering roofs, per 1,000 -	- 4 2		
Sago, tapioca, and oatmeal, per cwt. - -	- 1 -		

* Intended to be 2s. but made two shingles, owing to a clerical error in the Act.

Note.—No export duties are levied in this island, but by the Annual Tax Act an impost is laid upon its produce.

6.—G R E N A D A.

TABLE of DUTIES upon Importation of Goods into *Grenada*, under Act No. 385, of the 1st June 1848.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and perry, per hogshead	- 6 -	Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 1 -
Ditto, per dozen quart bottles - - -	- - 3	Shingles :	
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 5 -	Cypress, or Wallaba, per 1,000 - - -	- 4 -
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel, 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 -	Cedar or white pine - - - - -	- 2 -
Bread and biscuit, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 1 -	Staves :	
Bricks and paving tiles, per 1,000 - - -	- 5 -	White oak, and heading - - - - -	- 7 6
Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 -	Red oak, and others - - - - -	- 5 -
Candles :		Spirits and cordials, per gallon - - -	- 3 -
Wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 -	Sugar :	
Tallow, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -	Refined, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 12 -
Cattle, neat, per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Muscovado - - - - -	- 8 -
Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10 -	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 4 -
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 8 -	Tiles and slates, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	Tobacco leaf, per 100 lbs., including snuff -	- 12 -
Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 -	Wines, bottled or not, per cent. ad valorem -	20 - -
Flour, wheaten, per barrel, 196 lbs. - - -	- 4 -	Wood :	
Fish :		White, spruce or yellow pine, per 1,000 feet -	- 5 -
Dried or salted, per quintal - - - - -	- 1 -	Other descriptions - - - - -	- 7 6
Pickled, per barrel, 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	Hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -
Hams, bacon, dried beef, or tongues, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -	And after the above rates for any greater or less quantity of every such articles.	
Horses, per head - - - - -	1 - -	Articles of any sort not above specifically mentioned, nor exempted from duty under this Act, per cent. ad valorem - - - - -	5 - -
Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -		
Meal, and other flour, not wheaten, per barrel, 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Mules, per head - - - - -	- 10 -		
Oil, olive, per gallon - - - - -	- - 8		
Peas, beans, barley, calavances, Indian corn, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3		
Puncheon and hogshead packs :			
With heading - - - - -	- - 6		
Without heading - - - - -	- - 4		
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -		

Table of EXEMPTIONS from Duty on Importation.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetables, hay, straw, ice, fresh fish, manures of all kinds, printed books and papers, plants of all kinds, fresh meat, and any articles whatsoever intended for the use of Her Majesty's service, and coals and other articles necessary for the use of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

There are no duties levied on articles exported from this colony.

7.—T O B A G O.

TABULAR STATEMENT of DUTIES levied on Articles imported into this Colony, under the Act called the "Tariff Act," proclaimed 2 May 1850.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Asses, each - - - - -	- 5 -	Cheese, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Almonds, raisins, prunes, and currants, per cwt.	- 8 -	Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 -
Beef and pork, per 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 -	Corn and grain of all kind, unground, per bushel	- - 3
Bran, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Cattle, neat, each - - - - -	- 10 -
Bread and Biscuits :		Champagne, per dozen quarts - - - - -	- 6 -
Navy, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	China, porcelain images, clocks, and musical instruments, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
Other kinds, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	Coals :	
Bricks :		Unless imported for estates' purposes, per hogshead - - - - -	- 1 6
Building, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -	Or, if landed in bulk, per ton - - - - -	- 2 -
Fire, except for estates' use, per 1,000 -	- 4 -	Coffee and cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -
Brandy, and other spirits, per imperial gallon -	- 1 6	Chocolate, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Cordials, per dozen quarts - - - - -	- 6 -
Boats, per foot keel - - - - -	- 1 6	Fish :	
Candles :		Dried or salted, per quintal - - - - -	- 1 -
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Smoked, unless salmon, per quintal - - -	- 1 -
Composition, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Pickled, unless salmon, per barrel - - -	- 1 8
Wax and sperm, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Flour :		Salmon :	
Wheat, per barrel, of 196 lbs. - - -	- 3 6	Pickled, per barrel - - - -	- 5 -
All other kinds, and meal, per barrel - -	- 1 6	Smoked, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 8 4
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Slates, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Fruits, preserved, per dozen quarts - -	- 1 6	Salt, per barrel - - - - -	- 4 -
Glass, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		Stones, or flags, for paving squares, per square foot - - - - -	- 1 -
Gunpowder :		Shooks, hogsheads, rum, and molasses, puncheons, each - - - - -	- 3 -
Sporting, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -	Staves :	
Blasting, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -	Red oak, per 1,000 pieces - - - -	- 6 -
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each -	1 - -	White oak and heading, per 1,000 pieces - -	- 8 -
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried and pickled tongues, and sausages, per lb. - - - -	- 1 -	Spices, per lb. - - - - -	- 3 -
Hoops :		Sugar :	
Wood, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -	Refined, and sugar candy, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -
Truss, per set - - - - -	- 1 -	Slave, per cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -
Indigo, per lb. - - - - -	- 6 -	Muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 ½	Spars, per cubic foot - - - - -	- 2 -
Lumber :		Shingles :	
White, yellow, and spruce, per 1,000 feet -	- 6 -	Wallaba, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 6
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 8 -	Cypress, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 6
Lime, building, per hogshead - - - - -	- 1 6	Cedar and white pine, per 1,000 - - -	- 1 6
Mahogany, locust, and other hardwood, per cubic foot - - - - -	- 3 -	Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Malt liquor, perry, and cider :		Silk manufactures, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
In wood, per hogshead - - - - -	- 5 -	Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon - - -	- 3 -
In bottle, per dozen quarts - - - - -	- 3 -	Tea :	
Muskets, gun and fowling pieces, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		Hyson, per lb. - - - - -	- 3 -
Mules, each - - - - -	- 10 -	Black, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -
Marble squares (12 inches), per 1,000 - -	- 10 -	Turkeys and geese, each - - - - -	- 1 -
Nuts, cocoa, per 1,000 - - - - -	1 - -	Tobacco :	
Oil :		Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -
Produce of creatures living in the sea, unless spermaceti, per gallon - - - -	- 2 -	Manufactured, except cigars, per lb. - -	- 2 -
Linseed or cocoanut, per gallon - - - -	- 3 -	Tiles :	
Spermaceti, per gallon - - - - -	- 4 -	Pan and roofing, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 6
Olive, per dozen quarts - - - - -	- 1 -	Paving, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -
„ per dozen pints - - - - -	- 6 -	Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb. - - -	- 2 -
„ per dozen flasks - - - - -	- 4 -	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- 3 -
Oats. Vide Corn, unground.		Wines, as follows :	
Oars, per running foot - - - - -	- 1 -	Madeira, Sercial, Tinta, Claret, Port and Sherry, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6
Pepper, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 ½	Teneriffe, per gallon - - - - -	- 6 -
Pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, per barrel -	- 9 -	Other wines, not enumerated, in bottle, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -	Other wines, in wood, per gallon - - -	- 4 -
Sheep, goats, and pigs, each - - - - -	- 2 -	All other articles, not enumerated, 5 per cent.	

SCHEDULE of DUTIES imposed by the Supply Bill of 1849, on Sugar, Rum, and Molasses, Shipped from or Sold in this Island.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar :		Rum :	
On each Hogshead - - - - -	- 7 -	On each Puncheon - - - - -	- 3 -
— Tierce - - - - -	- 3 6	— Hogshead - - - - -	- 1 6
— Half tierce - - - - -	- 1 9	— Quarter cask - - - - -	- 9 -
— Barrel - - - - -	- 11 -	Molasses :	
		On each Puncheon - - - - -	- 1 8
		— Hogshead, or cask - - - - -	- 10 -

A LIST of DUTIES levied on Articles Exported from this Colony.

— Nil. —

8.—ST. LUCIA.

A TARIFF of DUTIES levied on Articles Imported into this Colony for the Year 1850.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, cider and perry :		Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Per gallon - - - - -	- - 1	Rum, and other spirits (as may be fixed by the annual Tax Ordinance), per gallon. †	- - -
Per dozen - - - - -	- - 4	Slates, per 1000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 5 -	Salt, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -
Beef and pork, per barrel - - - - -	- 8 -	Sago, tapioca, arrowroot, per lb. † - - - - -	- - -
Bread and biscuit, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Sheep and goats, per head - - - - -	- 1 -
Bricks, per 1000 - - - - -	- 3 -	Silk manufactures (articles merely lined or covered with silk not to come under this head) - - - - -	10 per cent.
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Swine, per head - - - - -	- 4 -
Casks, empty, each - - - - -	- - 6	Stones or flags for paving squares, per square foot - - - - -	- - 1
Candles :		Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Sperm, wax, or composition, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Sugar, refined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 8
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Turpentine spirits: Per gallon - - - - -	- - 6
Cattle, neat, per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -
Champagne, per dozen - - - - -	- 8 -	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6
Cheese, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Tiles, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
China, porcelain, images, musical instruments	20 per cent.	Tobacco :	
Coals, per ton - - - - -	- - 6	Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -
Chairs :		Boutes, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 -
1st quality, per dozen - - - - -	- 12 -	Snuff, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
2d quality, per dozen - - - - -	- 6 -	Ditto, unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Flour, per barrel - - - - -	- 3 -	Ditto, manufactured and not enumerated, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
Fish :		Tallow and mill grease, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½
Dry and salted (cod 1s., scale 9d.), per quintal. - - - - -	- - -	Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Pickled (except salmon), per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3
Salmon, per barrel - - - - -	- 6 -	On all wines, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Herrings, smoked, per box 10lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Wood :	
Glass - - - - -	10 per cent.	P. P., per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 8 -
Grindstones, per inch diameter - - - - -	- - ½	W. P., and all others, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 5 -
Horses, each - - - - -	1 - -	Hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried and pickled tongues and sausages, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Ditto, truss, per set - - - - -	- 1 -
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Wallaba and cypress shingles, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -
Liqueurs, per dozen - - - - -	- 6 -	Cedar and Boston chips, per 1000 - - - - -	- 1 -
Lime :		Masts and spars, per inch in the average diameter - - - - -	- - 2
Building, per bhd. - - - - -	- 1 -	Staves, R. & W. oak, shooks, and others, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Temper, per jar - - - - -	- - 6	All other articles not enumerated, 3 per cent.	
Locust, mahogany, and other hard wood, per cubic foot - - - - -	- - 1		
Meal, and other flour, not wheaten, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -		
Mules, each - - - - -	- 5 -		
Oil :			
Produce of creatures living in the sea, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3		
Linseed or cocoa-nut, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4		
Olive, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 6		
In paubans, per dozen - - - - -	- - 6		
Pepper, black, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1		
Pickles of all sorts, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 6		
Pitch, tar, and rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -		
Preserved fruits, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2		
Peas, beans, calavances, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3		
Barley, oats, and corn, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3		
Raisins, and other dried fruits, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1		

EXEMPTIONS from the foregoing.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruits and vegetables, hay and straw, printed books, ice, fresh fish, fresh meats and poultry; and also all agricultural and manufacturing machinery, manure, military clothing and accoutrements imported from the United Kingdom under authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty's troops, and all uniforms directed to be worn by the superior civil officers of Her Majesty's colonies by the regulations of the colonial service, and all building materials and supplies, imported *bona fide* for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, and actually applied to such uses.

A STATEMENT of DUTIES levied on Articles Exported from this Colony for the Year 1850.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Charcoal, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	Hides, each - - - - -	- 1 -
Logwood, per ton - - - - -	- 2 -	Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -
Firewood, per cord - - - - -	- 4 -	Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 9

N.B.—The above duties are levied in virtue of an Ordinance, of date 17 July 1848, No. 5, entitled "An Ordinance for the Promotion of Education and Agricultural Science," and are solely applied for educational purposes.

* The latest Return received at the Colonial Office.

† Sic orig.

9.—ANTIGUA.

SCHEDULE of DUTIES levied under Tariff Act of 14 January 1850.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 4 2	Spirits:	
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter:		Brandy, per imperial gallon - - -	- 2 6
Per dozen quart bottles - - - -	- - 9	Gin, and all other spirits not sweetened, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
In bulk, per tun - - - - -	1 10 -	Sweetened, and all cordials and liqueurs, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 4 -
Beef and pork, salted and cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 16 -	Sugar, refined, in bond, in the United Kingdom, not being of the growth of any of the British possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6
Bread or biscuit, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 6	Teas of all descriptions, per lb. - - -	- - 4
Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000 -	- 4 2	Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured, per lb. - -	- - 2
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Tobacco, manufactured, per lb. - - -	- - 4
Candles:		Wines, whether bottled or not, on each 100 l. value - - - - -	15 - -
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Wood:	
Other than tallow, per lb. - - - -	- - 3	Pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet by super- ficial measure of an inch thick - - -	- 12 6
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -	White pine, per same measure - - -	- 8 4
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 -	Spruce, per same measure - - -	- 8 4
Cattle, horned, per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Shingles, Cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000	- 6 3
Fish:		Shingles, cedar, pine or spruce, per 1,000	- 2 1
Dried, per quintal - - - - -	- 1 -	Wood hoops, per 1,200 - - - - -	- 6 3
Pickled, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 5
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - -	- 5 -	Shooks, hogshead or puncheon, each -	- - 9
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb. - -	- - 2	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
Hams, bacon, dried beef, and tongues, pickled or dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -	Packages, viz., butts, hogsheads, puncheons, tierces, and trunks, on their invoice value, per value of 100 l. - - - - -	4 10 -
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head - -	1 10 -	All non-enumerated articles, per value of 100 l.	4 10 -
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Mules, per head - - - - -	1 - -		
Meal or other flour, not wheat:			
Per puncheon - - - - -	- 8 -		
Per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Meal, oil-cake, or linseed, per cwt. - -	- 1 -		
Oil of all kinds, per gallon - - - -	- - 6		
Peas, beans, barley, calavances, oats, Indian corn, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel	- - 3		
Potatoes, not sweet, per barrel - - -	- 1 -		
Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Sheep, goats, and swine, per head - - -	- 1 -		
Soap, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1/2		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Personal baggage of passengers; bullion; books, not being foreign reprints of English copyrights; coin; fresh fish, fresh meat; fruit, not being dried or preserved; ice; maps and charts; machinery and apparatus for mills, steam-engines, and for the manufacture of sugar, rum or other produce; green vegetables; poultry; plants and shrubs; seeds of all kinds for planting; turtle; provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

No export duty of any description.

10.—MONTSERRAT (PORT OF PLYMOUTH).

SCHEDULE of the DUTIES imposed by the Colonial Tariff Act on all Goods Imported into and Exported from this Island, under an Act passed on the 1st June 1849, No. 206. (To expire June 1852.)

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wheat flour, per barrel - - - -	- 3 -	Tallow candles, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 3 -
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per barrel -	- 2 6	Candles other than tallow, per 100 lbs. -	- 6 -
Bread or biscuits, per barrel - - - -	- 2 6	Raisins and currants, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 6 -
Oats, corn, peas, and beans, per bushel -	- - 3	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -
Beef and pork, salted or cured, hams, beef and tongues, whether pickled or dried, per 100 lbs.	- 6 -	White and yellow pine lumber, per 1,000	- 12 -
Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -	Pitch pine lumber - - - - -	1 1 -
Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	Cypress and Wallaba shingles, per 1,000	- 8 -
Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	Shingles (cedar and other), per 1,000 -	- 3 -
Fish :		All other wood not enumerated - - -	5 per cent. ad valorem.
Dried, salted or smoked, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 -	Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 14 -
Pickled, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	Shooks, per 1,000 staves - - - - -	- 14 -
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2	Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -
Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -	House frames - - - - -	15 per cent.
Refined sugar, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -	Furniture - - - - -	15 per cent.
Horses, mares, and geldings, each - - -	1 10 -	On all other goods, wares, and merchandize not herein enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the exemptions hereinafter mentioned, an ad valorem duty of 5 l. per centum.	
Mules, each - - - - -	1 - -		
Asses, each - - - - -	- 10 -		
Neat cattle, each - - - - -	- 4 -		
Sheep, pigs, goats, each - - - - -	- 1 -		
Turtle (live), per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Oil-cake, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 6		
Tobacco, ad valorem - - - - -	6 10 -		
Snuff, ad valorem - - - - -	8 - -		
Cigars, ad valorem - - - - -	10 - -		
Wine, ad valorem - - - - -	5 - -		
Malt liquor :			
Per hogshead - - - - -	- 4 -		
Per dozen - - - - -	- - 6		
Rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6		
Spirits : brandy, or other spirits, per gallon -	- 2 -		
Cider, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -		
Cordials, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -		
Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Except the following, which shall not be liable to any duty under this Act; viz., coins, bullion, diamonds, fruit, fresh fish, vegetables, fresh meat, ice, poultry, drugs and manures; also all provisions and stores of every description imported and supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

EXPORT DUTY.

	£. s. d.
Sugar, per hogshead - - - - -	- 10 -
Sugar, per tierce - - - - -	- 5 -
Sugar, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 3
Rum, per puncheon - - - - -	- 4 -
Rum, per hogshead - - - - -	- 2 -
Neat cattle, per head - - - - -	- 2 -
Molasses, per puncheon - - - - -	- 4 -

11.—ST. CHRISTOPHER.

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Rates Levied on each Article Imported into this Island, under Act 690.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Asses, each - - - - -	- 4 2	Lard, lb. - - - - -	- - - ¹ / ₂
Beef, pork, and salted meats, 100 lbs. - -	- 4 2	Meal, barrel - - - - -	- 2 1
Butter, lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Mules, each - - - - -	- 10 5
Beans and peas, bushel - - - - -	- 1 - ¹ / ₂	Malt liquors, hhd. - - - - -	- 8 4
Bread and biscuit, barrel - - - - -	- 1 - ¹ / ₂	Ditto, dozen - - - - -	- - 7
Cedar post, 100 - - - - -	- 8 4	Oil cake, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 10
Square cedar, 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 12 6	Rice, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 - ¹ / ₂
Corn and oats, bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Shingles:	
Candles:		Cypress, &c., 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 2
Tallow, lb. - - - - -	- - - ³ / ₄	Cedar, 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1
Other, lb. - - - - -	- - 1 ¹ / ₂	Staves, 1,000 - - - - -	- 8 4
Cattle, neat, each - - - - -	- 4 2	Shooks, bundle - - - - -	- - 4
Cheese, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 4	Sugar:	
Cigars, 1,000 - - - - -	- 12 6	Refined, lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Cocoa, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -	Muscovado, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -
Coffee, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -	Snuff, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 -
Currants, raisins, and figs, 100 lbs. - -	- 8 4	Soap, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 1
Flour:		Tobacco:	
Wheat, barrel - - - - -	- 4 2	Unmanufactured, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 -
Not wheat, barrel - - - - -	- 2 1	Manufactured, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10 -
Fish, pickled and dry, 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 - ¹ / ₂	Spirits and cordials, gallon - - - - -	- 1 6
Hardwood and other wood, 1,000 feet - -	1 13 4	Vinegar, gallon - - - - -	- - 2
Hoops, wood, 1,200 - - - - -	- 8 4	Wines, 15 per cent. ad valorem. All other goods	
Horses, each - - - - -	1 - 10	8 per cent. ditto.	
Lumber:			
W. pine, 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 8 4		
P. pine, 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 12 6		

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Rates of Export Tonnage paid by Vessels taking Produce from this Island, levied by virtue of Act 515.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
On each Hogshead of sugar - - - - -	- 2 -	On each Hogshead of rum - - - - -	- - 9
" Tierce do. - - - - -	- 1 8 ³ / ₄	" Puncheon molasses - - - - -	- 1 6
" Barrel do. - - - - -	- - 4	" Hogshead do. - - - - -	- - 9
" Puncheon of rum - - - - -	- 1 6		

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Rate Levied on Articles Exported from this Island, on the Annual value of Houses, and on Land in other than Cane Cultivation, under Act 698.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Amount of Duty in Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
On each Hogshead of sugar - - - - -	- 4 2	On each Puncheon of molasses - - - - -	- 1 - ¹ / ₂
" Tierce do. - - - - -	- 3 7	" Hogshead do. - - - - -	- - 6 ¹ / ₄
" Barrel do. - - - - -	- - 6 ¹ / ₄	" Barrel of salt - - - - -	- - 1
" Puncheon of rum - - - - -	- 2 1	On every 100 l. annual value of house, &c. - -	3 - -
" Hogshead do. - - - - -	- 1 - ¹ / ₂	" Acre of land per annum - - - - -	- 5 -

12.—NEVIS.

TABLE of DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon - - -	- - 1½	Peas and beans, per bushel - - -	- - 6
Beef, pork, and hams, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Raisins, prunes, and currants, per cwt. - - -	- 8 -
Biscuit, per barrel - - -	- 2 -	Rice, per cwt. - - -	- 1 -
Brandy, rum, geneva, and other spirits, per gallon - - -	- 1 6	Sheep, goats, and pigs, each - - -	- 1 -
Butter, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Shingles:	
Candles:		Cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000 - - -	- 6 -
Sperm, wax, or composition, ad valorem -	10 per cent.	Pine, cedar, and Boston, per 1,000 - - -	- 2 6
Tallow, ad valorem - - -	5 per cent.	Soap, per cwt. - - -	- 2 -
Cattle (horned) and asses, each - - -	- 4 2	Staves, heading and shooks, per 1,000 - - -	- 10 -
Cheese, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Sugar, refined, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -
Cider, per gallon - - -	- - 6	Tea, per lb. - - -	- - 3
Coffee and cocoa, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Tobacco:	
Cordials, per gallon - - -	- 1 6	Manufactured, ad valorem - - -	10 per cent.
Corn and grain, unground, per bushel - - -	- - 3	Unmanufactured, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -
Corn meal and rye meal, per barrel - - -	- 2 -	Wine, ad valorem - - -	10 per cent.
Fish:		Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - -	- 5 -
Pickled, per barrel - - -	- 2 -		
Salted or dried, per quintal - - -	- 1 -		
Flour, per barrel - - -	- 4 -		
Hardwood, and all wood not enumerated, ad valorem - - -	10 per cent.		
Horses:			
Under 12 hands in height, each - - -	- 12 -		
Above 12 hands in height, each - - -	1 - -		
Lard, per cwt. - - -	- 4 -		
Lumber:			
White, yellow, and spruce pine, per 1,000 feet - - -	- 8 -		
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - -	- 12 -		
Mules, each - - -	- 12 -		
Packages of intrinsic value containing goods, ad valorem - - -	4 per cent.		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Coin, coals, bullion and diamonds; fresh fish; fresh fruit; fresh meat; hay; straw; manures of all kinds; salt; fresh vegetables; printed books and pamphlets; specimens illustrative of natural history; goods, wares, and merchandize imported for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or for the public uses of this island; seeds and trees imported for planting.

By sec. VI.—Upon all goods, wares, and merchandize which shall be imported or brought into this island other than those specified in the two preceding Tables, there is charged a duty of four per cent. ad valorem on the price which they shall have cost at the place from whence they were last exported.

Also, by authority of an Act (No. 448) of this island, passed on the 12th February 1850, and to be in force for two years from that date, there is charged an additional duty of two per cent. ad valorem on all goods which are not specified in the "Table of Exemptions."

EXPORT DUTY.

(Act No. 448).

	£. s. d.
Upon every hogshead of sugar - - -	- 6 - sterling.
Upon every puncheon of rum - - -	- 2 6 "
Upon every puncheon of molasses - - -	- 1 3 "

And upon all other packages of the same articles in proportion.

13.—VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1.—IMPORT DUTIES under the Imperial Act 8th & 9th Vict. c. 93, 1st October 1851.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wheat flour, the barrel, 196 lbs. - - -	- 2 -	Wine, whether bottled or not - - -	- - -
Fish of foreign taking or curing, dried or salted, } the cwt. - - - - - }	- 2 -	Cotton manufactures - - - - -	- - -
Fish of foreign taking or curing, pickled, the } barrel - - - - - }	- 4 -	Linen manufactures - - - - -	- - -
Meat, salted or cured, per cwt. - - -	- 3 -	Woollen manufactures - - - - -	- - -
Butter, the cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -	Leather manufactures - - - - -	- - -
Cheese, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Paper manufactures - - - - -	- - -
Coffee, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Hardware; clocks and watches; manufactured tobacco; soap; candles, other than spermaceti; corks; cordage and oakum - - -	- - -
Cocoa, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing - - - - -	- - -
Molasses, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined table of exemptions - - - - -	- - -
Sugar, unrefined - - - - -	- 5 -		
Refined sugar, the produce of and refined in foreign countries, 20 per cent. ad valorem -	- - -	And if any of the goods hereinbefore charged with duty, except sugar, shall be imported through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back), such goods shall only be charged with three-fourths of the duties hereinbefore imposed. Sugar refined, in bond, in the United Kingdom, not being the produce of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Tea, unless imported direct from China, or unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British Possessions, per lb. }	- - 1		
Rum, per gallon - - - - -	- - 6		
Other spirits and cordials - - - - -	- 1 -		
Silk manufactures and spermaceti, 15 per cent. ad valorem - - - - - }	- - -		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Corn, bullion, and diamonds; horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock; hay and straw; tallow and raw hides; salt, rice, corn, and grain, unground; biscuit or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; fresh meat; fresh fish; fruit and vegetables, fresh; carriages of travellers; wood and lumber; cotton, wool, hemp, flax, and tow; drugs; gums and resins; tortoise-shell; manure of all kinds; specimens illustrative of natural history; herrings taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence; tea imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or from any British possession; provisions and stores of every description imported

or supplies for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces. All goods imported from the United Kingdom after having there paid the duties of consumption, and imported from thence without drawback; and also such of the following articles as shall be imported for the use of the British fisheries in America into any place at or from whence any such fishery is carried on: salted or cured meats, flour, butter, cheese, molasses, cordwood, cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, turpentine, leather, and leather ware, fishermen's clothing and hosiery, fishing-craft utensils, implements, and bait.

2.—DUTIES under the Colonial Import Duty Act, passed 5th September 1850.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wheat flour, the barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Candles, all other kinds, per lb. - - -	- - 2
Other flour than wheat flour, the barrel - - -	- 1 6	Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Corn meal, the barrel - - - - -	- 1 6		
Meat, or tongues dried, salted or cured, per cwt. -	- 1 -	Upon all goods not enumerated in the foregoing schedule, a duty at and after the rate of five per cent. ad valorem.	
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Candles, tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Goods, the property of Her Majesty's Government, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces;

fruits and vegetables; fresh meat, and fish, fresh; poultry of all kinds; coin and bullion; manure; ice, and drugs.

14.—DOMINICA.

A TABLE of DUTIES payable under an Act of this Island, entitled, "An Act to repeal two Acts of this Island imposing Duties on the importation of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, and to impose Duties in lieu thereof."

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, porter, perry and cider, per gallon -	- - 5	Spirits; viz.	
Animals, living; viz. horses, mares, geldings		Brandy, per gallon - - - -	- 3 9
foals, per head - - - -	2 2 -	Gin, per gallon - - - -	- 2 -
Beef. <i>Vide Meats.</i>		Rum, per gallon - - - -	- 3 9
Bran, per bushel - - - -	- - 5	Sweetened, per gallon - - - -	- 3 9
Navy bread and biscuit, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 -	All other kinds, per gallon - - - -	- 3 9
Bread and biscuit, other kinds - - - -	- 3 -	Tar, per barrel - - - -	- 2 4
Bricks, building or common, per 1,000 - - - -	- 6 -	Tea, per lb. - - - -	- 1 6
Butter, per cwt. - - - -	- 6 -	Tiles of earthenware and slates, per 1,000 - - - -	- 6 -
Candles:		Marble, per 1,000 - - - -	- 9 -
Tallow, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 6	Tobacco:	
All other kinds, per lb. - - - -	- - 3	Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - -	- - 2
Cheese, per cwt. - - - -	- 6 -	Manufactured, per lb. - - - -	- - 3
Corn and grain of all kinds unground, per bushel - - - -	- - 4½	Vernicelli and macaroni, per lb. - - - -	- - 2
Corks, per gross - - - -	- - 2	Vinegar, per gallon - - - -	- - 3
Cigars. <i>Vide Manufactured Tobacco.</i>		Wines; viz.	
Fish:		Madeira, sercial, tinta, port and sherry,	
Dried, salted, or smoked, per cwt. - - - -	- 1 6	per gallon - - - -	- 2 6
Pickled, per barrel - - - -	- 3 -	Teneriffe wine, per gallon - - - -	- - 4
Flour:		Other wines not enumerated, in bottle, per	
Wheat, per barrel - - - -	- 4 -	gallon - - - -	- 1 6
All other kinds, and meal, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -	Other wines in wood, per gallon - - - -	- - 4
Fruit:		Champagne, per gallon - - - -	- 4 6
Dried, per lb. - - - -	- - 3	Goods not enumerated (except those that are	
Preserved in syrup or brandy, per gallon - - - -	- 1 6	comprised or referred to in the subjoined	
Goods, produce of places within the limits of		Table of Exemptions), for 100 l. of the value	
the East India Company's Charter; viz.		thereof - - - -	7 10 -
Silk bandannahs and corahs, per piece 7			
handkerchiefs - - - -	- 1 9		
Cotton, Madrasses and Ventapollams, per			
piece 8 handkerchiefs - - - -	- 2 3		
Glass, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 9		
Hams and tongues. <i>Vide Meats.</i>			
Lard, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -		
Lumber:			
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet superficial - - - -	- 11 6		
White pine, and all other kinds, per 1,000			
feet superficial - - - -	- 7 3		
Lime, building, per bushel - - - -	- - 2		
Meats or tongues dried, salted or cured, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 9		
Nuts, cocoa, per 1,000 - - - -	- 15 -		
Oil:			
Of olives, per gallon - - - -	- - 9		
All other kinds, per gallon - - - -	- - 4		
Oats. <i>Vide Corn.</i>			
Pepper, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -		
Pearl barley, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -		
Pitch, per barrel - - - -	- 3 -		
Peas, beans. <i>Vide Corn unground.</i>			
Rice, per cwt. - - - -	- 1 6		
Rosin, per barrel - - - -	- 3 -		
Salt, per barrel - - - -	- 1 -		
Sausages. <i>Vide Meats.</i>			
Soap, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -		
Starch, per lb. - - - -	- - 2		
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy, per cwt. - - - -	- 6 -		
Shingles; viz.			
Over 16 inches, per 1,000 - - - -	- 4 6		
Under 16 inches, per 1,000 - - - -	- 2 4		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.
Mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stocks.
Coin, bullion and diamonds.
Specimens, illustrative of natural history.
Fresh meat; fresh fish.
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.
Ice.
Manures of all kind.
Fire bricks.
Coals.
Wood-hoop.
Truss-hoops.
White and red oak staves and heading.
All other kinds of staves and heading.
Machinery for agricultural purposes.
Printed books.
Ploughs.
Harrows.
Top cutters.
Sugar boilers.
Stillts.
Worms.
Furnaces.
Carts.
Wains.
Trucks and carriages for agricultural purposes.
Brass and iron work for agricultural purposes.
Iron, pewter, and lead pipes for agricultural purposes.
Iron for railing, &c.
Tramways.
Implements and utensils used in the manufacture of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, and cocoa.

THERE are no Duties leviable on Exports.

15.—BAHAMAS.

RETURN of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES leviable in the *Bahamas*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
IMPORT DUTIES.	£. s. d.	IMPORT DUTIES—continued.	£. s. d.
Ale and Porter:		Iron in bars, rods, sheets or nails, per cwt.	- 3 -
In wood, per gallon - - - -	- - 3	Lard, per cwt. - - - -	- 6 -
In quart bottles, per dozen - - -	- - 9	Lead and zinc, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 -
Apples, per barrel - - - -	- 1 -	Lumber, per 1,000 feet - - - -	- 8 -
Asses, each - - - -	1 -	Materials of vessels, ad valorem - - -	15 per cent.
Beets, per barrel - - - -	- 1 -	Meat, salted or cured, per cwt. - - -	- 7 -
Beans, per bushel - - - -	- - 6	Molasses, per gallon - - - -	- - 3
Biscuit and bread, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 -	Mules, each - - - -	1 - -
Brandy, per gallon - - - -	- 3 6	Nails:	
Butter, per cwt. - - - -	- 12 -	Of copper or composition, per cwt. - -	- 8 -
Cabbages, per dozen - - - -	- - 9	Of iron, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -
Candles:		Oils:	
Adamantine, or any composition of tallow		Almond and olive, per gallon - - -	- 1 6
and other substances other than wax or		Sperm and lard, per gallon - - -	- 2 -
spermaceti, per cwt. - - - -	- 10 -	All other kinds, per gallon - - -	- - 6
Tallow, per cwt. - - - -	- 5 -	Oakum, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 -
Sperm and wax, per cwt. - - - -	- 12 -	Onions:	
Calves, each - - - -	- 2 -	Per barrel - - - -	- 1 -
Cattle, cows, bulls and oxen, each - - -	- 8 -	Not in barrels, per 100 bunches - - -	- 1 6
Carrots, per barrel - - - -	- 1 -	Oats, corn (Indian), per bushel - - -	- - 3
Cheese, per cwt. - - - -	- 9 -	Paints, whitelead, and other colours, in oil, per	
Cocoa, per cwt. - - - -	- 6 -	cwt. - - - -	- 4 -
Colts and foals, each - - - -	1 -	Peas and beans, per bushel - - - -	- - 6
Coffee, per cwt. - - - -	- 8 -	Pitch, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -
Cordials, per gallon - - - -	- 5 -	Potatoes, per bushel - - - -	- - 6
Cider:		Poultry (except geese and turkeys), per dozen	- 4 -
In wood, per gallon - - - -	- - 3	Prunes, per cwt. - - - -	- 8 -
In bottles, per dozen - - - -	- - 9	Raisins, per cwt. - - - -	- 8 -
Cordage, hemp, and manilla, per cwt. - -	- 4 -	Rice, per cwt. - - - -	- 1 6
Corn:		Rosin, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -
Indian and oats, per bushel - - - -	- - 3	Rope, maho and bale, per cwt. - - -	- 2 -
Meal, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -	Rum:	
Currants, per cwt. - - - -	- 8 -	Stronger than 18 per bubble, per gallon -	- 3 -
Copper and composition, in bars, rods, sheets or		18, and not weaker than 24 per bubble, per	
nails, per cwt. - - - -	- 8 -	gallon - - - -	- 2 6
Drugs, medicines, and perfumery, ad valorem,	10 per cent.	Weaker than 24 degrees per bubble, per	
Flour:		gallon - - - -	- 2 -
Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. net - -	- 5 -	Segars, per 1,000 - - - -	- 9 -
Flour eye, per barrel - - - -	- 3 -	Sheep and lambs, each - - - -	- 1 6
Figs, per cwt. - - - -	- 5 -	Shingles:	
Fish:		Cypress, per 1,000 - - - -	- 4 -
Dried or salted, per cwt. - - - -	- 5 -	Other than cypress, per 1,000 - - -	- 2 -
Pickled salmon, mackerel, and shad, per		Soap, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 -
barrel - - - -	- 8 -	Sugar:	
Herrings, alewives, and others not enu-		Unrefined, per cwt. - - - -	- 9 -
merated, per barrel - - - -	- 4 -	White clayed, per cwt. - - - -	- 12 -
Gin, whisky, and other spirits not enumerated,		Refined, per cwt. - - - -	- 17 -
per gallon - - - -	- 2 6	Swine, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 -
Geese, per dozen - - - -	- 8 -	Syrup (cane) and honey, per gallon - -	- - 3
Horses, mares, and geldings, each - - -	2 -	Tar, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -
Honey and syrup, per gallon - - - -	- - 3		
Hulks and materials of vessels, ad valorem -	15 per cent.		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Tea :		Wines :	
Hyson and other green, per lb. - -	- - 9	The growth of the Continent of Europe and Island of Madeira, per gallon - -	- 2 6
Congo and other black, per lb. - -	- - 6	All other, per gallon - - - -	- 1 -
Tobacco :		Zinc and lead, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 -
Manufactured, per cwt. - - - -	- 14 -	Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the Table of Exemptions set forth in this Act - - - -	5 per cent. advalorem.
Unmanufactured, per cwt. - - - -	- 5 -	Provided always, that articles subject, under this Act, to ad valorem duty, shall, when found derelict, wrecked, or stranded, and brought as such into any port within the colony, be charged, in lieu of any such duty, on the value at the port or place of entry, a duty of 15 per centum.	
Turnips, per barrel - - - -	- 1 -	And be it enacted, That in addition to the foregoing duties, there shall be imposed, and collected, a duty of 5/ per centum on the said duties respectively.	
Turpentine, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -		
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon - -	- - 3		
Turkeys, per dozen - - - -	- 8 -		
Turtle (live), per cwt. - - - -	- 1 -		

EXPORT DUTY.

Salt, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

16.—TURKS ISLANDS.

THE Rates of Duties levied in the Bahamas are, by Ordinance No. 4, of 1850, declared applicable to the *Turks Islands*; exceptional provision being also made therein as regards the following articles:—

A duty charged on—	£. s. d.
Shrub, whisky, or other spirit, per gallon - - -	- 3 -
Bay rum and Bay water - - - - -	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Shingles, over 18 inches in length, per 1,000 - -	- 2 -
Bullion, coin, and diamonds brought from any wrecked or stranded vessel are exempted.	

17.—HONDURAS.

A TABLE of DUTIES levied on Articles in the Settlement of *British Honduras*, under the Act passed 14 February 1851, which expires on 1 March 1852.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
On all vessels entering at the port of Belize, per registered tonnage, per ton - - -	- 3 4	Carriage, cart, or dray wheels drawn by horses or mules - - - - -	- 10 -
Sugar, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 13 4	Cattle imported or introduced, each - - -	- 6 8
Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 13 4	On all vessels entering from seaward, for each man, cook, or apprentice, for hospital dues -	- 6 8
Molasses and honey, per imperial gallon -	- 3 4	On all decked vessels employed in the coasting trade of the settlement, per average crew, per month per man, for hospital dues - - -	- 1 8
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 8	Spirit and cordial licence for 12 months in the town of Belize - - - - -	50 - -
Champagne, Rhenish, and Madeira wines, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 6 8	Ditto - - ditto - - in any other part of the settlement - - - - -	25 - -
All other wines, per imperial gallon - - -	- 2 6	Storage on gunpowder, per barrel - - -	- 10 -
Spirits and cordials, per imperial gallon -	- 3 4	Storage on small packages in proportion.	
Malt liquor and cider in bottles, per dozen bottles - - - - -	- 1 8	On all articles manufactured from cotton, flax, silk, or wool, ad valorem, 1 l. 10 s. per centum, to be calculated on the amount of invoice, with charges and freight; if in sterling, at five dollars to the 1 l. sterling.	
Malt liquor and cider in bulk, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- - 10	All other articles not otherwise specifically enumerated, ad valorem, 2 l. 10 s. per centum, to be calculated in the same manner.	
Tobacco, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 - -		
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	1 - -		
Lumber, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 13 4		
Shingles, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 4		
Hay, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 3		
Horses or mules imported or introduced, each -	1 - -		
Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10 -		
All horses and mules kept in town, each, per annum - - - - -	2 - -		

18.—M A U R I T I U S.

SCHEDULE of Duties, Taxes, Charges, and other Sources of Revenue levied in the Customs Department, with Tables of Warehouse Rent, &c., showing the Laws and Authorities under which they are levied, as they stood on the 15th September 1851.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	STATUTE DUTIES.					COLONIAL DUTIES.	
Imports for Consumption :							
Dogs imported from the United Kingdom, or from any British possession in America	Free	-	-	-	-	For each dog, 2 <i>l.</i>	Ordinance, No. 26, of 1845.
Rum or Arrack, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America		-	-	-	-	4 <i>s.</i> per gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of proof	
*Rum or arrack, being the production or manufacture of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, into which the importation of rum or arrack, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession, into which foreign sugar or rum may be legally imported, is prohibited	Free	-	-	-	-	6 <i>d.</i> per gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of proof.	Ordinance, No. 9, of 1848.
Spirits, not being rum or arrack, the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter	Free	-	-	-	-	3 <i>s.</i> per gall. in volume	
British cordials or spirits sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer	Free	-	-	-	-	3 <i>d.</i> per pound	Ordinance, No. 5, of 1850.
Tobacco, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter ; viz.—	Free	-	-	-	-	4 <i>d.</i> per pound	
Leaf or unmanufactured tobacco	Free	-	-	-	-	1 <i>s.</i> per pound	
Manufactured tobacco	Free	-	-	-	-	6 per cent. ad val.	Ordinance, No. 56, of 1844.
Segars and snuff	Free	-	-	-	-	- ditto	
*Coffee the produce of any British possession	Free	-	-	-	-	- ditto	
*Sugar the produce of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter into which the importation of sugar, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar may be legally imported, has been prohibited	Free	-	-	-	-	- ditto	Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, s. 13
Other articles, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of Exemptions	Free	-	-	-	-	- ditto	
Sugar of foreign growth, refined in bond in the United Kingdom	10 per cent. ad valorem	-	-	-	-	- ditto	
Goods the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions, must appear upon the cockets or other proper documents to be of such origin. And all such goods imported from any of the British possessions (except the territories subject to the government of the presidencies of Fort William, in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay) must be stated in the certificate of clearance, otherwise they will be deemed to be of foreign production.—See Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, s. 22, 23, 38, 39, and 61; also Minute of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 4th July 1843.							

N.B.—The articles marked thus * must be accompanied by the certificate required by the 7th section of Act 8^v & 9 Vict. c. 93, otherwise they cannot be admitted, except to be warehoused for exportation only.—See Table appended to the 6th section of the said Act.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	STATUTE DUTIES.		COLONIAL DUTIES.	
Imports for Consumption—continued.				
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries; viz.—	s. d.			
Wheat flour, the barrel of 106 lbs. - -	2 -	- Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.	10 per cent. ad. val. -	Ordinance, No. 56, of 1844.
Fish of foreign taking or curing:				
Dried or salted, the cwt. - - -	2 -	- ditto -	Free - - -	
Pickled, the barrel - - -	4 -	- ditto -	Free - - -	
Hams, the cwt. - - -	2 3	- - Ord. No. 11, of 1848.	10 per cent. ad val. -	
Sausages and puddings, the cwt. - -	2 3	- ditto -	Free - - -	
Tongues, salted or cured, the cwt. - -	2 3	- ditto -	10 per cent. ad val. -	
Bacon - - -	Free -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Other descriptions of meat, salted or cured, (except salted beef and pork, which are free), the cwt. - - -	3 -	- Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.	Free - - -	
Butter, the cwt. - - -	6 -	- - Ord. No. 11, of 1848.	10 per cent. ad val. -	
Cheese, the cwt. - - -	3 9	- ditto -	- - ditto -	Ordinance, No. 9, of 1848.
Cocoa, the cwt. - - -	1 -	- Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.	- - ditto -	
Tea, unless imported direct from China, or unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British possessions, per lb. - - -	- 1	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Tea, if imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British possessions - - -	Free -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Spirits, except rum or arrack, per gallon -	1 -	- ditto -	1 s. per gallon, of any strength not exceeding the strength of poof by Sykes's hydrometer, and the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of poof.	
Spirits or cordials, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon - - -	1 -	- ditto -	3 s. per gall. in volume	
Glass manufactures - - -	15 p' ct. ad. val.	- ditto -	10 per cent. ad val. -	
Silk - ditto - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Spermaceti - - -		- ditto -	6 per cent. ad val. -	
Wine, bottled - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val. -	- ditto -	- - ditto -		Ordinance, No. 50, of 1844.
Ditto, in cask - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val. -	- ditto -	10 per cent. ad val. -	
Cotton manufactures - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val.	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Linen - ditto - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Woollen ditto - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Leather ditto - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Paper - ditto - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val.	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Hardware - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Clocks and watches - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Tobacco; viz.—				
Leaf or unmanufactured tobacco - -	4 p' ct. ad. val. -	- ditto -	3 d. per pound -	Ordinance, No. 5, of 1850.
Manufactured tobacco - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val. -	- ditto -	4 d. per pound -	
Segars and snuff - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val. -	- ditto -	1 s. per pound -	
Soap - - -	7 p' ct. ad. val.	- ditto -	- - ditto -	Ordinance, No. 50, of 1844.
Candles, other than spermaceti - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Corks, cordage, and oakum - - -		- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing - - -	15 p' ct. ad. val.	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Diamonds - - -	Free -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Tallow and raw hides - - -	Free -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	
Salt - - -	Free -	- ditto -	1 s. per cwt. -	

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	STATUTE DUTIES.			COLONIAL DUTIES.	
Imports for Consumption—continued.					
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, &c.—continued.					
Biscuit or bread - - - - -	Free	-	Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.	10 p' cent. ad valorem	Ordinance No. 56, of 1844.
Wheat meal, pollard, and other kinds of meal or flour, except wheat flour - -	Free	-	Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, and Ordinance No. 11, of 1848	10 per cent. ad va- lorem, except wheat meal and pollard, which are free, per Ordinance No. 9, of 1848	
Carriages of travellers - - - - -	Free	-	Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93	10 p' cent. ad valorem	
Wood and lumber - - - - -	Free	-	ditto	10 per cent. ad va- lorem, except fire- wood, which is free, per Ordinance No. 9, of 1848.	
Cotton wool - - - - -	Free	-	ditto	10 p' cent. ad valorem	Ordinance No. 56, of 1844.
Hemp, flax, and tow - - - - -	Free	-	ditto	- - ditto - -	
Drugs - - - - -	Free	-	ditto	- - ditto - -	
Gums and resins - - - - -	Free	-	ditto	- - ditto - -	
Tortoise shell - - - - -	Free	-	ditto	- - ditto - -	
Lard - - - - -	Free	-	Ordinance No. 11, of 1848.	- - ditto - -	
Pot and pearl ashes - - - - -	Free	-	- - Order in Council, 20 Nov. 1845.	- - ditto - -	Ordinance No. 9, of 1848.
Vacoa leaves, or vacoa bags - - - -	Free	-	Ordinance No. 11, of 1848	10 per cent. ad va- lorem, except those the produce of places within the limits of the East India Com- pany's charter, which are free, under Ordi- nance No. 9, of 1848	
Seeds intended for agricultural, or horti- cultural purposes - - - - -	4 p' cent. ad val.	-	Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93	Free - - - -	
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of Exemptions - - - - -	4 p' cent. ad val.	-	ditto	10 p' cent. ad valorem	Ordinance No. 56, of 1844.
If any of the goods hereinbefore mentioned as liable to duty by Act of Parliament, except tea, hams, sausages and puddings, tongues, salted or cured, butter and cheese, shall be imported through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse), or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back, such goods are only to be charged with three-fourths of the statute duties.					
Goods imported from the United Kingdom, being there free of duty on importation, or, after having there paid the duties of consumption, are imported into Mauritius from thence without drawback of such duties -	Free	-	Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, & Treasury, Order, 16 Jan. 1846	The same duties as are levied on the like British goods, when imported from the United Kingdom -	Ordinance No. 9, of 1848.
Goods the produce or manufacture of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, when imported from such islands, are admitted to entry upon payment of the same duties as are payable upon the like goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, upon production of the proof required by law that such goods are the production or manufacture of the islands aforesaid. Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, ss. 19 & 94, and Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.					
Dogs imported from foreign possessions in Europe and America - - - - -	Free	-	- - - -	For each dog, 2 l. -	Ordinance No. 26, of 1845.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, and Ordinance No. 56 of 1844 - -	Coin and bullion - - - - -	
	Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock	
	Hay and straw - - - - -	
	Rice - - - - -	
	Corn and grain unground - - - - -	
	Fresh meat - - - - -	
	Fresh fish - - - - -	
	Fruit and vegetables, fresh - - - - -	
	Manures of all kinds - - - - -	
	Specimens illustrative of natural history - - - - -	
	Provisions and stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces - - - - -	
	Beef and pork, salted - - - - -	Whether British or foreign.
	Bran - - - - -	
Ordinances No. 56 of 1844, and Nos. 9 and 11 of 1848 -	Dholl - - - - -	
	Lentils - - - - -	
	Leeches - - - - -	
By Custom and Or- dinance No. 56 of 1844 - - -	Government stores and articles for the public service	
	Ice - - - - -	
	Wearing apparel and baggage, instruments and books (except such books as are prohibited to be imported), intended for professional use, the pro- perty of and accompanying persons arriving in the colony - - - - -	
	Flour - - - - -	
	All goods the growth, production, or manufacture of Mauritius and its dependencies, and all goods upon which the full amount of duty, if any be due thereon, shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported from thence and afterwards returned, provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and are stated in the cockets, clearance, or other proper docu- ments granted at the port (if it be a British port), where such goods may be reshipped; and also all such goods returned from any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, either owing to stress of weather or for want of sale, provided in either case it be proved to the satis- faction of the collector of customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius, and provided the property of such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported - - - - -	The growth, pro- duction, or manu- facture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Com- pany's Charter, or the produce of any of the British fisheries.
	Meat, salted or cured (except hams, tongues, and bacon) - - - - -	
	* Books, and school materials for the use of free schools, and for religious instruction - - - - -	
	Bricks - - - - -	
	Tiles - - - - -	
Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, and Ordinance No. 9 of 1848 - -	Lime - - - - -	The produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
	Slates - - - - -	
	Coals - - - - -	
	Books and maps - - - - -	
	Articles of naval uniform - - - - -	
	Sal ammoniac, saltpetre, and phosphate of soda, the produce of British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, to be used for agricultural purposes only.	
	Herrings taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence.	
Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, and Ordinance No. 56 of 1844 - -	Goods the growth, production, or manufacture of the dependencies of Mauritius.	

* Books, and school materials for the use of free schools, and for religious instruction, of foreign produce, are free of colonial duty only.

TABLE of PROHIBITIONS and RESTRICTIONS on IMPORTATION.

GUNPOWDER, ammunition, arms, or utensils of war, prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession.

Coffee, sugar (not being refined in bond in the United Kingdom), molasses and rum, the produce or manufacture of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, except and subject as hereinbefore is provided (see page 30); or being of foreign produce or manufacture, prohibited to be imported into the Mauritius, except to be warehoused for exportation only.

Base or counterfeit coin, prohibited to be imported. And if any goods be imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in the above table, in respect of such goods, the same will be forfeited, and the vessel importing them, if of less burthen than 60 tons, will also be forfeited. Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, s. 6.

Books, wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed, or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, prohibited to be imported into the Mauritius, provided the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs that such copyright subsists, and when the same will expire. All books imported contrary to the above prohibition shall be forfeited. Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, s. 9.

Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of any manufacturer resident in the United Kingdom, if imported into the Mauritius, will be forfeited, and cannot be warehoused for exportation. Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 102, s. 8.

Dogs prohibited to be imported, except from places in Europe and America. Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.

Gunja, or gandia, prohibited to be imported. Ordinance No. 2 of 1840.

Opium:—Importation of opium regulated by proclamations of 10th May 1817, 26th August 1824, and 26th September 1827.

TABLE of DUTIES on EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.		RATE OF DUTY.			AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED.
		£.	s.	d.	
Sugar, the produce of Mauritius	{ For every 100 lbs. net } French weight - }	-	-	6	{ Ordinance No. 22 of } 1851.

TABLE of CHARGES for WAREHOUSE RENT, per Commercial Tariff.

	s.	d.
Sugar, coffee, pepper, rice, and grain in bags, per ton, per month	-	1 3
All other goods, not being liquids - - - - " - - "	-	1 8
Wines and other liquids, in casks - - - - " - - "	-	2 -
Piece goods and other goods - - - - " - - "	-	3 -

When there are odd days, the month is reckoned by sixth parts; one two, three or four days are counted five days, and so on for any number exceeding five days.

TABLE of QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE RENT.

All Articles introduced for Sale, Private Use, or among Passengers' Luggage, when secured in the Queen's Warehouse, under the 36th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93, whether so secured for Examination or for the Duties, if not removed within Three Days after the authorization of their Delivery are charged as follows:—

Levied under Government Notice of 8th May 1827.	If not exceeding 15 Days.	Above 15 Days, and not exceeding One Month.	If exceeding 30 Days or a Month, for every 30 Days.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If not exceeding one-fourth of a ton - - - - -	- 6	1 -	1 -
If above one-fourth and not exceeding half a ton - - -	1 -	2 -	2 -
If above one-half and not exceeding three-fourths of a ton -	1 6	3 -	3 -
If above three-fourths and not exceeding one ton - - -	2 -	4 -	4 -
If exceeding one ton, to be charged at the rate per ton of -	2 -	4 -	4 -

TABLE OF DUTIES ON LICENSED BOATS.

On boats for plying only, 8 s. per month	- - - - -	{ Proclamation of 16 Dec. 1823, Art 6. Ordinance No. 12 of 1848, Art 4.
On boats, barges, lighters, or other craft employed in loading or unloading vessels, or in supplying or discharging ballast, 4 s. per ton per annum	- - - - -	

Note.—By Government notice of 3d December 1827, the holders of annual licences to the extent of 100 tons are privileged to have additional boats, licensed by the month, during the rainy season and the periods during which the produce of the island is most extensively shipped.

TABLE OF QUAY DUES levied under Ordinance No. 10 of 1848.

Class 1 :		s. d.
1.	Bags, mats, bales, bundles, trusses, and other soft packages, not exceeding 75 lbs., each	- - 1
2.	Casks, kegs, boxes, and parcels, not exceeding 25 lbs., each	
3.	Demijohns, dubbers, cases, boxes, and casks, empty, each	
4.	Jars, jugs, and tins, not exceeding the content of 3 gallons, each	
5.	Segars, in single or separate packages or boxes of not more than 500, each	
6.	Iron pots and kettles, each	
7.	Hides, raw or tanned, each	
8.	Single or loose bolts of canvas, each	
Class 2 :		
1.	Bags, bales, bundles, mats, and trusses, above 75 lbs. and not exceeding 150 lbs., each	- I
2.	Casks or kegs, above 25 lbs. and not exceeding 75 lbs. each	
3.	Half boxes or smaller packages of tea, not exceeding 12 lbs., and boxes and parcels exceeding 25 lbs., each	
4.	Jars, jugs, and tins, above 3 and not exceeding the content of 5 gallons, each	
5.	Demijohns and dubbers, not exceeding 6 gallons in capacity, each	
6.	Single or separate packages or boxes of segars, exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1,000, each	
7.	Half tubs of sugarcandy, and oars, each	
8.	Chairs, each	
9.	Chinaware and earthenware, per 25 pieces	
10.	Cocoa nuts, per 100	
11.	Salted and dried fish, per cwt.	
12.	Gargoulettes, per 25	
13.	Cheeses, not exceeding 12 lbs. each, packed singly, each	
14.	Cordage, cables, and hawsers, per cwt.	
Class 3 :		
1.	Bags, bales, bundles, mats, and trusses, above 150 lbs., and not exceeding 200 lbs. each	- 2
2.	Casks or kegs above 75 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., or 25 gallons, each	
3.	Boxes, cases, and baskets not above two cubic feet in measurement, and cases and baskets containing wine, oil, spirits, or other liquids, not exceeding one dozen bottles, each	
4.	Jars of almonds, sausages, biscuits, preserves, &c. exceeding the capacity of 5 gallons, or not above 100 lbs., each	
5.	Dubbers, &c., above the capacity of 6 gallons, each	
6.	Iron and brass cauldrons, each	
7.	Tubs of sugarcandy, and boxes of tea, exceeding 12 lbs., each	
8.	Horns, slates, bricks, and tiles, per 100	
9.	Grinding stones, each	
10.	Cheeses packed singly, exceeding 12 lbs., and not exceeding 30 lbs., each	
11.	Carrots of tobacco, per score	
12.	Turtles, per score	
Class 4 :		
1.	Bags, bales, and bundles, above 200 lbs., and not exceeding 250 lbs., each	- 3
2.	Casks or kegs above 100 lbs., or 25 gallons, in content, and not exceeding 300 lbs. or 60 gallons in capacity, each	
3.	Spars and masts, each	
4.	Copper in sheets, per cwt.	
5.	Cheese in tubs or in bulk, per cwt.	
6.	Hams and dried beef, per cwt.	
7.	Wax and rattans, per cwt.	
8.	Shingles, per 1,000	

		Class 5 :	s. d.
1	Bags, bales, and bundles above 250 lbs., and not exceeding 500 lbs., each	-	- 4
2	Casks above 300 lbs. or 60 gallons in content, and not exceeding 500 lbs. or 100 gallons in capacity, each	-	
3	Boxes, cases, trunks, and baskets above 2 and not exceeding 4 cubic feet in measurement, each	-	
4	Jars containing almonds, sausages, &c. exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, each	-	
5	Sugar pans, each	-	
6	Slabs of marble, each	-	
7	anchors not exceeding 500 lbs. weight, each	-	
8	Horses, mules, and asses, each	-	
9	Crates, each	-	
		Class 6 :	
1	Bales, bags, and bundles, exceeding 500 lbs., each	-	- 8
2	Casks exceeding 500 lbs., or 120 gallons, in capacity, each	-	
3	Boxes, trunks, and baskets, above 4 cubic feet in measurement, chests or cases, tea, segars, or other goods having inner packages, each	-	
4	Anchors, exceeding 500 lbs. weight, each	-	
5	Pianofortes, each	-	
		Class 7 :	
1	Wood, stone, iron, lead, and other heavy goods, machinery, boilers, chain cables, ordnance, iron tanks, and boats, per ton	-	1 -
		Class 8 :	
1	Carriages of all sorts, each	-	2 -
	Goods landed from ships entering the port in distress, to be charged with half the above rates.		

The following Goods are exempted from the Payment of Quay Dues ; viz.

Government military and naval stores.

Passengers' baggage.

Goods landed from or shipped on coasting vessels and vessels trading to the dependencies.

Goods landed from or shipped on board of vessels belonging to his Highness the Imaum of Muscat.

Ice.

Guano manure.

TABLE of DUTIES levied under Ordinances No. 7 of 1842, No. 13 of 1843, and No. 8 of 1848, on account of the Immigration Fund.

Spirits imported	-	-	-	- 4 s. per gallon of or under the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of proof.
Cordials imported	-	-	-	2 s. per gallon.
Wine, bottled	-	-	-	2 s. per dozen.
Wine, not bottled	-	-	-	12 s. per hogshead.

N. B.—Ordinances 19 and 20, 1851, have been passed in Council to repeal the imperial duties of Customs levied at Mauritius, and to establish new duties of Customs on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the Mauritius, which Ordinances require the assent of Her Majesty before they can take effect.

Part III.

Mediterranean Possessions,

AND

United States of the Ionian Islands.

1.—MALTA.

A TABLE showing the present Amount of DUTIES levied on Articles imported into *Malta*, under Local Ordinances 5 & 6 of 1846.—Period of duration not limited.

Amount Collected in 1848.	CUSTOMS.	Import Duties.	Store, Rent on Articles lodged in Bond.
Import Dues: 79,027 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	Duties on Imports and Dues on Store Rents : Beer, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	£. s. d. - 2 -	£. s. d. - - 1
	Cattle : Bullock and other animal of the kind, per head -	- 10 -	—
	Horses and mules, per head - - - - -	1 - -	—
Store Rent: 1,191 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	Grain : Wheat, per salm - - - - -	- 10 -	- - 2
	Indian corn, per salm - - - - -	- 6 -	- - 2
	Barley, per salm - - - - -	- 4 -	- - 2
	Saggina, per salm - - - - -	- 3 -	- - 2
	Other inferior grain, per salm - - - - -	- 5 -	- - 2
	Manufactured grain, per cantar - - - - -	- 6 -	- - 2
	Wheat, Indian corn, barley or other inferior grains, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, commonly called frumentazzo, per salm - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
	Manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
	Oil, olive, per caffiso - - - - -	- - 6	- - 1
	Potatoes, per cantar - - - - -	- - 10	- - 2
	Pulse and seeds: Beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney beans, lentils, lupins, peas and vetches, per salm - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
	Carob beans and cotton seed, per cantar - - -	- - 6	- - 2
	Spirits, viz.: For every Maltese barrel of such spirits, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer (namely London proof), and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - - - - -	1 2 -	- - 2
	Vinegar, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
	Wines: The value of which shall exceed 15 <i>l.</i> per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel - - -	- 11 -	- - 2
	All other wines, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The duties payable by the salm on grain, pulse, and seed (except large Sicilian beans), to be charged by the strike measure; the duties on large Sicilian beans to be charged by the heap measure.

2. Every liquid compounded of spirit, and any other ingredient or ingredients, and containing more than 25 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof, to be liable to the duty on spirits which is imposed by the present tariff.

3. The store rent on grain lodged in bond, to be payable from the day on which the grain was lodged. The store rent on every other article mentioned in the present tariff, to be payable from the 10th day after the day on which such article was lodged.

2.—G I B R A L T A R.

A TABLE showing the present Amount of Duties levied on Articles imported into *Gibraltar* under Order in Council of 23 June 1841.—Period of Duration not limited.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
No spirits, strong waters, or cordials of a greater strength than nine in 100 over proof by Sykes's hydrometer, can be admitted for consumption within the garrison or territory of Gibraltar, save and except rums and spirits the produce of Great Britain, British colonies or plantations.		On all tobacco landed at Gibraltar being in hogsheads or in kegs, as commonly imported from the United States of America, or being in rolls, as commonly imported from the Brazils :	
		For every hogshead - - - - -	- 1 10
		For every keg or roll not exceeding 1 ½ cwt. - - - - -	- - 2
		For every keg weighing more than 1 ½ cwt., but not exceeding 2 cwt. - - - - -	- - 3
		For every roll weighing more than 1 ½ cwt., but not exceeding 5 cwt. - - - - -	- - 7
A quantity not exceeding the proportion of seven gallons of spirits to one pipe of wine is allowed free of duty to be infused into a pipe of wine under certain regulations.		Kegs exceeding 2 cwt., and rolls exceeding 5 cwt. to pay wharfage each as half a hogshead ; and, in case of dispute as to weight, the tobacco is to be weighed at the expense of the merchant.	
Of all wines, spirits, strong waters, cordials, and other liquids in casks landed at Gibraltar, whether in bottles or otherwise, if the full contents of the cask shall gauge to exceed 10 gallons :		Duty on Wines :	
		On all wines consumed in taverns, wine-houses, retail wine and spirit stores, eating houses, and canteens, per gallon -	- - 6
		Duty on spirits, strong waters, or cordials, admitted for consumption in the garrison :	
		For every gallon being of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater quantity than a gallon - - - - -	- 4 -
For every botassa - - - - -	- 2 2		
For every pipe, or butt, or puncheon -	- 1 10		
For every hogshead - - - - -	- - 11		
For every tierce - - - - -	- - 7 ½		
For every quarter cask - - - - -	- - 5 ½		
For every cask less than a quarter cask, being liable to the wharfage toll - -	- - 3		

UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

COMMERCIAL DUTIES.

IMPORTS into the United States of the *Ionian Islands* as regulated by Acts of Parliament, No. 13, dated 28th July 1834 ; Nos. 50 and 51, dated 8th June 1835 ; No. 63, of 26th April 1837 ; No. 21, of 11th March 1841 ; No. 18, of 30th May 1845 ; Nos. 25 and 28, of 4th March, and No. 29, of 18th March ; No. 36, of 25th March ; No. 44, of 24th April ; No. 54, of 29th May 1847 ; and No. 75, of 2d of June 1849.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	D U T Y.		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	D U T Y.	
	British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan Flags.	All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Almonds, in shell, per 100 lbs.	- 1 2	- 1 3	Beer, in bottle, per dozen -	- 1 -	- 1 2
Alum, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Beer, in cask, per gallon -	- - 4	- - 5
Anchors, iron, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Biscuit, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 5	- 1 7
Aniseed, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Bedsteads, iron, large, each -	- 5 6	- 6 2
Apples, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 5	- 1 7	Redsteads, iron, small, each -	- 2 9	- 3 1
Bacon, per 100 lbs. -	- 2 10	- 3 1	Books, and all printed publications, exempt.		
Barilla, per 100 lbs. -	- - 7	- - 8	Bottarga, per 100 lbs. -	- 11 4	- 12 8
Barley, pearl and common, per 100 lbs. -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Bottles, empty, per 100 -	- 1 2	- 1 3
Bees' wax, per lb. -	- - 1	- - 2	Bottles, empty, large, per dozen -	- - 6	- - 7
Beans, per bushel -	- - 6	- - 7			

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.	
	British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan Flags.	All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brass, old or rough, per 100 lbs.	- 6 4	- 7 1	Fish, dried, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		
Bricks, per 1,000	- 1 10	- 2 -	Cuttle, per 100 lbs.	- 3 8	- 4 1
Bulrushes, exempt.			Eels, per 100 lbs.	- 2 -	- 2 3
Butter :			Herrings, red, per barrel	- 3 10	- 4 4
English and Dutch, per			Herrings, salted, per barrel	- 2 11	- 3 3
100 lbs.	- 8 1	- 9 1	Mackerel, per 100 lbs.	- 1 11	- 2 2
Venetian and Italian, per			Salacchi (a small herring),		
100 lbs.	- 4 -	- 4 6	per barrel	- 4 6	- 5 -
All other qualities, per			Salmon, of Constanti-		
100 lbs.	- 2 -	- 2 3	nople, per 100 lbs.	- 4 3	- 4 9
Candles :			Salmon of other kinds, per		
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	- 2 9	- 3 1	barrel	- 9 2	- 10 3
Wax or spermaceti, per lb.	- - 2	- - 3	Stockfish, per 100 lbs.	- 1 8	- 1 10
Caravances, per bushel	- - 6	- - 7	Sucking, per 100 lbs.	- 3 6	- 3 11
Carob beans, per 100 lbs.	- - 9	- - 10	Tunny, small, per 100 lbs.	- 2 5	- 2 9
Cattle, horned, per head	- 4 4	- 4 4	All other kinds from the		
Calves, per head	- 2 2	- 2 2	opposite Continent, per		
Caviare, per 100 lbs.	- 8 6	- 9 6	100 lbs.	- 2 -	- 2 3
Charcoal, per 100 lbs.	- - 3	- - 4	Shell, per 100 lbs.	- - 9	- - 10
Cheese :			Firewood, exempt.		
Of the Morea, Gulf of			Flax :		
Lepanto, or Levant, per			Carded, per 100 lbs.	- 9 9	- 10 10
100 lbs.	- 2 -	- 2 3	Of Alexandria, per 100 lbs.	- 4 11	- 5 6
Of Puglia, Sicily, or Sar-			Of all other kinds, per		
dinia, per 100 lbs.	- 3 -	- 3 4	100 lbs.	- 4 -	- 4 6
All other kinds, per 100 lbs.	- 5 4	- 6 -	Flour :		
Chestnuts, per 100 lbs.	- 1 -	- 1 2	Wheaten, per 100 lbs.	- 1 -	- 1 2
Chick-peas :			Wheaten, first quality,		
First quality, per bushel	- - 8	- - 9	per 100 lbs.	- 1 6	- 1 8
Inferior quality, per bushel	- - 3	- - 4	Indian corn, per 100 lbs.	- - 6	- - 7
Cloth, coarse, for carpets, per			Garlic, per 1,000 heads	- - 4	- - 5
100 yards	- 6 5	- 7 2	Gloves, per dozen	- 1 1	- 1 3
Coals, exempt.			Grain :		
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	- 4 9	- 5 4	Of all descriptions, less		
Copper, old, per 100 lbs.	- 6 -	- 6 8	wheat, per bushel	- - 3	- - 3
Cordage :			Imported by Ionian		
Bass, per 100 lbs.	- 1 9	- 2 -	reapers, per bushel	- - 1½	- - 1½
Tarred, per 100 lbs.	- 3 3	- 3 8	Grease, per 100 lbs.	- 4 8	- 5 3
White, per 100 lbs.	- 3 8	- 4 1	Hams, per 100 lbs.	- 4 7	- 5 1
Cork, per 100 lbs.	- 3 3	- 3 8	Hats :		
Corks, per 1,000	- 1 11	- 2 2	Felt or silk, each	- - 8	- - 9
Cotton wool, per 100 lbs.	- 5 4	- 6 -	Woollen or beaver, each	- 1 4	- 1 6
Cotton twist, per 100 lbs.	- 9 9	- 10 10	Oil skin or other qualities,		
Crucibles, three in a bundle,			per dozen	- 3 -	- 3 4
per 100 bundles	- 3 5	- 3 9	Hemp, per 100 lbs.	- 3 10	- 4 4
Demijohns, basketted, of four			Hempseed, per 100 lbs.	- - 11	- 1 -
gallons each, and in propor-			Hides, &c. :		
tion for larger or smaller,			Dressed (sole leather), per		
per dozen	- 1 6	- 1 8	100 lbs.	- 9 9	- 10 10
Dates, per 100 lbs.	- 1 9	- 2 -	Ox or buffalo, each	- 1 1	- 1 3
Eggs, exempt.			Raw or South America,		
Fennel seed, per 100 lbs.	- - 8	- - 9	per 100 lbs.	- 6 11	- 7 9
Figs, per 100 lbs.	- 1 8	- 1 10	Calf skins, dressed, per		
Fir-pine fruit, per 100 lbs.	- - 8	- - 9	100 lbs.	- 14 7	- 16 3
Fish, fresh, per 100 lbs.	- 2 -	- 2 3	Cordovan skins, dressed,		
Dried, bukled, salted, or			per 100 lbs.	- 6 9	- 7 7
smoked :			Small animals, raw or		
Anchovies and Sardinias			salted, per 100 lbs.	- 3 5	- 3 9
per 100 lbs.	- 2 9	- 3 1	Honey, per 100 lbs.	- 2 -	- 2 3
Cod, per 100 lbs.	- 1 10	- 2 -	Horses and mules, per head	- 4 4	- 4 4

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.	
	British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan Flags.	All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hoops : Staves and headings, ex- empt. For sieves, per bundle -	- - 1	- - 2	Sausage, cured, per 100 lbs. - Scoops, boat, per 100 - -	- 5 9 - - 9	- 6 5 - - 10
Ice, exempt. Incense, per 100 lbs. - -	- 6 6	- 7 3	Seeds : Calabash, parched, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 9 - 3 6	- 2 - - 3 11
Indigo, per lb. - - -	- 1 1	- 1 3	Melon, parched, per 100lbs.	- 3 6	- 3 11
Implements of husbandry, ex- empt.			Sesame, per 100 lbs. - -	- 3 3	- 3 8
Iron : Bar, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 7	- 1 9	Shot, small, per 100 lbs. -	- 4 -	- 4 6
Hoop, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 2	- 2 5	Silver, in lumps, or bars, per oz. troy - - - -	- - 8	- - 9
Sheet, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 9	- 3 1	Soap, common, per 100 lbs. -	- 6 -	- 6 6
Lamp-black, per 100 lbs.	- 6 -	- 6 8	Spirits : Brandy, gin, or rum, per gallon - - - -	- - 11	- 1 -
Lead, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 2 5	- 2 9	Of all other kinds, per gallon - - - -	- 2 -	- 2 4
Lead. Red, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Starch, per 100 lbs. - -	- 4 -	- 4 6
White, per 100 lbs. - -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Steel, in bars, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 10	- 2 -
Lentils, per bushel - - -	- - 7	- - 8	Sugar : Loaf, per 100 lbs. - -	- 6 11	- 7 9
Liquorice, exempt.			Crushed, per 100 lbs. - -	- 4 11	- 5 6
Litharge, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 9	- 2 -	Soft, fine, per 100 lbs. - -	- 3 8	- 4 2
Logwood, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 5	- 2 9	Muscovadoes, per 100 lbs.	- 2 6	- 2 10
Lupins, per 100 lbs. - - -	- - 6	- - 7	Tallow, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 9	- 3 1
Mats, coarse, per dozen -	- - 10	- - 11	Tar, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 -	- 1 2
Maccaroni, &c., per 100 lbs. -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Tea, per lb. - - - -	- - 4	- - 5
Meat, salted, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Tiles, per 1,000 - - - -	- 2 2	- 2 5
Melons, calabashes, &c., per 100	- 1 5	- 1 7	Timber, according to quality, measurement, &c.		
Millet-seed, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 5	- 1 7	Tin : In bars, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 1	- 9 1
Mill-stones, per 100 - -	- 2 6	- 2 10	In sheet, per 100 sheets -	- 2 3	- 2 6
Mutton, cured, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Tobacco : Manufactured, per lb. -	- - 3	- - 4
Nails : Tacks and brads, per 100 lbs.	- 6 6	- 7 3	In leaf, per lb. - - -	- - 2	- - 3
All other kinds, per 100 lbs.	- 2 8	- 3 -	Tongues, salted or dried, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 7 -	- 7 9
Nuts and walnuts, per 100 lbs.	- 1 8	- 1 10	Tow and oakum, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 9	- 2 -
Oars and sweeps, per pair -	- - 9	- - 10	Trunks or boxes, each -	- 1 6	- 1 8
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Twine, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 8 1	- 9 1
Ochre : Red, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 2	- 1 4	Umbrellas : Silk, each - - - -	- 1 6	- 1 8
Yellow, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 9	- - 10	Other kinds, each - - -	- - 3	- - 4
Oil, linseed, per 100 lbs. -	- 4 -	- 4 6	Vinegar, foreign, per gallon -	- - 3	- - 4
Olives, cured, per 100 lbs. -	- - 10	- - 11	Valonia : Best quality, per 1,000 lbs.	- 6 7	- 7 4
Onions, per 1,000 - - -	- - 7	- - 8	Inferior quality, per 1,000 lbs. - - - -	- 3 5	- 3 9
Oranges, lemons, citrons, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Vegetables, exempt.		
Osiers, exempted.			Wheat, per bushel - - -	- - 5	- - 5
Paint, ground, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 -	- 9 -	Wheat imported by Ionian reapers, per bushel - -	- - 2	- - 6
Pears, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 9	- 2 -	Wines : Foreign, value exceeding 2s. 4d. per gallon, per gallon - - - -	- - 6	- - 7
Peas, per bushel - - - -	- - 6	- - 7	Foreign, under 2s. 4d. per gallon, per gallon -	- 1 -	- 1 2
Pepper : Albanian red, per 100 lbs.	- 2 6	- 2 10	Islands : (Island of Paxo exempted), per barrel -	- 2 -	- 2 6
Black and white, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Wool, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 3 3	- 3 8
Pigs, sheep, and goats, exempt.			Vessels purchased by Ionian subjects, exempt.		
Pitch : Boiled, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 3	- 1 4			
Raw, of Avlona, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- - 4	- - 5			
Plants, exotic, exempt.					
Potatoes, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 7	- - 8			
Poultry, exempt.					
Printed publications, books, maps, &c., exempt.					
Prunes, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 5	- 1 7			
Raisins, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 8	- 1 10			
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -			
Roots and seeds, exotic, exempt.					

Oil, currants, produce of the Islands, and soap manufactured therein, having paid the export duty in the Island where produced, or made, exempt.

All other produce of the Islands, exempt.

All articles not enumerated in the foregoing tariff, imported under British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, and Tuscan flags, pay an ad valorem duty of 7 per cent.

Under all other flags, 8 per cent.

Clothing, arms, and accoutrements for the use of the troops of the protecting State are exempted from import duties.

DUTIES between Island and Island of the States.

Native manufactures and produce, wine excepted (*see* foregoing tariff), free.

Foreign wines :

If in Ionian vessels, exempt.

If in foreign vessels, three quarters of original import duty on those articles paying at a fixed rate, and 5 per cent. on articles paying an ad valorem duty.

Transit of foreign salt, 50 per cent.

By Acts of Parliament, dated 2d June 1825 and 20th March 1830, all the Islands were declared free ports, goods deposited therein paying 1 per cent. for the period of deposit; but by Acts, dated 15th April 1837, 25th March 1847, and 6th December 1849, that impost, as well as the transit duty of 1 per cent. in the transshipment of merchandise, was abolished. Salt and gunpowder are public monopolies throughout the Islands.

Exports from the United States of the Ionian Islands are regulated by Acts of Parliament, dated 8th June 1835, 26th April 1837, and 29th May 1847.

Oil and currants, 18 per cent. ad valorem.

Wine, exempting that of the Cephalonia Wine Company, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

Soap, 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Valonia, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

All other articles, free.

N. B.—Oil shipped in vessels, under Ionian colours, for the purpose of being conveyed from one island to another of the States, pays the duty only, 7 per cent. ad valorem.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

By Acts of Parliament, dated 24th May 1831, 20th May 1833, 29th June 1837, and 18th April 1844, the following duties were authorized to be levied for the construction and repairs of roads, streets, &c. :

Imports :

Large cattle, 4 s. 4 d. per head.

Pigs, sheep, goats and calves, 7 ½ d. per head.

Exports :

Native produce and manufactures, 1 ½ per cent. ad valorem.

Part IV.

African Colonies.

1.—SIERRA LEONE.

A TABLE showing the present Amount of DUTIES levied on Articles imported into *Sierra Leone*, under Ordinances 4 August and 12 September 1846, 31 December 1849, 9 August and 22 October 1850.—Not limited in duration.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the produce of the West Coast of Africa, imported or brought into the colony, or landed and transhipped therein, except such as shall be entered for exportation only, or shall be prize goods, upon invoice price thereof, per cent. - - - - -	5 - -	Table of Charges, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	
Additional duties on tobacco so imported or brought, and so landed or transhipped except as aforesaid, an additional duty of per lb. -	- - 1½	Upon every cask of ale containing more than 5 dozen - - - per month	- 1 3
Bottled beer, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 -	Every cask of flour - - - ditto	- 1 -
Draught, per gallon - - - - -	- - 6	Every bale of bafts - - - ditto	- 1 3
Bottled wine, per dozen - - - - -	- 3 -	Other bales not exceeding 20 cubic feet - - - ditto	- 1 3
Draught wine, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Other bales exceeding 20 cubic feet ditto	- 2 -
Rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Crates of crockery - - - ditto	- 2 6
Brandy, gin, Geneva, Hollands, whisky, and other spirits and cordials, such spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6	Barrels of beef, fish, pork, &c. - ditto	- 1 3
Amount of net proceeds of sale of all prize vessels and goods, per cent. - - -	4 - -	Iron pots, per ton - - - ditto	- 5 -
Ditto, of prize tobacco, per cent. - - -	4 - -	Iron in bars or rods, per ton - ditto	- 2 6
Table of Charges on Queen's Warehouse Rent:		Barrels exceeding 20 cubic feet - ditto	- 2 -
Upon every hogshead of tobacco, for each and every quarter, and so in proportion for any smaller parcel or package - - -	- 7 6	Hams, bacon, sugar, &c., per cwt. - ditto	- - 4
Upon every puncheon of rum, for each and every quarter, and so in proportion for any smaller cask or package - - -	- 5 -	A chest of guns - - - ditto	- 1 6
Upon every cask of ale not containing more than 5 dozen - - - per month	- 1 -	Packages not specified, for 20 cubic feet - - - ditto	- 2 -
		Tonnage Duty:	
		Upon every ship or vessel entering or leaving the port, for each and every voyage on which such ship or vessel shall so enter or leave, for port, anchorage, and waterage duties or dues, per ton - - -	- - 9
		Lighthouse:	
		Upon every ship or vessel that shall arrive at, or depart from, any port or place of or belonging to, or shall come within the jurisdiction of the colony, for each and every voyage on which every ship or vessel shall so arrive or depart, per ton - - -	- - 3

No Duties are levied upon Articles exported from the Colony.

2.—GAMBIA.

STATEMENT of the DUTIES levied on Articles imported into Her Majesty's Settlements on the River *Gambia*, during the Year 1850.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
4 per centum ad valorem on all goods imported - - - - -	2,444 18 2	½ d. per pound extra duty on tobacco -	632 15 9
6 d. a gallon extra duty on spirits - -	1,439 5 -	6 d. a gallon duty on palm wine imported into the Island of St. Mary - - -	373 15 6
6 d. a gallon extra duty on wines - -	565 6 -	£.	5,456 - 5

STATEMENT of the Duties levied on Articles Exported.

— Nil. —

3.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A TABLE of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS Payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope* (not including the District of Natal), on the 10th October 1850,* under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 24th April 1847, and 31st October 1848.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, viz.:			
The produce of British possessions, the cwt.	- 5 -	Pepper, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -
The produce of foreign possessions, the cwt.	- 10 -	Rice, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every 100 l. of the value thereof - - - - -	12 - -	Sugar, viz.:	
Flour, wheaten, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	Not refined, the produce of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 3
Gunpowder, the lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Not refined, the produce of any other place, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 6
Meat:		Refined or candy, not manufactured in the United Kingdom or any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -
Salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Refined or candy, the manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Salted or cured, of all sorts, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 3	Spirits, of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Oil:		Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4½
Train and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure) -	3 - -	Tobacco, viz.:	
Spermaceti of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure) - - - - -	7 10 -	Not manufactured, the cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -
		Manufactured (not cigars), the cwt. -	1 - -
		Cigars, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -

* The latest Return received at the Colonial-Office.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Wood, unmanufactured, viz.:		Goods, wares, and merchandize not otherwise charged with duty and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possessions abroad, for every 100 l. of the value	
Mahogany, rosewood, and teakwood, the cubic foot - - - - -	- - 3		
All other wood not the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the cubic foot - - - - -	- - 2		
Wine, viz.:			
In bottles, each not of greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 4 -	Not otherwise charged with duty and not herein declared to be free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	5 - -
In bottles, each not of greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2 -		
Not in bottles, the imperial gallon - - -	- 1 6		12 - -

FREE :

Bottles of common glass imported full.
 Bullion.
 Casks, staves, hoops, and coopers' rivets.
 Coin.
 Diamonds.

Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals.
 Seeds, bulbs, and plants.
 Specimens illustrative of natural history.
 Provisions or stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Provided always, that whenever any article being the growth, production, or manufacture of any foreign country hereinbefore charged with any duty is imported into the said colony from the United Kingdom, having been there entered for consumption and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon, such articles shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad.

Provided also, that if any goods being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, shall be imported into the said colony through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon if there paid having been drawn back), there shall be charged on such goods, over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British possessions abroad, three-fourths of the difference (if any) between such duties and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British possessions abroad.

4.—N A T A L.

A TABLE of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS Payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the District of Natal, on the 10th October 1849.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Meat :		Sugar :	
Salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Not refined, the produce of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 3
Salted or cured, of all sorts, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Not refined, the produce of any foreign country, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 6
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every 100 l. of the value thereof - - - - -	12 - -	Refined or candy, not being of British manufacture, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -
Flour, wheaten, not being of British manufacture, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	Refined or candy, being of British manufacture, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Rice, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Coffee :	
		The produce of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
		The produce of any foreign country, the cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
		Tea, the lb. - - - - -	- - 4½

* The latest Return received at the Colonial-Office.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Pepper, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	Oil:	
Wine, viz.:		Spermaceti, of foreign taking, the tun (imperial measure) - - - - -	7 10 -
In bottles, each of greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, but not of greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2 -	Other oil, train and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure)	3 - -
The produce of any foreign country, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 4 -	Wood:	
In bottles, each of not greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or pos- sessions, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 1 -	Manufactured, viz. mahogany, rosewood, and teakwood, the cubic foot - - -	- - 3
The produce of any foreign country, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2 -	All other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British pos- session, the cubic foot - - - - -	- - 2
Not in bottles, the produce of any British dominions or possession, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- - 9	Gunpowder, the lb. - - - - -	- - 3
The produce of any foreign country, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession abroad, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	5 - -
Spirits, viz. spirits of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 -	Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	12 - -
Tobacco, viz.:			
Not manufactured, the cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -		
Manufactured, the cwt. (not cigars) - -	1 - -		
Cigars, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -		

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further ordered, that no such duty shall be levied on the following goods, viz.:

Bottles of common glass, imported full.
Bullion.
Casks, staves, hoops and coopers' rivets.
Coin.
Diamonds.

Horses, mules, sheep, asses, cattle, and all other live stock,
and live animals; seeds, bulbs, plants; specimens illus-
trative of natural history.

Provisions or stores of every description imported or sup-
plied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

And it is hereby further ordered, that whenever any article, being the growth, production, or manufacture of any foreign country, hereinbefore charged with any duty, is imported into the said district of Natal from the United Kingdom (having been there entered for consumption, and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon), such article shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession abroad.

And if any goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, shall be imported into the said district of Natal, through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back), there shall be charged on such goods, over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, three-fourths of the difference (if any) between such duties and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British possessions abroad.

5.—S T. H E L E N A.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the DUTIES Levied on Articles imported into this Colony, corrected to the 30th September 1850.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
H. M. Order in Council, 11 July 1839. ·	£. s. d.		
Spirits (excepting Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aqua ardente, which are prohibited to be imported), the gallon - - -	- 10 -	EXCEPTIONS.	
Wine :		Grain, rice, flour, bran ; horses, live stock ; natural curiosities ; green fruit, and goods on account of Her Majesty's service ; wearing apparel, and clothing for Her Majesty's troops, and passengers' wearing apparel.	
In bottles, the dozen quart bottles - -	- 2 6	WHARFAGE.	
Not in bottles, the gallon - - -	- - 11	Every pipe, puncheon, or butt, and every cask equal in size or larger than a pipe - -	- 1 -
Beer :		Every half pipe or hogshead, and every other description of cask, of the size and measure of ten gallons and upwards - - -	- - 6
In bottles, the dozen quart bottles - -	- - 6	Every case, box, chest, trunk, crate, bale, or other package whatever, measuring in size equal to or larger than a six-dozen wine chest - - - - -	- - 6
All other sorts, the hogshead - - -	- 10 -	Every package, of whatever description, of a less size. (The rate upon goods landed loose or in bulk, assimilated to the above) - -	- - 3
Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tea, pepper, spices, sugar-candy, sugar, tobacco, cheroots, cigars, curry powder, sauces, sago, dried fruits, and other groceries ; preserves and confectionary ; drugs ; woollen, cotton, and silk manufactures ; toys ; ivory manufactures ; wood ; wearing apparel of all sorts, being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of places in Europe or America, not under the dominion of Her Majesty, of the Cape of Good Hope, and of all places to the eastward thereof, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	10 - -	EXCEPTIONS.	
All other goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of places not under the dominion of Her Majesty, for every 100 l. of the value -	6 - -	Goods imported on account of Her Majesty's service, passengers' wearing apparel, clothing for Her Majesty's troops ; horses, live stock, natural curiosities, and green fruit.	
All goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or the British possessions in Europe or America, and imported therefrom, for every 100 l. of the value -	3 - -	OTHER FEES.	
		All permits for goods being landed - - -	- 1 -
		All permits for wines or spirits, or either of them - - - - -	- 5 -

* The latest Return received at the Colonial Office.

Part V.

Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

1.—NEW SOUTH WALES (PORT OF SYDNEY).

A STATEMENT of the DUTIES levied on Articles imported into the Colony of *New South Wales* or its Dependencies.

Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 7 :

- 1st.—Upon all rum made or distilled from the produce of the sugar-cane, a duty of 3 s. 6 d. sterling per gallon.
- 2d.—Upon all whisky made or distilled from wheat, malt, barley, oats or rye, or any mixture thereof, a duty of 3 s. 6 d. sterling per gallon.
- 3d.—Upon all other spirits whatsoever, a duty of 6 s. sterling per gallon.
- 4th.—The aforesaid rates and duties respectively to be computed and charged according to the gallon of imperial standard measure, and at the strength of proof as indicated by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion respectively for any greater or less quantity or strength.

Act of Council, 14 Vict., No. 8 :

- 5th.—Upon all perfumed spirits as are usually known as perfumery, made up and labelled as such, contained in flasks or bottles of not more than a pint each, a duty of 3 s. 6 d. sterling per gallon, without regard to strength.

Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 7 :

- 6th.—Upon all spirits, liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by the hydrometer, and all wines or other liquor whatsoever which shall contain above 25 per cent. of alcohol, a duty of 6 s. per gallon.

Act of Council, 4 Vict., No. 11 :

- 7th.—Upon all wines a duty of 15 l. sterling on every 100 l. in value of such wine.
- 8th.—Upon all tea and sugar, and upon all flour meal, wheat, rice, and other grain and pulse, a duty of 5 l. sterling on every 100 l. in value thereof.
- 9th.—Upon all unmanufactured tobacco, a duty of 1 s. 6 d. sterling per pound weight.
- 10th.—Upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff, a duty of 2 s. sterling per pound weight.
- 11th.—Upon all other goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, a duty of 10 l. sterling for every 100 l. in value of the same.

The only exceptions are in favour of articles the produce or manufacture of British India, which are admitted on the undermentioned terms, in accordance with the provision of an Order in Council, dated the 8th May 1841, issued in pursuance of the Act of Parliament 3 & 4 of Will. 4, c. 59, intituled An Act to regulate the British Possessions Abroad :

- 12th.—Articles produced and manufactured in British India similar to such as are produced in the United Kingdom are admitted on the same terms as the manufactures of the United Kingdom.
- 13th.—Articles produced and manufactured in British India similar to the produce or manufacture of other British possessions, are admitted at the same rate of duty as those of such British possessions.
- 14th.—Articles produced and manufactured in British India corresponding with the articles produced or manufactured both in the United Kingdom and other British possessions, are admitted at the lowest rate.

The following Articles are exempted from Duty :

Act of Council, 7 Vict., No. 28 :

- 15th.—Wine imported into the colony or taken out of bond for the use of military or naval officers serving on full pay in the colony or the adjoining seas.

Act of Council, 9 Vict., No. 23 :

- 16th.—Metallic ores imported into the colony or entered inwards from the bonded warehouses thereof.

Act of Council, 13 Vict., No. 11 :

- 17th.—Borax and saltpetre imported into the colony or entered inwards from the bonded warehouses thereof.

2.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT of DUTIES on IMPORTS levied in *South Australia* under the Local Ordinance, No. 11 of 1848, passed 23d of November 1848. The Ordinance is not limited in its duration.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Alkali, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 6	Cordage and rope, viz :	
Arms, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Europe, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Annatto, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Manilla, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Apparel and slops, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Coir and Jute, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 9
Arrowroot, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Unenumerated, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Bacon and hams, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6	Cord, small, and twine, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
Bags and sacks :		Cork, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Corn, per 100 - - - - -	- 5 -	Corks, per gross - - - - -	- - 1
Ore, gunny, and returned, per 100 - - - - -	- 2 6	Corn, meal, and flour, viz. :	
Bales for wool, each - - - - -	- - 2	Wheat, per quarter - - - - -	- 1 6
Baskets, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Barley, per quarter - - - - -	- 1 3
Beef and pork, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Oats, per quarter - - - - -	- 1 3
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3	Maize and millet, per quarter - - - - -	- 1 -
Blacking, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4	Peas, beans, and pulse, per quarter - - - - -	- 1 6
" paste, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Malt, per quarter - - - - -	- 3 -
Boats, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Flour and meal, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -
Books, printed, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Bran and pollard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 3
Barrows and trucks, each - - - - -	- 1 -	Cotton manufactures, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Boots and shoes, viz. :		Cutlery, ad valorem - - - - -	ditto.
Boots, per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 6 -	Drapery, ad valorem - - - - -	ditto.
Half ditto, per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 3 -	Drugs, viz. :	
Shoes, per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 2 -	Corrosive sublimate, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Children's, per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 1 -	Spirits, tar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 1
Brass manufactures, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Vitriol, per gallon - - - - -	- - 1
Bread and biscuit, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 7	Unenumerated drugs, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Bottles, glass and stone, per dozen - - - - -	- - 1	Earthenware and china, ad valorem - - - - -	ditto.
Bricks :		Feathers, bed, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Fire and Bath, per 1000 - - - - -	- 5 -	Fish, dry and pickled, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Other bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 -	Flax, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Brimstone, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 6	Fruit :	
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Dried, of all sorts, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Brooms and brushes, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	In bottles, per dozen quarts - - - - -	- - 6
Cables, chain, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Preserved in sugar, succades, and jams of all sorts, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Candles :		Fresh, per bushel - - - - -	- - 6
Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Furniture, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Wax, composition, sperm, &c., per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Glass :	
Canvas, per bolt - - - - -	- 2 -	Plate, in squares exceeding 600 inches, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
Carts and drays, each - - - - -	- 10 -	Plate, in squares, not exceeding 600 inches, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3
Wheeled waggons and timber carriages, each - - - - -	1 - -	Crown and sheet, in squares exceeding 200 inches, per 100 feet - - - - -	- 2 -
Carriages, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Crown and sheet, in squares not exceeding 200 inches, per 100 feet - - - - -	- 1 6
Casks, empty, per tun - - - - -	- 2 -	Flint, cut, cast, mirrors, and manufactures, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Cement, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 4	Gloves, ad valorem - - - - -	ditto.
Chalk, per ton - - - - -	- 1 6	Glue, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Grease, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Chocolate and cocoa, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Gunpowder :	
Clocks and watches, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Sporting, in canisters, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
Coals, per ton - - - - -	- - 9	Blasting, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 3
Coke, per ton - - - - -	- 2 -	Grindery, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	Groceries, ad valorem - - - - -	ditto.
Confectionary, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2		
Copper :			
Sheathing and nails, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Manufactures, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Haberdashery and millinery, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Oil :	
Hosiery, ad valorem -	ditto.	Black, per gallon -	- - 1
Hair :		Sperm, head matter, and other fish or animal oil, per gallon -	- - 3
Curled for upholsterers' use, per lb. -	- - 1	Linseed, rape, hemp, and cocoa nut, per gallon -	- - 2
Manufactured, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Olive, castor, and other vegetable oils, per gallon -	- - 6
Hardware, ad valorem -	ditto.	Oilman's stores, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Hats and caps, ad valorem -	ditto.	Onions, per cwt. -	- 1 -
Hay, per ton -	- 2 -	Paints, per cwt. -	- 1 -
Hemp :		Painters' colours, and whiting, per cwt. -	- - 6
Dressed, per cwt. -	- 1 6	Paper :	
Undressed, tow, and oakum, per cwt. -	- 1 -	Stained, and hangings, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Hides :		Brown, wrapping, and blotting, per cwt. -	- 3 -
Dressed, per cwt. -	- 3 -	Writing, per lb. -	- - 1
Raw, salt, and dried, per cwt. -	- 1 -	Printing and cartridge, per cwt. -	- 5 -
Honey, per cwt. -	- 4 -	Other unenumerated manufactures, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Hops, per lb. -	- - 2	Parchment, per roll -	- 3 -
Ink, per gallon -	- - 3	Perfumery, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
„ printing, per lb. -	- - 1	Percussion caps, per 1,000 -	- - 2
Iron, viz. :		Pewter ware, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Bar and rod, per ton -	- 10 -	Pickles and fruits, preserved in salt, per gallon -	- - 4
Sheet and hoop, per ton -	- 14 -	Pictures and prints, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Pig, per ton -	- 5 -	Pipes, Tobacco :	
Sledges, anchors, anvils, plates, cart-arm moulds, and articles of wrought iron, heavy and in the rough, per cwt. -	- 1 -	Of common clay, per gross -	- - 1
Cart-arms and boxes, finished, chain, articles of wrought iron, finished, per cwt. -	- 1 6	Not of common clay, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Camp ovens, pots, boilers, and castings, per cwt. -	- - 10	Pitch, per barrel -	- 1 -
Manufactures, enumerated, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Plate and plated goods, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Isinglass :		Potatoes, per ton -	- 3 -
Refined, per lb. -	- - 6	Provisions, and preserved meats, per cwt. -	- 3 -
Common, for manufacture, per lb. -	- - 2	Pins, per lb. -	- - 1
Implements and tools, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Rice, per cwt. -	- - 9
Jewellery, ad valorem -	ditto.	Rosin, per barrel -	- - 6
Junk, old, per cwt. -	- 1 -	Saddlery and harness, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Lard, per cwt. -	- 2 6	Sago, per cwt. -	- 1 -
Lead :		Salt, per ton -	- 3 -
Pig, sheet, and shot, per cwt. -	- 1 -	Saltpetre, per cwt. -	- 1 6
Manufactures, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Silk manufactures, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Leather :		Skins for tanning, per dozen -	- - 4
Sole, per cwt. -	- 3 -	Soap, per cwt. -	- 1 -
Kip and harness, per cwt. -	- 6 -	Spices, viz. :	
Calf, per lb. -	- - 1	Cassia, per cwt. -	- 3 -
Patent bazils, per dozen -	- 5 -	Cinnamon, per lb. -	- - 2
Kangaroo, per dozen -	- 1 -	Cloves, per lb. -	- - 1
Hogskin, each -	- 1 -	Mace, per lb. -	- - 2
Bazils, per dozen -	- - 6	Nutmegs, per lb. -	- - 2
Enamel, per hide -	- 3 6	Ginger, per cwt. -	- 2 -
Other unenumerated, and manufactures, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Pepper, per cwt. -	- 1 6
Lime and lemon juice, and syrup of all sorts, per gallon -	- - 3	Other spices, ad valorem -	- - -
Linen manufactures, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Spirits, or Strong Waters of all sorts, viz. :	
Lucifers, gross boxes -	- - 4	For every gallon of such spirits or strong waters of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon; also perfumed spirits, not being sweetened, or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, per gallon -	- 10 -
Maccaroni and vermicelli, per lb. -	- - 1	Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon -	- 10 -
Machinery, ad valorem -	5 per cent.	Starch, per cwt. -	- 2 -
Mats and matting, ad valorem -	ditto.	Stationery, ad valorem -	5 per cent.
Musical instruments, ad valorem -	ditto.	Steel, per cwt. -	- 2 -
Mustard, per lb. -	- - 1		
Needles, per 1,000 -	- - 3		
Netting, ad valorem -	5 per cent.		
Nuts, viz. :			
Almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, filberts, and small nuts, per cwt. -	- 2 -		
Shelled almonds, per cwt. -	- 4 -		
Cocoa, per 100 -	- - 6		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Stones :			
Millstones, per foot diameter - - -	- 2 -	Toys, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Grindstones, per foot diameter - - -	- - 1	Turnery and woodenware, ad valorem - -	ditto.
Roofing slates, per 1,000 - - -	- 3 6	Turpentine, spirit of, per gallon - - -	- - 2
Slates and flagstones, per 100 feet super- ficial - - - - -	- 1 -	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 1
Tomb and wrought stones, per foot super- ficial - - - - -	- - 1	Whalebone, per cwt. - - - - -	- 14 -
Marble, wrought, per foot superficial - -	- - 6	Wine, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -
Stone blue, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Wood, viz. :	
Sugar :		Posts and rails, handspikes, and poles, per 100 - - - - -	- 1 6
Refined, and candy, per cwt. - - -	- 4 -	Paling, per 100 - - - - -	- - 6
Muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Shingles and laths, per 1,000 - - -	- - 6
Molasses, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Trenails and spokes, per 100 - - -	- - 2
Tapioca, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Oars, per 100 feet - - - - -	- 2 -
Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Square timber and balks, spars, deals, bat- tens, quartering, planks, boards ; and sawn, hewn, or split timber of all kinds, not otherwise particularly enumerated or described, per 40 cubic feet - -	- 2 6
Tar, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Wood, manufactures of, ad valorem - -	5 per cent.
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2	Wool, manufactures of, ad valorem - -	ditto.
Tin :		Zinc, and manufactures of ditto, ad valorem -	ditto.
Plates, per box - - - - -	- 2 -		
Ware, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.	Unenumerated articles, viz. :	
Tobacco :		Raw, ad valorem - - - - -	5 per cent.
Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -	Manufactured, ad valorem - - - - -	ditto.
Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Cigars and cheroots, per lb. - - -	- 6 -		
Snuff, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Boiled down, in bond, for sheepwash, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1		

FREE LIST.

- Animals living.
Baggage of passengers.
Bottles imported full.
Bullion and coin.
- Plants and trees.
Seeds and roots, garden.
Specimens illustrative of Natural History.
Wool unmanufactured.

3.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

TABLE of DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize Imported into *Western Australia*, under the Local Ordinance, No. 8, of 9 May 1849 ; also of Duty Free Goods.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Spirits :		Tobacco :	
The production and manufacture of any part of the British Empire, not exceed- ing the strength of hydrometer proof, and in proportion for any greater strength, imperial gallon - - -	- 8 -	Leaf—for every pound weight - - -	- - 3
Of foreign production imported from any part of the British Empire, imperial gallon - - - - -	- 10 -	All other kinds - - - - -	- 1 -
Of foreign production imported from any foreign place, imperial gallon - - -	- 12 -	Boiled down in bond for the purpose of being used as a sheepwash, every pound weight - - - - -	- - 1
Wine :		Live Stock :	
The produce of any part of the British Empire, imperial gallon - - -	- - 6	Imported from any part of the British Empire, for every 100 l. value - - -	5 - -
The produce of any other place, imperial gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	From any other place, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	10 - -
Cigars and Snuff :		On all goods not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not set forth as free of duty, being the produce, &c. of any part of the British Empire, for every 100 l. value -	5 - -
For every pound weight - - - - -	- 5 -	On all goods the produce, &c. of any foreign state, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -

FREE OF DUTY.

- All military or naval stores or provisions, or stores required
for Her Majesty's service.
All bottles imported full.
All bullion and coin.
All staves and hoops for casks.
All trees and rooted plants.
- All personal baggage of emigrants.
All articles of naval and military uniform and appoint-
ments imported by officers stationed in this colony, for
their own use.
Goods specially exempted by the Governor.

4.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A TABLE of DUTIES on IMPORTS levied in the Colony of *Van Diemen's Land*.*

ACTS OF COUNCIL.	ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.
Passed 2 January 1834, 4 Will. 4, No. 15; and 12 Vict., No. 3, passed 25 September 1848.	- - Spirits imported being the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any of the British possessions.	- - Nine shillings for each and every gallon not exceeding the strength of hydrometer proof, and of any greater or less degree of strength an additional or reduced duty in proportion thereto.
Ditto - - - -	All other spirits imported - - - -	-- Twelve shillings for each and every gallon, to be ascertained and determined as above.
4 Vict., No. 28, passed 5 October 1840.	All tobacco imported - - - -	- - One shilling and sixpence for and in respect of every pound weight.
Passed 2 January 1834, 4 Will. 4, No. 15. Passed 28 February 1845, 8 Vict., No. 18. 10 Vict., No. 7, passed 18 July 1846, and 12 Vict., No. 8, passed October 1848.	- - All other goods imported not being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, excepting wool, coal for steam navigation, metallic ores, garden seeds, grass and clover seeds, hemp seed, linseed, turnip seed, plants, shrubs, and trees alive, manures, specimens of minerals or fossils, and all specimens illustrative of natural history, being the produce of any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions.	£. 15 per cent. ad valorem.

* The latest Return received at the Colonial Office.

5.—NEW ZEALAND.

LIST of IMPORT DUTIES levied in *New Zealand*, under the Act No. 14, 10 Vict. (passed 6 November 1846). This Act is not limited in its duration.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
On spirits, for every gallon, imperial measure, of such spirits, not exceeding the strength of hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for spirits of a greater strength, all cordials, sweetened spirits, and liqueurs, being rated as proof spirits, at the rate of, for every gallon, imperial measure - - - -	- 5 -	On all goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duties of customs, and not hereinafter set forth as free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, at the rate of, for every 100 £ in value thereof - - - -	10 - -
On cigars, cheroots, and snuff, at the rate of, for every pound weight thereof - - -	- 2 -	On all goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duties of customs, and not hereinafter set forth as free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, at the rate of, for every 100 £. in value thereof - - - -	12 10 -
On other manufactured tobacco, at the rate of, for every pound weight thereof - - -	- 1 -		
On all other tobacco, at the rate of, for every pound weight thereof - - - -	- - 9		
On all guns, weapons of any description, gun- powder, or munitions of war, lead, and shot, at the rate of, for every 100 £. in value thereof - - - -	30 - -	FREE OF DUTY. Bottles of common glass, imported full. Bullion and coin. Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock, and live animals. Seeds, bulbs, and plants. Printed books, not being account books.	
On wine, at the rate of, for every 100 £. in value thereof - - - -	20 - -		
On all beer, porter, cider, and perry, at the rate of, for every 100 £. in value thereof -	15 - -		

Part VI.

Eastern and other Colonies.

1.—CEYLON.

TABLE of DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the Island of *Ceylon*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, porter, and all other malt liquors, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- - 3	EXPORT DUTIES.	
Cigars, per thousand - - - - -	- 5 -	Cinnamon, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	All other articles - - - - -	Free.
Guns and rifles, each - - - - -	- 5 -		
Gunpowder, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4		
Opium, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Paddy, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3		
Pistols, per pair - - - - -	- 5 -		
Rice, per bushel - - - - -	- - 7		
Spirits and cordials, per imperial gallon - -	- 5 -		
Sugar :			
Unrefined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6		
Refined or candy, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6		
Tobacco :			
Unmanufactured, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -		
Manufactured other than cigars, per cwt. -	1 - -		
Snuff, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 6		
Wheat, grain, peas, beans, and other grain (except paddy), per bushel - - - - -	- - 7		
Wine :			
Per imperial gallon, in bottles - - -	- 2 6		
Ditto - - not in bottles - - -	- 1 6		
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, or prohibited, and not comprised in the table of exemptions hereinafter set forth, for every 100% of the value thereof in this market - - - - -	5 - -		
TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.			
Books and maps, printed - - - - -	Free.		
Bullion, coin, pearls, and precious stones -			
Coal and coke - - - - -			
Copperah - - - - -			
Garden seeds and plants - - - - -			
Horses, mules, asses, and all other live stock -			
Ice - - - - -			
Manures - - - - -			
Regimental accoutrements - - - - -			
Specimens of natural history - - - - -			
		PORT DUES.	£. s. d.
		Entry inwards with cargo - - - - -	- - 2 per ton.
		Ditto - - in ballast - - - - -	Free.
		Clearance outwards with cargo - - - - -	- - 2 per ton.
		Ditto - - in ballast - - - - -	Free.
		And in no case to exceed - - - - -	5 - -

2.—HONG KONG.

No Returns respecting Duties payable have been received from this Colony.

3.—LABUAN.

No Returns respecting Duties payable have been received from this Colony.

4.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No Returns respecting Duties payable have been received from this Colony.

5.—HELGOLAND.

No Import or Export Duties are levied in this Island.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (COLONIES).

**RETURN of the Duties Payable under Colonial
Enactments on Goods imported into the *British
Colonies*.—(In continuation of Return presented
on the 17th May 1850.)**

(Presented to the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 August 1851.*

[Price 8d.]

667.

Under 8 oz.

THE
REPORTS

*Made for the Year 1850 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies;
in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1851.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1851.

SCHEDULE.

NORTH AMERICA.

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REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

CANADA.

CANADA.
No. 1.

(No. 94.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and
KINCARDINE to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Government House, Toronto, August 1, 1851.

(Received August 18, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Canadian Blue Book for 1850, with four printed copies of Tables† of the trade and navigation of the Province for the same year, compiled from official Returns. † Tables Nos. 1 & 20, pp. 3 and 15.

2. I am happy to state that the contents of these documents amply justify the anticipations of progressive improvement in the trade and general prosperity of the Province which I ventured to express in my Despatch* No. 2, of the 1st January, which accompanied the Blue Book for the year 1849.

3. A comparative statement of imports, exhibiting, in contrast, the value and amount of duties collected on goods entered for consumption during the years 1849 and 1850 respectively, gives, for 1849, 3,002,891*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, with 444,547*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* of duty, against 4,245,517*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, with 615,694*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* of duty for 1850. Table No. 7, p. 11.

4. The exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Province are valued at 2,498,773*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for 1849, and at 3,235,948*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, or (deducting the value of the ships built at Quebec during the year, which are not included in the Returns for 1849) 2,915,518*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for 1850.

5. A comparison of the total movement of property on the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly Canals, during the year 1849 and 1850 respectively, gives the following results:—

On the Welland Canal—

In 1849	.	.	.	.	468,410 tons.
In 1850	.	.	.	.	587,100 „

On the St. Lawrence Canals—

In 1849	.	.	.	.	444,640 tons.
In 1850	.	.	.	.	460,180 „

* For Lord Elgin's Despatch No. 2, of the 1st January 1851, *vide* Correspondence relative to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, April 8, 1851, page 99.

2 REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

CANADA.

On the Chambly Canal—

In 1849	.	.	.	.	128,642 tons.
In 1850	.	.	.	.	143,194 „

In 1849, there was received from canal tolls:—

	£.	s.	d.
Gross revenue	56,200	15	5
Net revenue	48,033	12	3

In 1850:—

	£.	s.	d.
Gross revenue	65,772	10	6½
Net revenue	55,110	11	11½

Tables Nos. 10 and 11, p. 12.

6. The ships which entered inwards at the ports of Montreal and Quebec during the year 1849 were in number 1,328; tonnage, 502,513; navigated by 18,118 men. Those which cleared outwards number 1,392; tonnage, 521,604; men, 18,643. The ships which entered inwards at the same ports during 1850 were in number 1,500; tonnage, 522,116; and navigated by 18,466 men. Those which cleared outwards number 1,587; tonnage, 543,963; men, 19,116.

7. Among the evidencies of progressively-increasing powers of production and consumption which the Returns herewith transmitted furnish, one very noticeable exception presents itself. The number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in Canada East, in each of the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, is as follows:—

Table No. 13, p. 13.

In 1847	.	.	.	.	645,386 gallons.
1848	.	.	.	.	317,840 „
1849	.	.	.	.	246,920 „
1850	.	.	.	.	79,914 „

This remarkable falling off is mainly attributable to the growth and extension of habits of temperance in that section of the province.

8. Having referred to this gratifying symptom of the moral condition of Lower Canada, I beg to call your attention to the two articles which I have marked in the number of the Journal* of Education for Upper Canada, of which six copies are herewith transmitted. Your Lordship will find in them some details respecting the progress and prospects of common school education in this section of the Province, which are highly satisfactory and encouraging.

9. In addition to these official documents, I take the liberty of enclosing two copies of a prize essay,* lately published, which contains a good deal of interesting information on the subject of the Canadian canals.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
&c. &c. &c.

* Not printed: voluminous.

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TABLES OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1850.

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6 Statement of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada on the 1st January 1851, showing the Amount of Duty to which they are subject	11	26 Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered at the several Ports in the Province of Canada, during the Year 1850	13
7 A Comparative Statement of Imports, exhibiting in contrast the Value of and Amount of Duties collected on Goods entered for Consumption in Canada, during the Years 1849 and 1850 respectively	11	27 Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, built at the several Ports in the Province, during the Year 1850	14
8 A Return of Articles Imported into Canada from Great Britain and the North American Provinces in the Year 1850, admitted Free of Duty under the provisions of 12 Vic. cap. 1.	11	28 Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the several Ports in Canada, for Quarters ending 5th April 1850 and 1851	14
9 A Comparative Statement of the Gross and Net Revenue received from Customs Duties for the Years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850	12	29 Statement of the Aggregate Value of Imports into the United States from Canada, as entered in the Custom-House Books, at the following Ports of Entry, for the Year ending 31st December 1850	15
10 Ships Inward.—An Account of the Number of Ships, their Country, Tonnage, and Number of Men employed, which entered Inwards at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, during the Year 1850, and the two preceding Years	12	30 Statement showing the Relative Amount of Business done in American and Canadian Vessels at the undermentioned American Ports, at which separate Statements have been obtained	15

CANADA—IMPORTS AND DUTY COLLECTED.

No. 1.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandise entered for Consumption during the Year ending 5th January, 1851, and indicating from what Country Imported.

ARTICLES.	Total of Imports.		From what Country Imported.								Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.				
				West Indies.	North America.						
<i>Goods paying Specific and Ad Valorem Duties.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Coffee—											
Green cwt.	10,088 1 10	25,944 19 8	203 4 4	45 6 6	26 14 1	24,341 2 9	1,328 13 0	5,597 1 4			
Other kinds	98 0 16	322 5 2	..	..	..	322 5 2	..	108 19 8	
Sugar—											
Refined	12,230 0 18	24,148 15 6	16,134 5 10	..	202 10 5	7,811 19 3	..	11,579 14 2			
Other kinds	128,269 2 20	149,166 19 5	30,867 11 9	894 14 4	50,220 12 1	53,206 3 11	13,977 17 4	76,367 4 7			
Molasses	61,009 3 17	21,617 13 10	170 13 0	..	12,207 0 11	4,095 5 0	5,144 14 11	11,853 14 0			
Tea lbs.	3,517,166	233,942 10 0	41,697 7 11	..	2,104 15 10	181,840 7 2	8,099 19 1	43,897 13 5			
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	636,560	9,327 16 8	33 16 3	..	..	9,274 0 5	..	2,492 0 5	
Manufactured	2,547,162	89,304 17 4	92 0 9	..	78 8 4	89,134 8 3	..	21,776 5 5			
Cigars	23,074	5,966 9 1	..	..	38 0 0	5,767 6 3	161 2 10	2,476 8 5	
Snuff	26,895	1,274 2 3	..	..	..	1,274 2 3	..	607 10 4	
Spirits—											
Brandy galls.	148,253	28,818 0 4	9,925 10 8	..	..	5,418 1 6	13,474 8 2	22,029 11 1	
Gin	75,671	6,561 9 10	6,333 17 5	..	..	200 1 8	27 10 9	9,207 9 5	
Rum	29,363	2,856 10 10	2,149 19 7	65 0 4	71 16 7	471 17 8	97 16 8	2,549 6 5			
Whiskey	56,263	5,964 0 2	2,774 18 0	..	..	2,808 6 4	380 15 10	1,448 15 9	
Cordials	626	232 12 11	125 0 9	..	..	19 15 0	87 17 2	152 1 3	
Wine	240,007	26,346 11 3	9,514 19 1	..	249 3 4	5,897 18 1	10,894 10 9	14,928 9 5			
Salt bush.	863,017	22,950 5 6	5,261 9 7	38 0 0	263 1 9	17,079 17 1	307 17 1	6,464 13 9			
Total Specific and Ad Valorem . . . . .	..	654,945 19 9	125,504 14 11	1,043 0 2	65,462 3 4	408,962 17 9	53,973 3 7	233,536 19 1		

REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

No. 1.—Summary Statement of Imports, &c.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Total of Imports.		From what Country Imported.							Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.			
				West Indies.	North America.					
<i>Goods paying 30 per Cent. Ad Valorem.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Fruit—										
Green bush.	..	5,452 7 1	57 6 9	13 2 3	..	5,055 2 4	326 15 9	1,635 14 1		
Dried ,,	..	21,710 0 7	4,544 8 4	..	305 1 7	15,542 1 4	1,318 9 4	6,513 0 3		
Spices ,,	..	12,013 16 11	4,772 8 7	12 19 1	12 18 1	7,215 11 2	..	3,604 3 0		
Confectionery & Preserves	..	711 2 0	146 13 10	..	..	418 5 2	146 3 0	213 6 7	
Macaroni . . . .	..	244 18 9	..	..	..	63 4 7	181 14 2	64 9 7	
Vinegar galls.	89,900	2,722 4 1	55 7 1	..	..	1,466 16 8	1,200 0 4	816 13 3	
Total 30 per Cent.	..	42,854 9 5	9,576 4 7	26 1 4	317 19 8	29,761 1 3	3,173 2 7	12,847 6 9		
<i>Goods paying 20 per Cent. Ad Valorem.</i>										
Animals—										
Cows No.	43	109 3 1	..	..	..	109 3 1	..	21 16 7	
Horses ,,	342	2,480 3 3	..	..	..	2,480 3 3	..	496 0 8	
Oxen, &c. . . . ,,	135	472 13 10	..	..	..	472 13 10	..	94 10 9	
Swine ,,	39	16 13 9	..	..	..	16 13 9	..	3 6 9	
Sheep ,,	563	192 11 0	..	..	..	192 11 0	..	38 10 2	
Grains—										
Barley and Rye . qrs.	411	345 8 5	..	..	..	345 8 5	..	69 1 8	
Beans and Pease . ,	42	56 4 9	4 10 0	..	..	48 1 9	3 13 0	11 5 0	
Oats & Buckwheat . ,	..	11 5 5	..	..	..	11 5 5	..	2 5 1	
Meal bris.	1,188	1,039 2 7	940 1 10	..	..	99 0 9	..	207 16 6	
Flour ,,	588	561 18 7	128 14 5	..	..	433 4 2	..	112 7 8	
Provisions—										
Butter cwt.	4½	15 13 8	2 17 8	..	1 15 0	9 17 6	1 3 6	3 2 9		
Cheese ,,	2,244	4,498 5 10	903 0 10	..	0 15 0	3,586 8 0	8 2 0	899 13 11		
Meat, salt . . . ,,	8,827	11,805 15 11	242 19 2	..	..	11,516 13 3	46 3 6	2,361 3 2	
Do. fresh . . . ,,	457½	254 18 4	..	..	..	254 18 4	..	50 19 8	
Hops lbs.	37,653	1,401 10 8	..	..	..	1,401 10 8	..	280 6 2	
Bran and Shorts . cwt.	551½	58 4 9	..	..	..	58 4 9	..	11 12 11	
Total 20 per Cent.	..	23,319 13 10	2,222 3 11	..	2 10 0	21,035 17 11	59 2 0	4,663 19 5		
<i>Goods paying 12½ per Cent. Ad Valorem.</i>										
Ale and Beer . . galls.	65,757	5,308 11 8	4,755 7 3	..	..	553 4 5	..	663 11 5	
Cider ,,	65,647	289 19 3	4 0 0	..	..	285 19 3	..	36 4 11	
Cocoa and Chocolate	..	444 8 3	29 2 2	..	307 3 2	108 2 11	..	55 11 0		
Fish, salted or pickled	..	4,938 10 4	..	..	3,549 8 1	1,341 16 7	47 5 8	617 6 3	
Do. fresh . . . ,,	..	4,125 10 6	..	..	98 18 0	4,206 12 6	..	515 13 10	
Fur ,,	..	15,413 9 0	9,051 18 1	..	77 14 1	6,283 16 10	..	1,926 13 8		
Glass ,,	..	20,863 3 11	10,578 11 8	..	0 16 0	6,813 12 6	3,470 3 9	2,607 17 11		
Leather, tanned . .	..	35,281 6 8	6,933 10 3	..	..	25,246 11 0	3,101 5 5	4,410 3 4	
Oil, except Palm or } galls.	1,108,050	39,779 12 5	19,979 10 1	..	3,122 9 2	15,355 11 2	1,322 2 0	4,972 9 1		
Cocoa Nut . . . }	..	20,100 11 2	11,014 15 4	..	..	8,836 5 4	249 10 7	2,512 11 5	
Paper ,,	..	308 10 3	..	..	..	308 10 3	..	38 11 3	
Potatoes bush.	4,772	32,503 19 11	..	..	..	32,503 19 11	..	4,062 19 11	
Pork, Mess . . . cwt	27,281	2,394 10 3	159 12 11	..	..	2,215 8 0	19 9 4	299 6 3	
Seeds ,,	..	7,918 2 3	1,702 7 8	..	..	6,215 14 7	..	989 15 3	
Rice ,,	7,637	1,060 9 4	..	..	..	1,060 9 4	..	132 11 2	
Wood, squared or hewn	..	23 5 2	..	..	..	23 5 2	..	2 18 2	
Do. not squared .	..	1,116 14 4	..	..	..	1,116 14 4	..	139 11 9	
Lumber or Plank .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Candles . . . .	..	7,935 13 1	5,793 1 2	..	..	2,142 11 11	..	991 19 2	
Cotton . . . .	..	906,916 6 4	693,434 4 8	..	23 2 4	211,593 15 0	1,865 4 4	113,364 10 9	
Leather . . . .	..	33,718 5 8	8,773 2 6	..	..	24,259 18 4	685 4 10	4,214 15 8	
India Rubber . .	..	9,179 2 9	55 9 10	..	..	9,123 12 11	..	1,147 7 10	
Iron and Hardware	..	330,261 4 8	227,919 8 6	..	9 17 1	98,363 3 6	3,968 15 7	41,282 13 1		
Machinery . . .	..	19,036 1 3	335 8 3	..	..	18,700 13 0	..	2,379 10 2	
Linen . . . .	..	68,562 19 3	58,455 5 6	..	..	10,085 0 2	22 13 7	8,570 7 5	
Silk . . . .	..	138,950 4 9	98,526 6 9	..	..	37,657 7 11	2,776 10 1	17,368 15 7	
Wood . . . .	..	10,122 3 5	990 6 10	..	6 18 1	9,018 10 3	106 8 3	1,265 5 5	
Wool . . . .	..	548,344 13 4	432,556 14 11	..	..	113,123 1 2	2,634 17 3	68,543 1 8	
Articles not enumerated	..	573,519 12 4	372,950 10 7	43 17 9	460 3 4	190,795 17 3	9,269 3 5	71,689 19 1		
Total 12½ per Cent.	..	2,838,417 7	1,964,028 14 11	43 17 9	7,656 9 4	837,149 5 6	29,538 14 1	354,802 2 5		
<i>Goods paying 2½ per Cent. Ad Valorem.</i>										
Broom Corn . . .	..	4,365 9 4	..	..	..	4,365 9 4	..	109 2 9	
Bark cords.	3,774	1,980 1 4	..	..	..	1,980 1 4	..	49 10 0	
Bristles . . . .	..	763 11 10	54 12 1	..	..	708 19 9	..	19 1 9	
Burr Stones, unwrought	..	1,734 12 11	..	..	..	1,734 12 11	..	43 7 4	
Chain Cables . .	..	7,828 10 0	7,801 14 10	..	..	26 15 2	..	195 14 3	
Coals tons.	38,887	22,682 2 1	13,833 1 10	..	242 9 9	8,606 10 6	..	567 1 1		
Dye Stuffs . . .	..	13,380 0 8	3,347 2 10	..	..	10,032 17 10	..	334 10 0	
Flax, Hemp, and Tow	..	14,097 16 2	8,201 17 7	..	..	5,891 18 7	..	352 8 8	
Hides . . . .	..	52,543 17 11	..	..	..	49,107 12 7	3,436 5 4	1,313 11 10	
Junk and Oakum . cwt.	1,691½	2,116 19 10	1,803 14 8	313 5 2	..	52 18 6		

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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No. 1.—Summary Statement of Imports, &c.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Total of Imports.		From what Country Imported.								Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.				United States.	Other Foreign Countries.		
				West Indies.	North America.						
<i>Goods paying 2½ per Cent. } Ad Valorem—continued. }</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Lard . . . . .	..	6,243 9 2	..	..	..	..	6,243 9 2	..	..	156 1 9
Grease and Scraps . . . . .	..	811 0 10	..	..	..	..	811 0 10	..	..	20 5 6
Lead . . . . .	..	1,080 19 5	971 8 2	..	10 9 5	..	99 1 0	..	..	27 0 6
Ores of Metals . . . . .	..	64 3 1	8 6 8	..	..	..	55 16 5	..	..	0 16 1
Pitch and Tar . . . brls.	2,014	1,402 4 5	477 0 5	..	46 12 8	..	878 11 4	..	..	35 1 2
Rope . . . . .	..	13,927 19 6	13,763 18 9	..	..	..	164 0 9	..	..	348 4 0
Rosin and Resin . . . . .	..	989 18 7	10 15 8	..	0 12 3	..	978 10 6	..	..	24 15 0
Steel . . . . .	..	14,769 11 8	11,708 17 0	..	..	..	3,020 14 2	40 0 6	..	369 4 9
Tallow . . . . .	..	35,534 18 5	545 5 9	..	..	..	34,989 12 8	..	..	888 7 5
Other Articles . . . . .	..	195,529 4 7	171,486 12 6	..	27 14 10	..	24,014 17 3	..	..	4,888 4 8
Total 2½ per Cent.	..	391,846 11 9	234,018 8 9	..	327 18 11	..	154,023 18 3	3,476 5 10	..	9,795 7 0	
<i>Goods admitted Free— specially exempted.</i>											
Animals—											
Horses No.	181	3,004 3 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	2,984 3 0	..	..	..
Cows „	120	406 7 2	45 0 0	..	..	..	361 7 2	..	..	..
Bulls „	54	438 18 5	20 0 0	..	..	..	418 18 5	..	..	..
Sheep „	379	198 6 2	7 10 0	..	..	..	190 16 2	..	..	..
Pigs „	14	14 17 9	1 0 0	..	..	..	13 17 9	..	..	..
Anatomical Preparations	..	75 0 0	..	..	..	..	75 0 0	..	..	..
Ashes, Pot . . . . .	..	26 1 8	..	..	..	..	26 1 8	..	..	..
Do. Pearl . . . . .	..	14 6 0	..	..	..	..	14 6 0	..	..	..
Books . . . . .	..	60,895 0 11	15,947 9 9	..	40 7 0	..	43,894 2 0	1,013 2 2	..	..
Busts and Casts . . . . .	..	331 3 3	39 18 1	..	..	..	259 10 6	31 14 8	..	..
Cotton Wool . . . . .	..	3,752 19 2	..	..	..	..	3,752 19 2	..	..	..
Cabinets . . . . .	..	156 14 9	..	..	..	..	156 14 9	..	..	..
Carriages No.	288	3,462 11 5	..	..	..	..	3,462 11 5	..	..	..
Do. of Menageries . . . . .	..	1,561 1 11	..	..	..	..	1,561 1 11	..	..	..
Coin and Bullion . . . . .	..	55,591 13 2	..	..	..	..	55,591 13 2	..	..	..
Drawings . . . . .	..	3,544 0 11	620 9 5	..	10 0 0	..	2,902 13 1	10 18 5	..	..
Donations . . . . .	..	1,264 5 1	597 15 10	..	..	..	666 9 3	..	..	..
Farming Implements . . . . .	..	114 2 10	..	..	..	..	114 2 10	..	..	..
Horses of Travellers No.	458	7,667 10 4	..	..	..	..	7,667 10 4	..	..	..
Maps . . . . .	..	614 12 3	..	..	..	..	614 12 3	..	..	..
Maize bush.	77,758	9,433 9 11	..	..	81 12 6	..	9,351 17 5	..	..	..
Models . . . . .	..	380 16 7	..	..	..	..	380 16 7	..	..	..
Military Stores . . . . .	..	32,844 10 3	32,574 16 11	..	..	..	269 13 4	..	..	..
Philosophical Instruments	..	556 11 5	..	..	..	..	538 11 5	18 0 0	..	..
Soda . . . . .	..	7,339 16 1	7,264 14 1	..	..	..	75 2 0	..	..	..
Specimens . . . . .	..	23 9 5	11 14 0	..	..	..	11 15 5	..	..	..
Seeds . . . . .	..	1,952 0 6	1,775 8 2	..	..	..	176 12 4	..	..	..
Settlers' Goods . . . . .	..	31,318 0 5	6,134 2 4	..	403 8 8	..	24,780 9 5	..	..	..
Trees, Shrubs, &c. . . . .	..	5,221 11 1	91 12 1	..	..	..	5,129 19 0	..	..	..
Wheat bush.	155,830	28,484 0 6	6 1 8	..	13 19 0	..	28,463 19 10	..	..	..
Unenumerated . . . . .	..	33,445 4 10	7,472 4 7	..	22,088 11 1	..	3,874 14 2	9 15 0	..	..
Total Free Goods . . . . .	..	294,133 7 2	72,629 16 11	..	22,637 18 3	..	197,782 1 9	1,083 10 3	..	..

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS.

Goods paying Specific and Ad Valorem Duties . . . . .	..	654,945 19 9	125,504 14 11	1,043 0 2	65,462 3 4	408,962 17 9	53,973 3 7	233,536 19 1
Goods paying 30 per Cent. Ad Valorem . . . . .	..	42,854 9 5	9,576 4 7	26 1 4	317 19 8	29,761 1 3	3,173 2 7	12,847 6 9
Goods paying 20 per Cent. Ad Valorem . . . . .	..	23,319 13 10	2,222 3 11	..	2 10 0	21,035 17 11	59 2 0	4,663 19 5
Goods paying 12½ per Cent. Ad Valorem . . . . .	..	2,838,417 1 7	1,964,028 14 11	43 17 9	7,656 9 4	837,149 5 6	29,538 14 1	354,802 2 5
Goods paying 2½ per Cent. Ad Valorem . . . . .	..	391,846 11 9	234,018 8 9	..	327 18 11	154,023 18 3	3,476 5 10	9,795 7 0
Total Value of Goods paying Duty . . . . .	..	3,951,383 16 4	2,335,350 7 1	1,112 19 3	73,767 1 3	1,450,933 0 8	90,220 8 1	..
Total Amount of Duty collected . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615,645 14 8
Total Value of Free Goods . . . . .	..	294,133 7 2	72,629 16 11	..	22,637 18 3	197,782 1 9	1,083 10 3	..
Total Value of Dutiable and Free Goods . . . . .	..	4,245,517 3 6	2,407,980 4 0	1,112 19 3	96,404 19 6	1,648,715 2 5	91,303 18 4	..

REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce and Manufacture Exported during the Year ending the 5th January, 1851, and indicating to what Country Exported.

ARTICLES.	Total of Exports.		To what Country Exported.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.		
				North America.	West Indies.				
<i>The Mine.</i>									
Copper Ore tons.	243	3,645 0 0	3,645 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Copper "	54½	5,500 12 0	..	..	..	5,500 12 0	..	..
Total product of the Mine . .	..	9,145 12 0	3,645 0 0	..	..	5,500 12 0	..	..
<i>The Seas.</i>									
Fish—									
Dried cwt.	48,852	28,159 6 6	1,160 10 0	868 16 0	..	2 12 6	26,127 8 0	..	
Pickled barrels.	5,492	6,954 3 0	148 0 0	91 8 0	231 0 0	6,483 15 0	..	..
Fresh "	..	1,231 0 4	..	..	..	1,231 0 4	..	..
Oil galls.	1,058	168 5 9	138 15 0	..	..	18 10 9	11 0 0	..
Total product of the Seas . .	..	36,512 15 7	1,447 5 0	960 4 0	231 0 0	7,735 18 7	26,138 8 0	..
<i>The Forest.</i>									
Ashes—									
Pots barrels.	31,389	236,437 3 6	146,242 14 1	..	..	90,194 9 5	..	..
Pearls "	11,178	81,957 7 7	61,531 13 0	..	..	20,425 14 7	..	..
Timber—									
Ash tons.	1,713	1,713 0 0	1,713 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Birch "	4,613	7,131 0 0	7,131 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Elm "	38,212	55,319 10 0	55,319 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
Maple "	140	158 18 0	157 15 0	..	..	1 3 0	..	..
Oak "	30,446	64,350 7 6	62,751 0 0	..	..	1,599 7 6	..	..
Pine, White "	372,742	296,215 7 1	263,774 0 0	..	..	32,441 7 1	..	..
Red "	89,996	117,489 7 1	117,489 7 1	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarack "	1,007	1,257 5 9	1,188 0 0	..	..	69 5 9	..	..
Walnut M feet.	703	2,286 9 2	..	..	..	2,286 9 2	..	..
Basswood, Butternut, and } Hickory "	243	427 19 3	30 0 0	..	..	397 19 3	..	..
Staves, Standard . . . mille.	724	17,798 13 6	17,108 11 0	50 9 10	..	487 11 0	152 1 8	..	
Other "	4,170	68,815 0 3	65,503 13 11	2,243 18 5	495 0 0	337 1 3	235 6 8	..	
Battens, Knees, Scantling, } Treenails, &c. pieces.	472,184	8,857 15 0	1,603 10 3	9 0 0	..	7,245 4 9	..	..
Plank and boards . . . M feet.	122,240	199,295 11 0	229 12 8	176 7 3	2 0 10	198,763 11 1	124 10 0	..	
Deals pieces.	2,998,608	146,335 10 0	146,016 10 0	..	..	316 0 0	3 0 0	..
Spars, Masts, and Hand- } spikes "	32,206	15,266 17 6	13,253 2 6	27 0 0	..	1,986 15 0	..	..
Lath and Firewood . . . cords.	6,067	7,046 10 0	6,563 0 0	..	..	483 10 0	..	..
Shingles mille.	12,350	3,882 1 3	..	73 0 0	..	3,795 1 3	14 0 0	..	
Saw logs No.	27,095	3,173 13 9	..	..	..	3,173 13 9	..	..
Other Woods "	..	6,123 10 5	388 1 0	6 18 9	..	5,728 10 8	..	..
Furs and Skins "	..	19,395 8 9	3,381 11 8	49 6 11	..	15,964 10 2	..	..
Total product of the Forest . .	..	1,360,734 6 4	971,375 12 2	2,636 1 2	497 0 0	385,696 14 8	528 18 4	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>									
Animals—									
Horses No.	4,434	55,878 6 8	..	25 0 0	..	55,853 6 8	..	..
Cows "	8,301	23,636 8 10	..	..	..	23,636 8 10	..	..
Hogs "	1,184	538 5 0	..	..	..	538 5 0	..	..
Sheep "	13,757	4,553 15 1	6 0 0	..	..	4,547 15 1	..	..
Product of Animals—									
Beef cwt.	6,742	6,708 18 1	4,882 15 0	1,758 5 0	..	67 18 1	..	..
Bacon and Hams . . . "	920	2,220 2 7	251 15 1	1,205 17 6	..	762 10 0	..	..
Butter "	11,785	30,817 6 7	11,177 1 3	7,324 13 8	531 0 0	11,724 11 8	60 0 0	..	
Lard "	..	947 17 10	107 7 11	323 1 8	..	517 8 3	..	..
Cheese "	171	496 9 5	345 8 4	148 13 0	..	2 8 1	..	..
Pork barrels.	3,335	7,374 1 10	1,091 4 11	5,363 14 6	..	859 2 5	60 0 0	..	
Fallow "	600	2,413 8 7	..	7 0 0	..	2,406 8 7	..	..
Tongues kegs.	43	44 1 3	33 10 10	10 10 5	..	..	..	..
Bones tons.	23	42 11 8	42 11 8	..	..	..	..	..
Hides "	..	979 6 3	..	..	..	979 6 3	..	..
Hoofs tons.	20	132 6 8	116 1 8	..	..	16 5 0	..	..
Horns "	..	48 14 0	4 5 0	..	..	44 9 0	..	..
Wool lbs.	276,691	14,214 15 8	..	..	..	14,214 15 8	..	..
Eggs doz.	387,343	6,448 15 0	..	..	..	6,448 15 0	..	..
Beeswax lbs.	1,455	84 15 0	41 1 3	..	..	43 13 9	..	..
Total Animals and their products	..	157,580 6 0	18,099 2 11	16,166 15 9	531 0 0	122,663 7 4	120 0 0	..	
<i>Vegetable Food—</i>									
Wheat bushels.	1,295,029	268,033 16 7	16,539 14 8	3,387 6 2	..	248,106 15 9	..	..
Flour barrels.	650,439	685,796 4 5	157,564 7 6	164,965 19 4	150 0 0	362,865 17 7	250 0 0	..	
Indian Corn bushels.	60,313	8,614 12 9	4,381 10 5	1,572 1 4	..	2,661 1 0	..	..
Barley and Rye "	66,514	7,766 12 10	..	333 12 10	..	7,428 0 0	..	..
Meal barrels.	4,707	4,011 0 6	20 19 9	3,700 19 2	..	287 1 7	..	..
Biscuit cwt.	1,594	1,127 0 5	20 12 4	1,006 8 1	..	100 0 0	..	..
Beans and Peas bushels.	258,901	30,414 16 6	22,282 17 8	790 16 0	..	7,341 2 10	..	..
Oats "	667,652	33,660 7 11	..	826 11 9	..	32,833 16 2	..	..
Hops lbs.	29,182	539 17 8	..	..	..	539 17 8	..	..
Bran cwt.	1,522	133 5 6	..	30 8 4	..	102 17 2	..	..
Onions and other Vegetables bushels.	1,354	338 11 11	25 0 0	75 0 0	..	238 11 11	

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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No. 2.—Summary Statement of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce and Manufacture Exported, &c.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Total of Exports.		To what Country Exported.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.		
				North America.	West Indies.				
<i>Agriculture—continued.</i>									
Vegetable Food—									
Potatoes bushels.	18,011	1,138 3 0	..	23 0 0	..	1,115 3 0	..		
Malt "	47,592	2,915 8 0	..	160 0 0	..	2,755 8 0	..		
Apples barrels.	3,536	1,544 8 4	754 17 3	270 8 6	..	519 2 7	..		
Total Vegetable Food . . .	..	1,046,034 6 4	201,589 19 7	177,147 11 6	150 0 0	666,896 15 3	250 0 0	
Other Agricultural products—									
Flax Seed bushels.	21,159	5,469 1 4	..	..	..	5,469 1 4	..
Other Seeds "	12,650	7,452 3 6	140 1 0	74 0 0	..	7,238 2 6	..		
Balsam "	..	518 10 0	236 0 0	..	..	282 10 0	..
Total other Agricultural products	..	13,439 14 10	376 1 0	74 0 0	..	12,989 13 10	..		
<i>Manufactures.</i>									
Iron . . . . .	..	2,790 10 3	17 12 10	41 9 10	..	2,731 7 7	..	
Cotton . . . . .	..	427 4 7	..	..	..	427 4 7	..
Woollen . . . . .	..	201 7 2	85 15 6	..	..	115 11 8	..
Wooden . . . . .	..	1,298 15 10	190 2 1	316 16 5	..	791 17 4	..	
Leather . . . . .	..	494 0 11	18 5 0	286 6 8	..	189 9 3	..	
Glass . . . . .	..	21 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	..
Hardware . . . . .	..	191 17 6	..	..	..	191 17 6	..
Whiskey galls.	662	107 8 7	34 18 5	42 10 2	..	30 0 0	..		
Beer, Ale, and Cider . . . barrels.	566	781 4 0	30 0 0	578 4 0	100 0 0	67 0 0	6 0 0		
Other Spirits from Grain . galls.	294	92 9 8	..	..	..	92 9 8	..
Vinegar "	880	46 0 0	..	44 0 0	..	2 0 0	..		
Maple Sugar lbs.	29,019	225 0 7	3 10 8	..	..	221 9 11	..
Total Manufactures . . .	..	6,676 19 1	391 4 6	1,309 7 1	100 0 0	4,870 7 6	6 0 0	
Other Articles . . . . .	..	39,874 0 7	3,925 10 1	3,900 1 9	585 0 0	31,436 8 9	27 0 0	
Grand Total . . . . .	..	2,669,998 0 9	1,200,849 15 3	202,194 1 3	2,094 0 0	1,237,789 17 11	27,070 6 4	

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.		
		£. s. d.
Total Value of Exports to Great Britain		1,200,849 15 3
„ North American Colonies		202,194 1 3
„ British West Indies		2,094 0 0
„ United States of America		1,237,789 17 11
„ Other Countries		27,070 6 4
		2,669,998 0 9
To the Exports may be added the Value of Ships built at Quebec during the year, as they are principally built for sale in Great Britain—say 32,043 tons, at 10 <i>l.</i> per ton . . .		320,430 0 0
Total Value of Exports, as reported		2,990,428 0 9
		£. s. d.
Value of Exports from Montreal		436,193 7 1
„ Quebec		1,297,423 10 0
„ Gaspé		29,207 5 2
Total Value of Exports from Sea Ports		1,762,824 2 3
„ Inland Ports*		1,227,603 18 6
		£2,990,428 0 9
* To the Value of the Exports from Inland Ports 20 per cent. may be added—say		245,520 15 0
		£3,235,948 15 9

CANADA.

No. 3.

A RETURN of the Value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufactures, and of the Value of Goods Imported, and Amount of Duties Collected at each Port in Canada, during the Year 1850.

Ports.	Exports.			Imports.			Gross Amount of Duties Collected.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amherstburg	7,057	0	0	5,893	2	8	845	8	3
Bath	9,028	5	9	4,314	18	10	698	5	8
Burwell	22,954	6	6	4,976	6	3	684	2	9
Beauce	1,918	18	0	1,032	10	11	89	15	6
Belleville	50,484	16	6	23,910	4	4	3,655	2	0
Bondhead	9,971	8	9	837	0	11	100	3	4
Brockville	18,099	3	11	57,984	15	7	7,696	9	4
Bytown				1,366	15	0	234	7	9
Bruce	10,153	12	0	1,921	2	6	230	5	3
Chatham	10,479	4	7	9,057	4	7	1,199	14	2
Chippewa	7,613	16	3	39,974	12	1	3,637	13	1
Clarenceville	1,247	17	0	1,518	9	3	253	10	0
Cobourg	13,646	8	5	21,811	1	1	2,691	0	7
Cornwall	1,067	12	0	4,069	6	7	561	18	9
Colborne	552	11	0	1,011	2	4	123	0	10
Coteau du Lac	3,074	19	8	83	3	7	11	13	4
Credit	59,533	0	0	641	16	0	126	6	6
Dalhousie	79,528	1	9	14,394	10	8	2,745	11	9
Darlington	16,583	13	5	4,070	2	7	545	18	7
Dickenson's Landing	967	1	8	2,857	1	2	212	7	8
Dover	27,159	17	10	15,512	8	4	2,167	7	9
Dundee	3,655	2	5	5,138	15	9	487	17	7
Dunnville	3,900	14	0	14,773	9	1	2,305	13	2
Elgin	560	0	0	126	12	4	13	11	3
Fort Erie	9,498	4	0	13,569	5	5	1,279	4	1
Frelighsburg	2,924	7	0	4,987	11	1	388	8	9
Gananoque	1,232	10	10	1,839	14	2	211	1	8
Goderich	3,467	14	0	1,777	7	4	251	17	6
Grafton	1,208	0	0	1,291	8	0	39	13	2
Gaspé	29,207	5	2	12,478	0	8	1,918	4	7
Hereford	10,893	10	0	175	6	11	*200	19	1
Hamilton	88,222	16	4	395,782	14	10	59,398	16	2
Hemmingford	3,035	15	0	2,511	15	9	387	14	10
Hope	32,256	18	3	14,573	18	3	2,146	7	5
Huntingdon	1,111	11	10	1,849	3	0	133	19	1
Kingston	87,562	7	1	124,760	10	10	15,324	17	8
Lacolle				3,394	12	6	353	16	7
Maitland	1,590	19	5	551	19	1	62	7	4
Maria Town	4,112	3	1	3,201	0	6	410	12	1
Milford	1,106	15	6	246	13	7	34	18	5
Montreal	436,193	7	1	1,726,350	4	1	258,474	3	10
New Castle	9,351	6	7	2,009	15	7	282	10	6
Niagara	2,782	0	0	15,749	2	1	2,454	6	5
Oakville	44,651	8	0	10,391	7	10	1,472	17	9
Owen's Sound	565	18	3	278	6	1	53	4	7
Penetanguishene	121	4	0	93	5	6	17	4	1
Philipsburg	56,273	10	0	22,819	19	7	1,686	0	7
Pictou	3,502	4	0	7,915	6	4	1,013	0	1
Potton				3,910	19	6	567	17	10
Prescott	5,850	11	6	14,423	18	7	1,363	0	10
Quebec	1,297,423	10	0	494,139	4	8	83,809	5	7
Queenston	8,625	18	9	7,201	8	4	914	3	4
Rivière aux Raisins				196	3	5	24	13	0
Rondeau	102	0	0	871	19	9	136	16	6
Rowan	9,213	18	2	4,516	18	8	653	3	3
Russeltown				617	11	11	79	12	11
Sandwich	8,984	8	9	13,933	13	11	1,170	11	0
Sarnia	2,084	0	0	5,324	19	4	608	11	8
Sault Ste. Marie	1,969	2	6	7,150	19	8	687	15	0
Stanstead	11,642	17	4	14,386	4	4	1,580	15	10
St. Johns	303,959	8	1	369,446	9	3	43,469	9	3
St. Régis	1,083	18	11	3,888	3	0	426	3	4
Stanley	33,849	8	9	52,113	12	11	8,480	0	3
Sutton				1,744	18	5	104	19	5
Toronto	67,557	4	11	634,722	17	2	90,367	0	11
Wallaceburg				3,453	5	0	600	13	1
Wellington	13,469	7	6	1,363	2	5	221	11	1
Whitby	34,402	18	9	7,245	11	10	1,114	18	6
Totals	2,990,428	0	9	4,245,517	3	6	615,694	13	8

* The Duties for the Ports of Eaton and Compton are included in those of Hereford, the two former having been abolished.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing in contrast the Values of the Principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandize entered for Consumption in Canada during the Years 1849 and 1850.

Articles.	1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sugars	125,176	19	2	173,315	14	11
Molasses	19,535	6	8	21,617	13	10
Tea	190,531	9	0	233,942	10	0
Coffees	17,189	11	8	26,267	4	10
Tobacco	60,407	13	7	105,873	5	4
Wine	38,388	17	10	26,546	11	3
Liquors	44,490	6	10	44,432	14	1
Salt	28,685	15	6	22,950	5	6
Total liable to Specific and Ad Valorem Duties	524,406	0	3	654,945	19	9
Fruits and Spices	28,221	6	2	30,132	5	4
Grains and Flour	6,056	14	6	2,013	19	9
Animals	3,974	11	6	3,271	4	11
Butter	109	1	2	15	13	8
Cheese	3,111	9	0	4,498	5	10
Fish	13,468	0	0	9,064	0	10
Meat, salt and fresh	31,980	6	9	12,060	14	3
Candles	4,564	18	8	7,935	13	1
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather	28,307	2	9	68,999	12	4
Oils	22,730	12	9	39,779	12	5
Paper	7,622	17	1	20,100	11	2
Glassware	8,192	8	0	20,863	3	11
Furs	7,811	14	4	15,413	9	0
Cotton Manufactures	*360,765	19	7	906,916	6	4
Woollen do.	*190,294	10	3	548,334	13	4
Linen do.	*20,120	16	1	68,562	19	3
Silk do.	*28,794	18	4	138,950	4	9
Iron and Hardware	296,413	17	4	330,261	4	8
Unenumerated	874,983	6	6	1,367,417	10	0
Unenumerated, paying 2½ per cent.	271,760	19	6	391,846	11	9
Total paying Ad Valorem Duties	2,209,285	10	3	3,296,437	16	7
Grand Total liable to Duty	2,733,691	10	6	3,951,483	16	4
FREE GOODS:—						
Animals	248	8	7	4,062	12	6
Books	14,556	4	7	60,895	0	11
Drawings	1,216	8	4	3,544	0	11
Military Stores	36,651	9	1	32,844	10	3
Seeds	5,963	14	8	1,952	0	6
Unenumerated	210,564	2	6	190,835	2	1
Total Free Goods	269,200	7	9	294,133	7	2
Grand Total liable to Duty and Free	3,002,891	18	3	4,245,517	3	6

* In 1849, large amounts of these Manufactures were included under the head "Unenumerated."

CANADA.

No. 5.

A RETURN of the Value of Goods entered for Consumption (liable to Duty and Free) at the several Ports in Canada during the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and Amount of Duties Collected.

Ports.	Value of Dutiable and Free Goods.						Amount of Duty Collected.					
	1848		1849		1850		1848		1849		1850	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Amerstburgh . . .	4,645	1 2	4,913	5 11	5,893	2 8	603	6 3	774	1 0	845	8 3
Bath . . .	4,059	19 3	3,949	10 5	4,314	18 10	655	0 7	684	7 2	698	5 8
Burwell . . .	3,009	6 7	2,574	6 5	4,976	6 3	319	10 2	375	4 5	684	2 9
Beauce . . .	472	5 8	260	2 6	1,032	10 11	57	11 2	35	0 9	89	15 6
Belleville . . .	11,182	8 8	21,296	5 8	23,910	4 4	1,483	10 1	3,466	14 6	3,655	2 0
Bondhead . . .	817	2 0	760	6 8	837	0 11	60	6 2	116	17 2	100	3 4
Brockville . . .	26,556	17 6	40,125	18 5	57,984	15 7	3,130	18 10	5,649	2 0	7,696	9 4
Bytown . . .	.	.	1,008	6 8	1,366	15 0	.	.	248	18 8	234	7 9
Bruce . . .	.	.	.	.	1,921	2 6	.	.	.	.	230	5 3
Chatham . . .	8,781	6 5	6,394	5 8	9,057	4 7	925	4 4	917	6 3	1,199	14 2
Chippewa . . .	32,788	8 8	29,904	10 8	39,974	12 1	1,952	18 8	2,931	2 0	3,637	13 1
Clarenceville . . .	4,128	4 9	1,811	5 1	1,518	9 3	250	12 5	233	5 9	253	10 0
Cobourg . . .	13,067	10 8	17,105	19 7	21,811	1 1	1,362	6 7	2,169	2 5	2,691	0 7
Cornwall . . .	1,963	16 7	3,054	15 0	4,069	6 7	270	13 3	438	13 10	561	18 9
Colborne . . .	453	9 11	172	11 4	1,011	2 4	85	9 5	25	15 10	123	0 10
Coteau du Lac . . .	751	6 11	106	0 11	83	3 7	75	19 6	18	11 9	11	13 4
Credit . . .	753	5 9	944	10 8	641	16 0	103	9 1	165	16 7	126	6 6
Dalhousie . . .	6,253	2 7	6,684	2 1	14,394	10 8	1,104	16 0	1,296	16 9	2,745	11 9
Darlington . . .	3,219	5 11	3,041	5 6	4,070	2 7	430	7 5	483	2 0	545	18 7
Dickenson's Landing . . .	3,524	0 5	1,903	14 10	2,857	1 2	474	17 4	135	14 4	212	7 8
Dover . . .	14,624	4 8	14,308	8 0	15,512	8 4	1,700	8 0	2,014	18 9	2,167	7 9
Dundee . . .	4,033	15 1	2,767	1 3	5,138	15 9	517	10 2	359	14 0	487	17 7
Dunnville . . .	5,641	11 7	5,580	15 7	14,773	9 1	767	13 0	863	14 0	2,305	13 2
Elgin . . .	207	12 6	195	7 7	126	12 4	17	15 10	17	5 6	13	11 3
Fort Erie . . .	10,220	6 8	11,861	3 0	13,569	5 5	972	5 3	1,097	8 10	1,279	4 1
Freightsburg . . .	5,185	7 1	4,612	2 9	4,987	11 1	436	2 0	419	8 1	388	8 9
Gananoque . . .	2,368	3 2	1,929	13 11	1,839	14 2	284	5 10	243	8 2	211	1 8
Goderich . . .	2,176	15 4	2,602	8 1	1,777	7 4	302	18 8	408	3 3	251	17 6
Grafton . . .	262	8 5	678	9 7	1,291	8 0	34	1 9	94	10 0	39	13 2
Hereford . . .	1,186	13 10	1,391	14 5	175	6 11	131	2 9	124	19 1	200	19 1
Hamilton . . .	235,344	18 5	280,756	5 4	395,782	14 10	30,326	3 11	45,005	10 5	59,398	16 2
Hemmingford . . .	2,303	1 10	2,459	14 11	2,511	15 9	358	16 3	432	2 2	387	14 10
Hope . . .	8,883	17 2	10,839	3 11	14,573	18 3	1,311	5 6	1,879	5 9	2,146	7 5
Huntingdon . . .	2,084	13 9	1,744	1 8	1,849	3 0	154	1 0	198	0 6	133	19 1
Kingston . . .	75,947	8 9	96,011	12 7	124,760	10 10	10,937	7 4	12,833	6 10	15,324	17 8
Lacolle . . .	6,540	10 0	3,396	5 8	3,394	12 6	535	13 2	434	16 7	353	16 7
Maitland . . .	413	1 9	854	9 3	551	19 1	47	14 9	61	9 10	62	7 4
Maria Town . . .	2,312	5 8	1,420	7 9	3,201	0 6	264	7 7	170	1 7	410	12 1
Milford . . .	330	6 8	502	11 7	246	13 7	48	5 10	74	9 0	34	18 5
Montreal . . .	1,613,027	17 9	1,236,533	6 3	1,726,350	4 1	140,499	9 5	191,888	18 0	258,474	3 10
Newcastle . . .	3,169	19 11	2,574	18 9	2,009	15 7	367	14 11	336	14 11	282	10 6
Niagara . . .	8,546	2 10	9,933	11 1	15,749	2 1	1,658	9 3	2,392	11 4	2,454	6 5
Oakville . . .	6,914	15 9	7,768	18 1	10,391	7 10	1,023	16 4	1,298	1 5	1,472	17 9
Owen's Sound . . .	274	16 5	357	8 0	278	6 1	34	0 0	68	16 11	53	4 7
Penetanguishene . . .	279	17 7	103	8 5	83	5 6	14	4 4	18	8 4	17	4 1
Philipsburg . . .	19,925	17 0	12,032	13 2	22,319	19 7	1,226	11 3	757	19 4	1,686	0 7
Pictou . . .	3,029	17 1	7,509	3 11	7,915	6 4	474	1 4	1,043	4 10	1,013	0 1
Potter . . .	1,974	12 4	3,836	10 1	3,910	19 6	227	11 10	550	10 8	567	17 10
Prescott . . .	12,944	10 5	11,879	10 6	14,423	18 7	1,427	7 2	1,238	9 10	1,363	0 10
Quebec and Out-Bays . . .	453,270	8 8	394,025	3 11	506,617	5 4	63,325	16 1	64,901	7 8	85,727	10 2
Queenston . . .	7,805	13 5	6,173	16 1	7,201	8 4	1,078	17 6	561	1 9	914	3 4
Rivière aux Raisins . . .	64	17 5	53	15 11	196	3 5	9	1 10	8	2 0	24	13 0
Rondeau . . .	281	12 3	943	0 9	871	19 9	49	12 6	159	9 3	136	16 6
Rowan . . .	3,069	17 3	4,980	10 5	4,516	18 8	353	6 8	689	1 11	653	3 3
Russelltown . . .	1,267	12 6	890	4 2	617	11 11	122	11 11	112	17 3	79	12 11
Sandwich . . .	7,513	7 2	7,095	1 8	13,933	13 11	1,010	4 3	1,013	5 7	1,170	11 0
Sarnia . . .	4,329	15 10	5,437	8 3	5,324	19 4	457	1 4	567	11 8	608	11 8
Sault Ste. Marie . . .	4,709	11 5	4,288	2 3	7,150	19 8	507	10 10	526	14 10	687	15 0
Stanstead . . .	14,151	14 9	16,456	2 5	14,386	4 4	1,412	0 11	1,616	18 10	1,580	15 10
St. Johns . . .	276,673	3 9	303,409	17 9	369,446	9 3	22,341	3 1	27,189	11 3	43,469	9 3
St. Régis . . .	3,145	19 3	2,285	5 0	3,358	3 0	297	3 4	239	6 0	426	3 4
Stanley . . .	37,902	13 1	39,055	7 2	52,113	12 11	5,132	10 3	6,767	15 10	8,450	0 3
Sutton . . .	795	2 8	773	4 5	1,744	18 5	94	10 3	108	0 1	104	19 5
Toronto . . .	197,225	5 3	326,863	17 9	634,722	17 2	27,752	13 7	52,336	11 1	90,367	0 11
Wallaceburg . . .	1,329	0 0	1,276	11 1	3,453	5 0	168	15 11	180	1 9	600	13 1
Wellington . . .	302	9 10	676	17 8	1,363	2 5	30	10 8	87	9 1	221	11 1
Whitby . . .	2,902	12 6	5,755	2 6	7,245	11 10	469	7 3	958	18 2	1,114	18 6
Totals . . .	3,191,328	5 10	3,002,891	18 3	4,245,517	3 6	334,029	8 9	444,547	5 1	615,694	13 8

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 11

No. 6.

CANADA.

STATEMENT of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada on the 1st January 1851, showing the Amount of Duty to which they are subject.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sugar, refined cwt.	2,249 3 1	4,342 5 0	2,117 12 4
„ other „	28,218 3 20	35,595 10 5	17,147 19 2
Coffee, green „	941 1 23	3,098 14 6	607 1 1
„ other „	11 0 17	38 7 6	12 12 1
Tea lbs.	354,684	29,510 5 10	5,166 12 8
Molasses cwt.	16,296 1 16	5,399 3 1	3,119 7 1
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . lbs.	157,688	2,225 18 11	606 15 2
„ manufactured „	412,381	18,901 4 3	4,080 18 2
Cigars „	1,961	449 5 2	203 4 8
Snuff „	1,516	75 2 5	34 13 2
Brandy galls.	46,009	8,897 4 0	6,833 6 0
Gin „	25,122	2,284 0 4	3,083 4 1
Rum „	15,928	1,391 5 1	1,343 6 3
Whiskey „	9,384	1,409 3 11	293 9 0
Cordials „	562	182 16 6	130 0 2
Wine, over 15l. „	25,698	6,301 15 9	3,502 15 10
„ under 15l. „	115,675	8,999 3 7	5,141 13 4
„ in cases „	2,143	1,344 6 1	764 13 6
Salt bush.	122,529	3,436 12 1	940 2 3
Goods paying 2½ per cent. duty . .	.	13,314 17 6	332 17 0
„ 12½ „ . . . . .	.	30,756 8 4	3,844 11 0
„ 20 „ . . . . .	.	2,525 11 5	505 2 3
„ 30 „ . . . . .	.	2,884 13 1	865 7 11
Total estimated value of and Duties on Goods in Warehouse . . .	.	183,363 14 9	60,677 4 2

No. 7.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Imports, exhibiting in contrast the Value of and Amount of Duties collected on Goods entered for Consumption in Canada, during the Years 1849 and 1850 respectively.

Whence Imported.	Value.		Duty.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain	1,669,002 12 7	2,407,980 4 0	444,547 5 1	615,694 13 8
North American Colonies	48,913 17 0	96,404 19 6		
West Indies	3 10 0	1,112 19 3		
United States	1,242,855 0 10	1,648,715 2 5		
Other Foreign Countries	41,824 11 11	91,303 18 4		
Total	3,002,891 18 3	4,245,517 3 6	444,547 5 1	615,694 13 8

No. 8.

A RETURN of Articles Imported into Canada from Great Britain and the North American Provinces in the Year 1850, admitted free of Duty under the Provisions of 12 Vic., cap. 1.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bread	676 7 7	Flour *	91 19 3
Buckwheat	11 5 0	Furs and Skins	6,409 14 11
Chocolate and Cocoa	78 6 8	Fish Oil	6,853 15 9
Coals	1,004 5 0	Grains *	2,095 14 5
Cranberries	1 10 0	Gypsum	343 2 6
Deals	200 0 0	Grindstones	141 10 0
Fish—Fresh	243 0 0	Meats	9 12 10
Salted Cod	3,579 12 9	Plants	30 12 2
Haddocks	113 16 0	Potatoes	0 16 3
Herrings	12,273 0 11	Seeds	1,625 19 7
Mackarel	5,110 8 6		
Oysters	493 13 0	Total, 1850	42,146 8 9
Salted Fish	305 16 6	Total, 1849	12,033 3 11
Salmon	440 2 6		
Bass	6 5 0	Excess in 1850 . .	30,113 4 10
Ling	6 1 8		

* These articles, if imported from other countries, would be subject to a duty of 20 per cent. under 12 Vict. chap. 1. All the others would pay 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception of coals, which would be 2½ per cent.

CANADA.

No. 9.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Gross and Net Revenue received from Customs' Duties for the Years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	1847			1848			1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Receipts of Duties . .	414,633	5	6	334,029	8	9	444,547	5	1	615,694	13	8
Charges for Collection . .	32,185	7	8	32,597	11	10	31,810	1	4	*34,562	1	8
Net Revenue of Customs' Duties	382,447	17	10	301,431	16	11	412,737	3	9	581,132	12	0

* In this item is included the sum of 2,458*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* for Return Duties.

No. 10.

SHIPS INWARD.—An Account of the Number of Ships, their Country, Tonnage, and Number of Men employed, which entered Inwards at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, during the Year 1850, and the two preceding Years.

Ports.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign States.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Montreal . . .	88	33,140	92	7,912	99	10,997	25	4,263	304	56,312	2,374
Quebec . . .	717	299,516	176	19,712	199	115,984	104	30,592	1,196	465,804	16,092
Total, 1850 . .	805	332,656	268	27,624	298	126,981	129	34,855	1,500*	522,116	18,466
Total, 1849 . .	929	395,658	232	26,421	107	64,986	60	15,440	1,328	502,513	18,118
Total, 1848 . .	974	401,367	222	24,683	82	48,871	72	19,336	1,350	494,247	18,214

Note.—Gaspé by Sea and St. Lawrence, 132 vessels; 4,457 tons; 284 men.

* Of this number from Sea, 1,341.

No. 11.

SHIPS OUTWARD.—An Account of the Number of Ships, their Country, Tonnage, and Number of Men employed, which cleared Outwards at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, during the Year 1850 and the preceding Year.

Ports.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign States.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Montreal . . .	78	28,256	100	8,663	133	12,812	1	211	312	49,942	2,125
Quebec . . .	1,057	475,187	156	9,987	56	7,000	6	1,847	1,275	494,021	16,991
Total, 1850 . .	1,135	503,443	256	18,650	189	19,812	7	2,058	1,587	543,963	19,116
Total, 1849 . .	1,120	502,886	231	13,244	40	4,930	1	544	1,392	521,604	18,643

Note.—Gaspé Outwards, 119 vessels; 70,005 tons; 630 men.

No. 12.

STATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of Canada, exhibiting the Value of Exports to and Imports from Great Britain, her Colonies, and Foreign Countries—together with the Tonnage of Vessels arriving and departing during the Year 1850.

	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	Value of Exports.		Value of Imports.		Vessels from Sea.			
					Tonnage to and from British Ports.		Tonnage to and from Foreign Ports.	
					Entered Inward.	Cleared Outward.	Entered Inward.	Cleared Outward.
Great Britain	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
North American Colonies . .	1,521,279	15	3	2,407,980	4	0		
British West Indies	202,194	1	3	96,404	19	6		
United States of America . .	2,094	0	0	1,112	19	3		
Other Foreign Countries . .	1,237,789	17	11	1,648,715	2	5		
	27,070	6	4	91,303	18	4		
Total	2,990,428	0	9	4,245,517	3	6	360,280	522,093
							161,836	21,870

* This table of tonnage embraces merely the vessels arriving and departing from the ports of Quebec and Montreal—the inland ports are not included.

No. 13.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled in the Province of Canada, in the Years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, with the Number of Stills, and Amount of Revenue derived therefrom.

	Number of Stills.				Number of Gallons Manufactured.				Revenue Collected.							
	1847	1848	1849	1850	1847	1848	1849	1850	1847		1848		1849*		1850	
									£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Canada, East	15	14	12	11	645,386	317,840	246,920	79,914	5,378	4 4	2,648	13 4	1,959	19 0	332	19 6
Canada, West	156	149	154	152	1,489,335	1,601,698	1,920,088	1,988,193	12,411	2 6	13,347	9 9	11,080	7 0	8,294	3 2
Total . .	171	163	166	163	2,134,721	1,919,538	2,167,008	2,068,112	17,789	6 10	15,996	3 1	13,040	6 0	8,617	2 8

* The Act 12 Vic., cap. 14, sect. 2, reducing the duty to 1d. per gallon wine measure, came into operation on the 25th April, 1849.

No. 14.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels from Sea entered Inwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the Years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, with the Average Number of Men employed.

	1844		1845		1846		1847		1848		1849		1850		Yearly Average Number of Men Employed.
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	
Quebec . .	1,232	451,142	1,489	576,541	1,480	568,225	1,210	479,124	1,188	452,436	1,184	465,088	1,136	440,792	17,909
Montreal . .	207	49,635	210	51,848	219	55,566	234	63,381	162	41,811	144	37,425	205	45,113	2,217
Total . .	1,439	500,777	1,699	628,389	1,699	623,791	1,444	542,505	1,350	494,247	1,328	502,513	1,341	485,905	20,126

No. 15.

A RETURN of Foreign Vessels entered Inwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the Year 1850, showing the Countries to which they belong and Tonnage of each Country.

	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
United States . . .	36	18,125	Bremen	1	505
Norway	47	16,542	Russia	2	747
Sweden	3	1,025	Holland	1	793
Germany	1	220	France	1	39
Prussia	19	6,916	Portugal	2	195
Total	113 Vessels			45,117 Tons.	

No. 16.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered at the several Ports in the Province of Canada during the Year 1850.

Ports.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	Total Tons.
Bath . . . . .	..	..	6	290	6	290
Brockville	2	225	2	196	4	421
Burwell . . . . .	..	..	4	277	4	277
Clarenceville . . . . .	..	..	14	700	14	700
Credit . . . . .	..	..	4	291	4	291
Dover	1	39	8	577	9	616
Dunnville	3	85	4	360	7	445
Goderich . . . . .	..	..	3	171	3	171
Gaspé . . . . .	..	..	23	1,255	23	1,255
Hamilton	2	305	15	1,918	17	2,223
Hope . . . . .	..	..	5	581	5	581
Kingston	1	253½	2	453	3	706½
Montreal	14	1,239	31	3,717	45	4,956
Milford . . . . .	..	..	3	159	3	159
Newcastle . . . . .	..	..	1	47	1	47
Quebec	8	839	83	21,349	91	22,188
Sarnia . . . . .	..	..	4	785	4	785
Toronto . . . . .	..	..	1	22	1	22
Total	31	2,985½	213	33,148	244	36,133½

CANADA.

No. 17.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels built at the several Ports in the Province during the Year 1850.

Ports.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	Total Tons.
Burwell . . . . .	..	..	1	88	1	88
Credit . . . . .	..	..	1	28	1	28
Dalhousie . . . . .	..	..	1	113	1	113
Dover	1	not known	..	..	1	not known
Dunnville	1	38	..	..	1	38
Goderich . . . . .	..	..	1	30	1	30
Hope . . . . .	..	..	3	444	3	444
Kingston . . . . .	..	..	1	59	1	59
Montreal . . . . .	..	..	1	91	1	91
Milford . . . . .	..	..	2	123	2	123
Quebec	8	839	65	31,204	73	32,043
Stanstead	1	81	..	..	1	81
Total	11	958	76	32,180	87	33,138

The registration of vessels on the inland waters of the province not being compulsory, this statement exhibits but a small portion of the vessels owned at the above-mentioned ports and navigating those waters.

No. 18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of the several Ports in Canada for Quarters ending 5th April, 1850 and 1851.

Ports.	1850	1851	Ports.	1850	1851
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amherstburg	49 12 6	47 11 6	Maria Town	53 7 5	63 10 2
Bath	2 19 8	6 12 10	Maitland	9 2 11	0 10 1
Beauce	38 16 2	24 2 9	Montreal	4,272 1 9	6,732 18 5
Belleville	448 6 2	259 6 10	Milford	1 17 6	..
Bondhead . . . . .	..	1 5 0	New Castle	36 17 2	22 0 0
Brockville	638 11 4	686 15 10	Niagara	366 10 10	380 3 4
Bruce . . . . .	..	..	Oakville . . . . .	..	..
Burwell	18 12 3	23 11 5	Owen's Sound . . . . .	..	..
Chatham	34 10 0	95 19 4	Penetanguishene . . . . .	..	..
Chippewa	313 13 5	766 13 8	Philipsburg	711 15 5	292 3 4
Clarenceville	66 1 11	46 16 0	Picton	78 3 11	90 15 1
Cobourg	461 0 11	933 7 7	Potton	260 4 6	110 8 6
Colborne . . . . .	..	..	Prescott	389 10 0	471 0 0
Cornwall	39 5 4	28 19 1	Quebec	2,630 3 0	3,606 9 8
Coteau du Lac . . . . .	..	..	Queenston	183 8 1	763 8 2
Credit	27 13 3	15 19 6	Rivière aux Raisins	6 1 3	..
Dalhousie	237 8 11	205 18 3	Rondeau . . . . .	..	..
Darlington	7 18 4	24 2 6	Rowan	58 11 2	193 1 0
Dickenson's Landing	49 11 1	19 0 5	Russeltown	37 8 4	22 16 7
Dover	133 8 2	160 7 5	Sandwich	290 5 3	322 14 7
Dundee	109 6 10	118 4 5	Sarnia	67 3 7	82 2 10
Dunnville . . . . .	..	27 10 3	Sault Ste. Marie	274 13 3	..
Elgin	6 2 0	8 3 10	St. John's	2 4 5	1,005 10 2
Fort Erie	470 13 0	310 1 4	St. Régis	54 2 9	67 17 5
Frelighsburg	130 0 7	103 13 4	Stanstead	323 3 8	545 10 6
Gananoque	6 17 9	16 19 11	Stanley	605 8 8	941 17 10
Goderich . . . . .	..	..	Sutton	25 16 7	47 1 1
Grafton	2 11 5	..	Toronto	7,808 19 10	11,106 2 5
Hamilton	4,047 0 1	4,804 0 2	Wallaceburg	145 13 10	65 15 1
Hemmingford	46 14 0	61 14 6	Wellington . . . . .	..	..
Hereford or Compton	65 14 2	67 5 8	Whitby	58 13 5	118 18 1
Hope	231 9 7	326 11 0	Minor Ports	106 2 2	..
Huntingdon	35 16 6	42 1 6			
Kingston	1,632 18 2	1,400 2 9			
Lacolle	67 18 3	250 16 10			
			Total of Quarter	28,278 1 5	37,936 9 9

No. 19.

STATEMENT of the Aggregate Value of Imports into the United States from Canada, as entered in the Custom House Books, at the following Ports of Entry, for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS OF ENTRY.	Value.
	Dollars.
District and Port of Chicago	4,345
District and Port of Detroit	103,556
District of Miami and Port of Toledo	16,771
District and Port of Sandusky	31,452
District of Cuyahoga and Port of Cleveland	237,177
District of Presque-Isle and Port of Erie	2,831
District and Port of Buffalo Creek	446,900
District of Niagara and Port of Lewiston	61,807
District of Genesee and Port of Rochester	100,189
District and Port of Oswego	2,087,622
District and Port of Sacketts Harbour	26,137
District and Port of Cape Vincent	53,079
District of Oswegatchie and Port of Ogdensburgh	211,925
District of Champlain and Port of Plattsburgh	314,555
District of Vermont and Port of Burlington	821,094
District of Bath—in Maine, embracing the Canada Line and Road	4,866
Total	4,521,306

No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the relative Amount of Business done in American and Canadian Vessels at the under-mentioned American Ports at which separate Statements have been obtained.

—	In American.	In Canadian.	In Bond, and Character of Vessel not stated.	Totals.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Oswego . .	597,399	1,490,223	..	2,087,622
Rochester . .	26,578	69,972	3,639	100,189
Buffalo. . .	93,068	222,845	130,987	446,900
Total . . .	717,045	1,783,040	134,626	2,634,711

In a few of the above Districts no account has been kept of articles not liable to duty, such as Grass Seeds, &c., which occasions some deficiency, as such entries constitute a considerable item in other Districts.

No statement of the Imports into the District of Michilimakinac has been obtained, in consequence of the communication not having been open with the Sault Ste. Marie at the time the Port was visited. It must, however, be very inconsiderable.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 29.)

No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir J. HARVEY to Earl GREY.
Government House, Halifax, October 30, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received November 24, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book for 1850. Your Lordship will be gratified to notice, as an evidence of increased consumption and general commercial activity, an excess of 8,982*l.* sterling upon the revenue, as compared with that of the previous year.

2. The Census provided for by the Act of last Session will be completed in a few weeks, and must supply a great deal of useful information that will enable me to present, with the Blue Book for 1851, a more varied and reliable picture of provincial industry than I have been able, for want of sufficient data, to furnish since the General Report transmitted in 1848.

3. In the meantime, it affords me pleasure to remark, as characteristics of the current year, the subsidence of acrimonious party spirit, which even the excitement of a general election but partially aroused, the diminution of the potatoe rot, the visible improvement of the Capital, and the greater breadth of cultivation in all the rural districts.

4. The revenue of the three quarters of this year shows an increase of 5,600*l.* sterling on the revenue for the corresponding period of 1850.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NBW
BRUNSWICK.
No. 3.

(No. 55.)

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to
Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
August 25, 1851.
(Received September 15, 1851.)

MY LORD,

No. 2.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward in duplicate the Blue Book for 1850, and I proceed to make such observations as may be required on the condition of this colony.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to speak of a decided improvement in the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the province of New Brunswick. After a series of years in which the crops suffered from blight, the autumn of 1849 afforded to the farmer a remuneration for his labour, and the season of 1850 was, at least, equally good. Traces of the potato blight were still found in particular localities, and it is evident at the present moment that the disease exists this year also; yet, upon the whole, a plentiful supply of all agricultural produce was gathered in 1850. The growth of oats and buckwheat on the upper St. John was particularly large, and a very considerable step was made towards raising our own food.

2. The commerce of the country too was upon the whole in an improving condition. The fall in freights enabled exporters to sell deals and logs, for which they could not otherwise have obtained remunerating prices, and I explained to your Lordship in my Blue Book Despatch* of last year the position of the ship-building trade at St. John; I have no reason to think that our prospects have deteriorated since that time.

In the session of 1851 the Legislature enacted a Revenue Bill for four years instead of from year to year as heretofore, and the prospect afforded by the following statement of revenue received in the course of the first six months of the current year will give satisfaction to your Lordship:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUE of NEW BRUNSWICK for Six Months, from January 1 to June 30, 1851, with the same period in 1850.

—	Gross Revenue from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1850, Currency.			Gross Revenue from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1851, Currency.			Increase Currency.			Decrease Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Import Duties	28,754	4	6½	37,657	15	7½	8,903	11	1	.	.	.
Export Duties	5,317	4	1	6,507	8	4	1,190	4	3	.	.	.
Lighthouse Duties	1,530	16	3	1,902	3	9	371	7	6	.	.	.
S. and D. Seamen's Fund Duties	673	1	0	895	14	7	222	13	7	.	.	.
Passenger and Emigrant Fund Duties	192	10	0	505	15	0	313	5	0	.	.	.
Loan Fund Duties	2,645	4	8½	3,734	9	3½	1,089	4	7	.	.	.
Incidental Revenue	930	1	5	800	0	0	.	.	.	130	1	5
Receipts in Aid	6	6	2	26	12	11	20	6	9	.	.	.
Total . . . £	40,049	8	2	52,029	19	6	12,110	12	9	130	1	5

Nett Increase in Six Months £11,980 11 4 currency.

Treasury, St. John,
August 15, 1851.

(Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer.

The following Table will show the general liabilities of the province at the end of 1850:—

* Vide Blue Book Reports, presented by Her Majesty's Command, 1850, Part II., p. 138.

STATEMENT of the FINANCES of NEW BRUNSWICK, December 31, 1850.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

DEBTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount due for Appropriations, 1850 and prior	19,800	0	0			
„ „ to Savings' Banks	40,720	15	3			
B. D. Loan Debentures	8,850	0	0			
Interest due thereon	648	0	0			
				70,018	15	3
Balance due on Province Loan	42,000	0	0			
„ „ of Cash, Credit Account	18,843	3	3			
				60,843	3	3
Amount Borrowed on Bye-roads Warrants . . . . .	.	.	.	7,970	7	1
„ „ Deposited on account of Receiver-General of Casual Revenue . . . . .	.	.	.	914	15	8
Total Debts . . . . .	.	.	.	139,747	1	3
ASSETS.						
Bonds for B. D. Loans	5,500	0	0			
Interest due thereon	265	0	0			
St. John Water Company's Bond	5,000	0	0			
Balance at Out Bays	1,278	3	4			
Total Assets . . . . .	.	.	.	12,043	3	4
Nett Amount of Debts . . . . .	.	.	£	127,703	17	11

Treasury, St. John's. (Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer.

3. The extent to which the provincial revenue had been overdrawn, for the expenditure on bye-roads in previous years induced me in 1850, by the advice of my Council, to abstain from issuing the bye-road warrants for the sums voted in that year. It appeared to be far more expedient to diminish the debt due on this account. The following statement will show that by pursuing this course we reduced the charge incurred in previous years by a very considerable sum :—

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT Due by the Province on account of Expenditure on Bye-roads, on August 1, 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Expenditure in 1848	10,000	0	0
Amount Expended in 1849	13,316	5	6
Total Amount due, August 1, 1850	23,316	5	6
Paid Bank of New Brunswick on October 4, 1850,) Amount due on Bye-roads, 1848)	10,000	0	0
Amount remaining due this date	£ 13,316	5	6

Treasury, St. John's. (Signed) B. ROBINSON,
20th December 1850. Provincial Treasurer.

I have every reason to think that, notwithstanding some discontent at the time, the soundness of this policy has been appreciated by the people of this colony.

4. I can hardly give your Lordship an accurate view of the position of this province in the year 1850, without following into the current year the progress of certain changes, of which signs were visible in the previous twelve months.

A remarkable impulse has been given to the lumber trade. In the autumn of 1850 I found that preparations were making for extensive operations, and the price secured in the course of this summer for logs and timber has been such as to encourage similar speculations in the winter about to come.

I fear two things; I fear the new stimulus to a gambling and speculative pursuit, which will surely distract the attention of our small farmers from more laborious and steady toil. I fear too the inevitable reaction which will follow a glut in the English market, and for which we must be prepared.

5. In the mean time money has been tolerably abundant, and wages have been high. The prices obtained for spruce deals and logs in the course of the

D

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

present summer present an extraordinary contrast with those paid in preceding years. This has been the case at least at St. John, and on the streams down which timber is floated to that city. The following Tables, which are but approximations, may afford your Lordship some opportunity of judging of this difference. It appears that the price of logs and deals at Fredericton and St. John, in July 1851, has been about double what it was in 1849, and that the rise on the eastern coast has not been in the same proportion.

AVERAGE PRICE of SPRUCE LOGS per 1,000 superficial feet.

	St. John.	Fredericton.	Miramichi.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
July, 1849	17 6	13 9	13 9
,, 1850	25 0	20 0	16 3
,, 1851	35 0	30 0	17 6

AVERAGE PRICE of SPRUCE DEALS per 1,000 superficial feet at St. John (reckoned at board measure, one inch, same as logs just as they leave the mill, good and bad, all sorts together).

	St. John.
	<i>s. d.</i>
July, 1849	26 8
,, 1850	33 4
,, 1851	46 8

There are no sales of deals made at Fredericton.

Now to illustrate the effect of such prices in promoting speculation, I annex a Table showing the results of the first sale of timber licenses in each of the three years 1849, 1850, 1851:—

RESULT of the First Sale of TIMBER LICENCES at the CROWN LAND OFFICE in each of the following Years.

	Licences.	Square Miles.	Highest Rate per Mile.	Average Rate per Mile.	Amount.
					<i>£. s. d.</i>
1849	220	887	102s.	11s. 8d.	517 13 0
1850	356	1,477½	90s.	11s. 5½d.	844 17 0
1851	711	2,751	220s.	16s. 3¼d.	2,244 11 6

6. My own opinion has always been that the upset price of timber licences (10s. the square mile for the year) is much too low, and on every ground I have urged on my Council the propriety of increasing it. I regret to say, however, that the majority of these gentlemen have not concurred in my views. Had the price been considerably raised additional revenue would have been this year secured to the province, and some slight check might have been imposed on speculation. In fact, however, it is well known that timber licences are often taken out more as giving colour to lumbering operations in a certain district, than for the actual worth of the timber on the "berth" purchased.

My Council have consented to place a higher upset price on timber licences to be granted on the western St. John, above the Madawaska River, under the recent settlement of the boundary with Canada. There is still a good deal of white pine in this upper district.

7. Upon the whole then, my Lord, although no great and visible impulse has been given to immigration, I think I can assure your Lordship that the province is steadily advancing in prosperity, a prosperity which will make rapid strides should the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway afford it fresh nourishment.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.Articles Imported—*continued.*

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Butter . . . Cwt. qrs. lbs. 763 1 25	1,691	..	21,052	..	8,724	15,404	46,871
„ . . . 7,024 1 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 3,055 0 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 5,580 1 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . 16,463 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coals . . . Tons 4,642½	3,816	..	15,339	..	11	..	19,166
„ . . . 17,058½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 9½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . 21,710½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cordage and Cable } Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. 466 18 1 24	16,649	..	431	841	5	2,934	20,860
„ . . . 12 16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 25 5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 0 2 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 94 5 1 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . 599 7 1 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour . . . Barrels 2,516	2,641	..	64,314	..	61,630	1,645	130,430
„ . . . 56,532	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 52,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 1,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . 113,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton Manufactures . . .	56,008	..	1,009	..	1,954	123	59,094
Fishing Tackle, viz., Lines, Nets, and Twines . . .	15,393	..	124	1,244	..	104	16,865
Hardware and Cutlery . . .	12,419	..	461	151	223	270	13,524
Iron and Ironmongery . . .	15,963	..	124	13	25	103	16,228
Leather and Leathern Wares . . .	47,143	..	785	658	890	2,120	51,596
Linen Manufactures . . .	16,131	..	135	60	128	17	16,471
Molasses . . . Cwts. qrs. 150 0	113	5,316	1,996	..	1,943	41,684	51,052
„ . . . 10,417 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 4,392 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 8,890 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 84,067 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . 102,916 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pork, Salted . . . Barrels 830	1,892	..	3,921	..	47,470	3,110	56,393
„ . . . 1,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 22,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 1,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . 27,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt . . . Tons 12,014½	7,951	..	1,124	306	..	14,826	24,207
„ . . . 767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 12,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . 26,098½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Manufactures . . .	9,611	..	297	..	17	267	10,192
Sugar :—							
Refined . . . Cwts. qrs. lbs. 1,233 0 0	2,243	..	25	..	121	..	2,389
„ . . . 21 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ . . . 66 1 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . 1,320 3 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles Imported—*continued.*NEWFOUND-
LAND.

Description and Quantity.			Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.					
			To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.
				West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.		
	Cwts.	qrs. lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Unrefined	3,070	3 23	..	3,321				
„	3,077	1 24	..	..	3,304			
„	8,717	2 13	..	..	..	..	..	7,792
„	24	0 9	..	..	..	..	25	
Total .	14,890	0 13	..	..	..	..	..	14,442
Teas . .	lbs. 278,751		13,316					
„ . .	21,602		..	1,131				
„ . .	338		..	..	..	15		
„ . .	5,516		..	..	..	..	415	
„ . .	116		..	..	..	..	..	8
Total . .	306,362		..	..	..	..	..	14,885
Woollens and Slops . . .			78,943	..	1,570	925	289	2,142
								83,869

And the subjoined statement will exhibit the total estimated value in pounds sterling of our imports in 1850, from

Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
	West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
359,572	15,293	179,237	7,288	153,510	152,416	867,316

Our export trade in the year 1850 amounted to 975,770*l.*, the increase being occasioned by a more successful seal fishery than in the previous year.

The produce of our fisheries, I may say, constitute with but some trifling items of no importance, the whole export trade of our island; in the past year the export from our fisheries amounted to 928,427*l.*, and comparing that amount with the sum total of our export trade 975,770*l.*, there remains a difference of 47,343*l.* which amount is made up almost entirely of articles imported for subsequent exportation either to Great Britain or the British Colonies in North America, the chief items of this traffic are molasses, sugar, and wine, and their respective value is exhibited in the following return:—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Description and Quantity.			Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.					
			To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
				West Indies.	North America.			
	Cwt.	qrs. lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Molasses	17,035	0 0	6,814					
„	24,569	0 0	..	..	9,987			
„	4,568	0 0	..	..	..	1,830		
Total	46,172	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	18,631
Sugar, Unrefined . .	964	1 2	1,053					
„	7,477	3 8	..	..	8,606			
Total	8,442	0 10	..	..	..	..	..	9,659
Wine	Tuns. 7	Galls. 531	481					
„	7	40	..	457				
„	25	132	..	..	1,406			
„	14	159	..	..	..	415		
„	0	27	..	..	..	..	8	
Total	56	121	..	..	..	..	..	2,767

NEWFOUND-
LAND.SECTION 2.—*Fisheries.*

The total estimated value of the exports of our fisheries in the year 1850 amounted to 928,427*l.*, and exhibits an increase of 75,423*l.* when compared with the amount exported in 1849, 853,004*l.* The increase, as I have before observed, was occasioned by the results of the seal fishery in the spring; the cod fishery having fallen off when compared with that of 1849 to the extent of 55,759*l.* This decrease may be ascribed both to the very low price of fish in the foreign markets in the early part of the year, and to the catch not being so large as in the year 1849, which year happened to be very productive, the estimated value being nearly an increase of 100,000*l.* over the previous year 1848.

The following tables will exhibit the result of both fisheries in the past year:—

OILS EXPORTED.

Description and Quantity.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
		To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Seal	Tuns. Galls. 6,122 70	189,791						
„	4 188	..	147					
„	104 166	..	..	3,244				
„	3 107	..	..	..		107		
Total	6,235 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,289
Blubber, Pitch- ings & Dregs)	Tuns. Galls. 701 122	5,611						
„	10 30	..	..	81				
„	18 219	..	..	..	145			
Total	730 115	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,837
Cod, Unrefined	Tuns. Galls. 2,541 41	76,235						
„	6 91	..	191					
„	82 125	..	..	2,475				
„	62 23	..	..	..	1,863			
„	29 5	..	..	..	..	871		
„	386 222	..	..	..	..	..	11,606	
Total	3,107 251	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,241
Cod, Refined	Tuns. Galls. 170 163	13,105						
„	1 25	..	84					
„	20 134	..	..	1,576				
„	36 59	..	..	..	..	2,783		
„	0 44	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Total	228 169	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,561
Seal Skins	No. 440,828	66,124						
„	1,273	..	..	191				
„	286	..	..	..	43			
„	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	442,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,359

The total value of our export trade in oils and skins amounted in 1850 to 376,287*l.*, an increase of 128,765*l.* when compared with the export of these articles estimated in the year preceding at 247,522*l.*

FISH EXPORTED.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

Description and Quantity.			Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.					
			To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.
				West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.		
	Cwt.	qrs. lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dry Cod	35,541	2 0	17,771					
"	137,713	0 0	..	61,970				
"	80,623	2 0	..	..	36,281			
"	28,834	0 0	..	..	..	14,417		
"	14,119	0 0	..	..	..	..	6,354	
"	792,351	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	396,176
Total	1,089,182	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	532,969
Caplin	Boxes	417	104					
"	"	6	..	2				
"	"	53	..	..	13			
"	"	5	..	..	..	1		
"	"	19	..	..	..	..	5	
"	"	29	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total	"	529	..	..	..	..	..	132
Herrings	Barrels	128	64					
"	"	3,453	..	1,727				
"	"	13,915	..	..	6,958			
"	"	200	..	..	..	100		
"	"	1,616	..	..	..	..	808	
"	"	244	..	..	..	..	..	122
Total	"	19,556	..	..	..	..	..	9,779
Salmon	Tierces.	Barrels.						
"	178	196	926					
"	91	102	..	477				
"	260	376	..	..	1,532			
"	0	69	..	..	..	138		
"	1,028	363	..	..	..	..	3,811	
"	376	594	..	..	..	..	..	2,316
Total	1,933	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	9,200
Sounds	Kegs	78	20					
"	"	92	..	23				
"	"	5	..	..	1			
"	"	37	..	..	..	..	9	
"	"	28	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total	"	240	..	..	..	..	..	60

From the above returns the value of the fish exported in the past year amounted to 552,140*l.*, and when compared with the export of the preceding year 605,482*l.* the decrease on the year may be estimated at 53,342*l.* Deducting, however, the decrease on this branch from the increase in the exportation of oils and skins, 128,765*l.*, the actual increase may be taken as before mentioned at 75,423*l.*

SECTION 3.—*Shipping.*

The following return shows the amount of tonnage employed in the import and export trade of the island.

The number of ships that entered inwards in the past year, was:—

	Ships,	Tonnage.
From Great Britain	196	28,846
British Colonies	551	50,558
United States	130	15,622
Foreign States	343	43,602

making in all 1,220 ships, containing 138,628 tons, and navigated by 8,279 seamen.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

The number that cleared outwards, was :—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
To Great Britain	114	15,597
British Colonies	621	66,380
United States	40	3,770
Foreign States	327	44,085

making in all 1,102 ships, containing 129,832 tons, and navigated by 7,964 seamen, and in both branches there is an increase on the trade of the preceding year.

SECTION 4.—*Agriculture.*

In taking a review of the progress made throughout the colony in the past year in agricultural pursuits, I think, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the advancement that has been made in this branch of industry during that period; and I am glad to find that the conviction is now becoming stronger and more general on the minds of the greater part of our population, that the happiness and prosperity of the country is intimately connected with agricultural improvement, experience having fully proved to them, that the cultivation of the soil is in no way incompatible with the successful prosecution of the fisheries.

The potato disease, I regret to say, unhappily displayed itself with virulence during the past summer, and not only in this colony, but in the neighbouring provinces, that valuable esculent has suffered seriously. The continued ravages of this inscrutable disease plainly indicate the necessity of paying increased attention to the cultivation of cereal crops, and of such vegetables as may serve, however imperfectly, as a substitute for the potato. The last wheat, barley, and oat crops have returned about an average produce for the quantity sowed throughout the colony.

The annual show of cattle in the spring, and of grain, vegetables, butter, &c., in the autumn have been productive of much good. The number of stall-fed oxen, fat sheep and hogs, all in fine condition, excited the admiration and surprise of the numerous persons who had assembled to witness the exhibition in March 1850; and the same may also be said of the specimens of grain, vegetables, butter, &c., exhibited at the meeting in November; and I trust that the completion of the more important main lines of road will shortly enable the farmers in the outports to contribute their quota, and compete for the prizes given at the annual exhibitions.

The Newfoundland Agricultural Society has at all times received the active and steady support of the Government, and no exertions have been spared on my part in assisting them to promote those measures that may be best calculated to develop, foster, and increase the agricultural resources of the colony. The local Legislature has also contributed its support to the society, and in the past year have increased the grant which it has been accustomed to make, and so have placed at the disposal of the society the means of extending its usefulness. A portion of this public grant the society have, at my recommendation, resolved to set apart for the encouragement as also the improvement of the breeding of horned cattle; and they intend each year allocating a certain sum for purchasing and importing cattle of superior quality and of the best breeds from England and Scotland.

The manufacture of homespun cloth is also, I am glad to say, progressing in the colony. This branch of industry has received my particular care, and I have endeavoured to extend it very generally throughout the several out-settlements as a most important adjunct to the comfort of the poorer classes, and well deserving every attention and support, both on account of the warmth and cheapness of the fabrics, and of the industrious habits which such domestic employment is calculated to foster amongst the labouring classes.

SECTION 5.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The amount of Customs' duties raised in the year 1850 is 64,524*l.* 7*s.* showing an increase of 8,144*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, when compared with the duties raised in the preceding year; this increase has been occasioned by an alteration of the tariff, and by a reduction of the Customs' establishment consequent upon the abolition of the imperial duties, as also by the general improvement of the import trade in the past year.

The total revenue of the colony in the year 1850 amounted to 82,652*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*,

an increase of 13,246*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* over that of the year preceding, the revenue in 1849 being 69,405*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; the expenditure in the year 1850 amounted to 71,807*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to 10,844*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Deducting however the amount raised by loan in the past year 7,008*l.* and the Treasury notes 5,200*l.* issued under a Colonial Act, recently disallowed by an order of Her Majesty in Council (in all 12,208*l.*), the expenditure of the year exceeds the income, though not by a large amount, the sum being 1,363*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

In 1850 the expenditure has exceeded the expenditure of 1849 by 5,544*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; but in the past year loans have been paid off to the amount of 11,453*l.*, while in 1849 the amount paid off was only 4,350*l.*, a difference in favour of the past year of 7,103*l.*

Under the head of "Relief to the Poor," your Lordship will perceive a great reduction, and it is very gratifying to me to be able to acquaint your Lordship that I have been enabled to keep this item of expenditure within the limits which I expressed to your Lordship in my Report that accompanied the Blue Book of the colony for 1849, the sum expended under this head in 1850 being 4,981*l.* 15*s.*, and showing a decrease of 7,571*l.* 1*s.* when compared with the amount of 12,552*l.* 16*s.* expended for this service in 1849.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY.

Bermuda, June 4, 1851.

(Received July 8, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1850.

Taxes and Duties.

There has been no noticeable alteration in the taxes and duties during the past year. It may be remarked, however, that the ad valorem charge of 4 per cent. on unenumerated articles during 1850, produced somewhat less than it did in 1849, whilst it stood at 3 per cent.

1849	£3,377
1850	3,297
Less	£80

This circumstance is to be attributed to diminished importation and consumption, arising chiefly from reductions in the public establishments during the past year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue in 1849 was	£11,914
„ in 1850	12,630

The Parliamentary grant of 4,049*l.* being left out in both years.

The expenditure in 1849 was	£17,426
„ in 1850	16,227

Military Expenditure.

The military expenditure during the year 1850 has been diminished by the sum of 2,852*l.*—

The charge for 1849 being	£73,012
„ for 1850 being	70,160

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BERMUDA.

The charge for maintenance of convicts during the same period has also somewhat diminished, although there has been an increase of the fresh beef ration since the 1st October 1850, at the rate of 1½ lb. per week to each prisoner.

The charge for 1,624 prisoners during 1849 was	£37,000
The charge for 1,566 prisoners during 1850 was	34,595

Public Works.

There are no public works, except those of a military nature, and the prison buildings at Boaz Island, in progress in this colony, but your Lordship is aware that the Legislature has made provision of 2,500*l.* for the construction of a causeway between Walsingham and Long Bird Island, to be executed by convict labour. It is intended, as I have in other places reported, to postpone the commencement of the causeway until the Western Redoubt at St. George's is nearly finished, (which, so far as I know, is the only remaining Ordnance work to be completed at that point), in order that the whole strength of prisoners for which we have accommodation at St. George's may be employed on the causeway operations.

Prison Buildings, Boaz Island.

During the past year the new houses on Boaz Island for the Deputy Superintendent and Chaplain of the convict department have been finished. One of the four prison buildings will be completed by the 1st September next, and a second prison building will also be considerably advanced by the same date, unless detention should arise from the non-arrival of some of the internal fitments demanded from England. The recent instructions from England authorizing the commencement of the quarters for the third and fourth class officers will, I trust, enable us to have finished such an extent of accommodation for officers as may put it in our power to land the prisoners from the "Dromedary" and "Coromandel" before the hot season of next year. Rather more than half the centre hill in the island, the removal of which was necessary for military objects, has now been levelled, and the stone quarried in it continues to turn out well for building purposes, which is a great convenience and economy.

Population.

I insert in this Report a statistical return for the nine parishes into which this colony is divided, taken on the 1st January of the current year, and I have caused the returns taken in 1843 to be shown under the respective columns in order that the altered state of circumstances may be plainly seen.

The total population of the islands, exclusive of troops, convicts, and others in the Queen's service on the—

1st January 1851 consisted of	11,092
In October 1843 consisted of	9,934

Showing an increase of . . . 1,158

or nearly one-eighth upon the whole population as it stood in October, 1843.

The white population on the 1st January, 1851	1,965 males,
consisted of	2,704 females.

Total white 4,669

The coloured population on the 1st January, 1851, consisted of	2,832 males,
	3,591 females.

Total coloured 6,423

Excess of coloured over whites 1,754; *i. e.* nearly one-sixth of the whole population.

Increase of white population since 1843 has been at the rate of one-eighth per cent. per annum. Increase upon coloured during same interval at the rate of two-eighths per cent. per annum. The females on the whole population are between one-sixth and one-seventh in excess of the males.

In the census of 1843 the births on the whole population were to the deaths in the ratio of 15 to 10. In the census of 1851, the births to the deaths were in the ratio of 23 to 10; whilst the marriages remained exactly the same. By the census of 1843, the white births to the deaths were in the ratio of 12 to 10. By the census of 1851, the white births to the deaths were in the ratio of 22 to 10. In the census of 1843, the coloured births to the deaths were in the ratio of 18 to 10; whilst in the census of 1851, the coloured births to the deaths were in the ratio of 26 to 10.

The increase in the proportion of white females to white males is attributable to the increasing emigration of young white men, but the increasing ratio of births to deaths in the coloured population must, I think, be ascribed altogether to their improved comfort, intelligence, and morality. It is quite obvious that in the lapse of a few years, they will vastly outnumber the white portion of the population.

Education.

I regret to have no satisfactory remarks to make upon this subject. The Act in aid of schools expired at the end of 1850, and though the Legislature may, perhaps, make some small provision in aid of the schools during the current year, I am reluctantly compelled to admit a state of too general and deplorable apathy on this important topic. The ministry, indeed, do all that they can, but their efforts without hearty legislative countenance and assistance from principles calculated to stimulate the earnestness of private individuals, are necessarily much less availing than they would otherwise be.

In the Admiralty school at Ireland Island the white and coloured children are instructed together, but as yet in other parts of this colony, prejudice runs too high for such a combination, and the result is that the children of the poorer classes of the white inhabitants resort to small schools very languidly conducted, or do not go to school at all. It was objected against the late School Act that too many of these small schools were maintained, but that circumstance was entirely attributable to the prejudice just noticed. The Board of Education preferred to do what they could to keep alive some instruction for the children of the poor white inhabitants than to leave them altogether without it; and it were to be wished that a complaint against consequences induced by these prejudices, had been accompanied by some evidence of a disposition to correct them.

The truth is, that the coloured people are not only more eager than the poor classes of the whites concerning the education of their children, but much better able to contribute towards such an object, and as the principles of the late Act (cases of destitution apart) was to help those most who most helped themselves, and there was no difficulty in the way of collecting coloured children in sufficient numbers to form good schools, they derived much more benefit from the legislative assistance, than the white, though it is equally true, owing to the necessity of maintaining a large number of small white schools, that the charge to the colony for aid in instructing a white child was much heavier than for a coloured child, whilst the instruction furnished was, generally speaking, very inferior.

I believe that the coloured race in this colony, and, perhaps, in most others, though probably in none in so marked a manner, are increasing in numbers, substance, and political strength with no abatement of those feelings of caste distinction so much to be deprecated, and which might so easily be softened and gradually be broken up by a sound policy, timely adopted and steadily pursued. In the blindness of prejudice it has escaped attention that the effort to keep them back as a race, cannot but succeed in keeping them together as a race, and under such circumstances when political power has passed into their hands, which it is doing with rapidity, it is to be apprehended that they may be found acting together as a race, with no mean share of proficiency in mischievous party organization.

In a service of nearly twenty years in these parts of the world, I have formed the opinion that the security of the colonies in which slavery has obtained, may be thought to depend, fundamentally, upon two circumstances, of themselves of a nature to act and react upon each other. The first is, the systematic earnestness with which the improvement of the coloured race is pursued during the next few years; and the second, the abandonment of the attempt to

If improvement in the training of the youth, born about the middle of the present century, should not be steadily progressive there seems reason to fear that the whole population will have relapsed to a semibarbarous condition before the end of it, and if a system of small holdings in full property, acquired by gradual payments in kind or in money, is not very generally encouraged in some reasonable space of time, I know not how it can be expected to arrest the continued deterioration in the value of property. Improvement of all kinds must, of course, depend upon the force of the motives which are the springs of industry and civilization, and in such a climate and soil as the West Indies, it is above all things necessary to attend to the culture and adequate stimulus of the industrial energies of the people. The state of the land will be the reflex of the state of the population.

The governing bodies in these colonies, and the proprietary of large estates, stand, as it seems to me, critically situated between the progress of civilization and steady improvement on the one hand, or unhappily on the other, of the serious risk of increasing ignorance, idleness, and growing numerical strength, held together, not by their own schemes, and purposes, but by the necessary consequence of prejudice and failure of right policy in other quarters.

Nothing is more remarkable than the striking contrast between the industry and the frugality of the coloured people when they labour for themselves, and are self-supported, and their wastefulness and devices to avoid exertion when they are at work upon wages, and supported by their employers. I see no reason to doubt that the prospect of possession of property in land, judiciously and fairly placed within their reach, would act as powerfully upon them as it has ever done upon other people ; and I am convinced that there is no other way whatever of restoring the West Indian colonies to far more healthy and durable prosperity than they have ever yet enjoyed. The energy that is in the system of slavery, however vigorously exercised, must always be less potent than the energy of self-interest in a free and intelligent population ; but this last can never be brought into full play, in the altered situation of these colonies, till the land has been broken up into small holdings, upon principles judiciously adapted to the varying circumstances of the different colonies.

The value of the imports during 1849 amounted to £132,733
In 1850 130,501

The imports from the United Kingdom being about 10,000% less than from the United States.

The exports during 1849 amounted to .	£15,315
In 1850	19,960

This excess is to be ascribed to the increasing amount of horticultural produce exported from the colony, and to better returns from the arrow-root crop during the year 1850 than in the previous year.

I annex to this Report a comparative account of the quantity of liquors, and value of food and raiment imported into the colony in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, about the period of the emancipation, and during the last three years, viz., 1848, 1849, and 1850.

It is gratifying to remark that, whilst there has been a large increase, since the abolition of slavery, in the consumption of articles of food and raiment, there has been an extensive diminution in the importation of rum. I believe that this disproportion between these sources of expenditure will be still more marked in the course of the next few years; for, as I have elsewhere observed, the coloured people in Bermuda are advancing in intelligence and steadiness of conduct.

It will be seen by the statistical Returns that the produce from the land has generally increased largely since the year 1843. The arrow-root crop in 1850 was somewhat less; but that was owing to accidental circumstances, and I have no doubt that the difference will be redressed during the present year. General attention is awakened to the importance of improved horticulture, and

I hope that the increased facilities of communication with the markets of the United States will continue to stimulate these dispositions.

BERMUDA.

Immigration.

There has been a small immigration of Portuguese from Madeira in the last two years, and I have not heard any complaints against them. The climate of the colony is like that of their own country, and, with suitable encouragement, I incline to think that they would be useful settlers in Bermuda, as, also, would be some of the coloured refugees into Canada from the United States. I entertain no doubt that, if Her Majesty's Government should see fit to make an advance of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* to the Government of this colony for the purchase of lands in eligible situations, and the erection of cottages and suitable outbuildings upon them, that a valuable addition might be made to the labouring population of Bermuda from the coloured people who have lately passed into the Canadian provinces. The mode by which I should propose to recover the outlay would be, to withhold the title-deeds till the whole was refunded, together with the cost of removal from the place of embarkation. With the purpose to stimulate prompt settlement, I would begin with a rent-charge of two per cent. per annum on the whole advance, increasing it on outstanding balances after two years' occupation of the properties, at the rate of two per cent. per annum, till it reached such a maximum point as the occupant should be judged fairly capable of paying; three per cent. to be charged as interest, and the remainder to be credited in liquidation of his debt. I would also reserve the right to eject occupants at any moment before the titles were perfected, with forfeiture of all payments effected, and without allowance for improvements, on satisfactory proof of confirmed disorderly conduct or incurable idleness.

In view of the climate, and other disturbing influences, I cannot think that these people, speaking generally, will do well in Canada; but I am persuaded that they may be gradually located in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions with much benefit to the countries and to themselves, and without sacrifice to the parties by whom the expense is to be incurred, or indeed by the public, if it were thought right to make the advance from that source.

The slaves in the United States are more advanced in intelligence and skill as agricultural labourers than our own coloured population in the West Indies. Not a few of them are perfectly competent to manage the cultivation both of cotton and sugar estates. When I was in Mississippi, six or seven years since, I heard of a cotton estate of some extent entirely in the hands of a slave manager, without one white person on the property. He superintended the whole process, from the planting of the cotton to the despatch of the produce.

Excellent cleared land, in large blocks, and buildings in a high state of order, are so cheap at this moment in Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, that I think there can hardly be any doubt of success in projects of this description, judiciously and liberally based, if the settlers are well selected and located, and the plans generally confided to the management of prudent and experienced persons. Judging from what I have seen done elsewhere by parties skilled in the rapid and profitable settlement of new countries, I should consider that it would be a good detail arrangement to retain alternate blocks of the estates to be broken up into small holdings in the possession of the capitalists or companies who may purchase them. These retained blocks would, I believe, be cultivated on favourable terms whilst they were held, and disposed of remuneratingly, as the neighbouring small proprietors could extend their possessions. It might also require consideration, whether the conveyances to the small proprietors should not contain conditions preventive of the continued subdivision of the land beyond certain defined minima, varying in different localities, according to modifying circumstances. The Government of the colony would, perhaps, be the proper authority for fixing this minimum, declaring it from time to time, as circumstances might call for alteration.

I have submitted these impressions in more detail than I should otherwise have done, because a remark, which your Lordship did me the honour to make, in a Despatch of last year, led me to think that the ideas which I entertained on such topics did not seem to your Lordship to be undeserving of notice. So far as I have been able to form an opinion, the same principles are generally

BERMUDA.

applicable to colonies (chiefly in the occupation of coloured races) which have large space for additional population, and the produce of which has extensively declined since the abolition of slavery. There is little or no capital in those colonies, invested in manufactures or in commerce, in which the coloured people have much of direct concern, and therefore it appears to me to be an object of the highest importance for the improvement, if not for the security of property, that the strength of persons directly interested in the advanced value of real estate should be systematically and largely increased.

Recurring to the diminution of the white population in Bermuda, and to the peculiarly-depressed condition of the poorer classes of that portion of it attributable to the causes which I have in other places drawn under your Lordship's notice, I remain of the opinion that this Legislature would pursue a sound policy in introducing a few well-selected families from England every year, for the next 20 or 30 years, versed in useful arts, suited to the climate and situation of the colony, and planting them throughout the respective parishes upon principles calculated to attach them to the soil, such as I have submitted above. There need, I think, be no apprehension, if the scheme were liberally based and well conducted, that they would generally prosper in the colony, and attach themselves to it by intermarriage and ties of property; but, failing reasonable inducement to remain in the islands, they would, of course, remove to the neighbouring countries.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

A COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Liquors, and Value of Articles of Food and Raiment, Imported into Bermuda in the Years 1833, 1834, 1835, about the period of Emancipation of the Slaves, and the last three years, viz., 1848, 1849, 1850.

	Rum.	Brandy, &c.	Wine.	Value of Articles of Food and Raiment.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£
Imported in 1833, the year before emancipation.	41,939	15,061	8,590	48,741
„ 1834, the year of emancipation. .	59,737	11,724	9,264	65,600
„ 1835, the year after emancipation .	77,154	14,028	9,843	73,937
Imported in 1848*	24,854	7,063	4,907	101,749
„ 1849	31,031	10,989	4,759	85,798
„ 1850	43,207	15,941	6,902	94,540

* The great difference between this year and the next was occasioned by large importations from England just at the close of 1848. It would be fair to take the average of these two years for the value of the imports of food and raiment.

NOTE.—It would be difficult to ascertain the difference in the consumption of liquors between the present time and the period of slavery by any comparative number of years; as the liquor duties have been always fluctuating, and the quantities thrown into the market always depended very much upon the increase or diminution of duty.

W. B. SMITH.

No. 6:

(No. 51.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY.

Bermuda, June 26, 1851.

(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

BEGGING leave to refer your Lordship to the Report which accompanied the Blue Book for 1850, dated on the 4th instant, I have now the honour to transmit a memorandum by the Deputy Commissary-General in charge drawn up at my request, exhibiting the expenditure incurred by Great Britain for naval and military protection, and in aid of the convict establishment at Bermuda between the 1st April 1848 and the 31st March 1851.

I transmitted a similar memorandum in my Report which accompanied the Blue Book for 1847, and I have thought that it would be convenient to forward another, showing the charge since that date. The memorandum was not

ready, owing to pressure of business in the Commissariat Department when my Report for 1850 was forwarded, but I will now request your Lordship that it may be annexed to it.

BERMUDA.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE incurred by Great Britain for the Naval and Military Protection of the Bermudas, and in aid of the Civil Establishment from the 1st of April 1848 to 31st March 1851.

Year.	Paid on the Spot from the Commissariat Chest.	Military Officers Paid in England and Provisions for Troops.	Total each Year.
	£.	£.	£.
1848-49 .	66,826	14,459	81,285
1849-50 .	67,590	11,984	79,574
1850-51 .	64,290	10,688	74,978

NOTE.—Payments have been made from the Commissariat Chest on account of the Convict Establishment (exclusive of Works at Boaz Island during the period, amounting to 76,860*l.*, not included in the above.

ACCOUNT of BULLION imported from England and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, or received from other Sources during that Period.

From England.	Halifax.	Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.	Total.
£.	£.	£.	£.
15,000	5,000	*16,315	36,315

* Earnings of their Ships touching at Bermuda, and taken in exchange for Treasury Bills, being of material assistance to the Commissariat Chest occasionally, and which has now ceased, these Packets no longer coming to Bermuda.

STATEMENT of the COINS received into the Commissariat Chest during the Period, in exchange for Bills drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Years.	British Coins.	Dollars.	Total each Year.
1848-49 .	33,368	9,605	42,973
1849-50 .	40,485	7,169	47,654
1850-51 .	34,860	8,290	43,150
Total .	108,713	25,064	133,777

Compared with the amounts obtained by exchange during the two preceding years, that is to 31st March 1847 and 1848, the above shows a large increase; those years respectively being 32,603*l.* and 30,162*l.*, but at those periods it is believed that bills of the West India banks were negotiated to a considerable extent in Bermuda, being obtainable at a discount, arising from the difficulties of the banks.

During the whole of the last three years, with a little intermission, a premium of half per cent. has been obtained on the Commissariat bills, and the result is satisfactory as showing a healthy state of Commissariat transactions, the bills being chiefly required to remit in payment for articles consumed in the colony.

The coins imported from England and Halifax are British silver, which cannot be readily exported to advantage, and consequently remain as the circulating medium, which at present is very ample. About one-fifth of the amount received into the chest during the last three years, it will be observed, was in dollars, and recently United States gold coins of 20, 10, and 5 dollars each, have been brought into circulation, but such coins not being legally current by the Provincial Act of June 1841, some objection exists to receive them into the commissariat chest, and should they greatly increase it might become requisite to take some steps in regard thereto.

Submitted for the information of his Excellency Governor Elliot.

(Signed)

THOS. RAYNER, D. C. G.

Commissariat, Bermuda, Hamilton,
25th June 1851.

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 7. (No. 30.)

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to Earl GREY.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,

May 5, 1851.

(Received June 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

5th Mar, 1851

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my Report upon the Bahamas, together with the Blue Book for 1850.

It may be right for me to explain that I have been endeavouring to send home the Blue Book at an earlier period of the year than May, but find it impracticable to effect my object in consequence of the difficulty which exists in obtaining information and returns from the vast number of widely-scattered islands composing the government of the Bahamas.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN GREGORY.

INDEX TO GOVERNOR GREGORY'S REPORT UPON THE BAHAMAS.

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GOVERNOR GREGORY'S REPORT, intended to accompany the BLUE BOOK of the BAHAMA ISLANDS for 1850.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,
May 5, 1851.

1. My Report of the 15th May, 1850, accompanying the Blue Book of 1849, entered at such great length upon every topic whatever in any degree bearing upon the past and present condition of the colony in its commercial, agricultural, and social relations, that I need not here travel over the same ground again.

2. It will, I apprehend, be quite sufficient for me to bring under review any changes that have taken place, and to exhibit a comparative statement of the trade and revenue of the colony for the two years 1849 and 1850.

Taxes and Duties.

3. I have already stated, in my former Report, that the Legislature of the Bahamas passed an Act in their session of 1850, under which fruit may be now exported free of duty, and ships carrying away full or half cargoes of salt are exempted from tonnage duty.

4. That Act was avowedly experimental, but I am happy to add that in the session of 1851, just terminated, the Legislature has renewed it for a term of three years.

5. Very soon after I had assumed the administration of this Government, I received from many agriculturists in the out-islands the strongest remonstrances against the export duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon fruit, and I urged upon the Legislature the policy of repealing it.

6. There has not been time as yet adequately to test the efficacy of the new policy pursued, but I entertain a confident expectation that an export duty on fruit will never be reimposed.

7. I sincerely wish that the state of the colonial finances would admit of the

repeal, in like manner, of the export duty on salt, for I am conscious that such an impost upon the most important staple production of the colony is in opposition to every well-understood principle of political economy. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that, with so small a revenue as the Bahamas have at their disposal, and even that small revenue still more diminished within the last two years by the separation of Turks' Islands from this Government, the Legislature might reasonably pause before they abandoned a revenue of 800*l.* a-year, in addition to that of 400*l.*

8. The tonnage duty of 1*s.* per ton was taken off from ships that carry away full or half cargoes of salt on the 1st May 1850, and the loss sustained by the revenue may be stated at 837*l.* per annum. The object was to remove that which was believed to be a serious discouragement from American merchant ships, but it will require three or four years to test the efficacy of this measure.

Export duty on—
Salt £809 17 10
Fruit 404 11 10

9. A new duty has been imposed by the Legislature of the Bahamas, at its session of 1851, for the sole and express purpose of affording to the Executive Government the means of offering a premium of 1,000*l.* per annum for the next five years to any party who may be willing to establish a steamer of about 500 or 600 tons burthen to run between Nassau and one or more of the ports of America, contemplating either New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

10. The commercial and agricultural prospects of the colony, since the withdrawal of the royal mail steamers from Nassau in 1850, have been so gloomy, that the inhabitants of all classes have come forward in public meetings to urge the necessity of connecting the Bahamas with the rest of the world, and more especially with the adjacent continent of North America, by means of steam communication. It is well known that many valetudinarians in the Canadas and in the United States of America would be glad to escape from the rigours of a northern winter, and to take up their residence in these islands during six months of the year, but that they are now deterred from coming by the want of comfortable accommodation in traversing the ocean. The hopes and expectations of this community are that the constant influx and reflux of passengers, the means of rapidly conveying to the large markets of New York and Baltimore the pine-apples, oranges, and other fruits of the Bahama Islands, would eventually lead to great improvement in the agricultural, commercial, and social interests of the colony.

11. I believe it was in the earliest stages of the discussion contemplated to pay the proposed annual premium of 1,000*l.* out of the current revenue of the colony, but upon its being clearly demonstrated that in the present straitened condition of its finances the Colonial Treasury could not possibly bear such an additional burthen, the Legislature very wisely enacted that the "Steam Communication Act" should carry with it a self-operating machinery. The Act, as it passed, contained a clause that from the day on which the Governor in Council may enter into any contract with a Steam Company, a duty of 5 per cent. additional upon the produce of the whole of the import duties shall commence to be levied, and so continue until the termination of any such contract.

12. This new impost will produce at first about 800*l.* or 900*l.* a-year; but as there is every reasonable ground for anticipating a considerable improvement in the trade of the colony from the effects of steam communication, I see no reason to doubt that the tax in the second or third year would realize the full sum of 1,000*l.*, which is the amount of the premium held out to any party who will undertake to establish a steamer.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
13. The net revenue collected in 1849 was	25,057	2	3
" " 1850	22,356	11	11
Showing a falling off in 1850 of	£2,700	10	4

This decrease of revenue has been owing to the following causes in the largest degree:—

The import duties under the new tariff have not been so productive as the framers of it in 1848 appear to have anticipated. The decrease of these duties, as compared with 1849, is	£.	s.	d.
	968	19	7

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The repeal of the export duty on fruit has occasioned a loss in 1850, as compared with 1849, of	£.	s.	d.
	411	18	7

The exemption of ships which carry away cargoes or half-cargoes of salt from the payment of tonnage duty, has occasioned a loss of 558 8 6

The number of wrecks in 1850 was much smaller than that of 1849; a smaller quantity of wrecked goods, therefore, came into Nassau, and the auction duty, consequently, was much less in one year than in the other; the actual decrease in the auction duty was 687 0 0

The foregoing items of diminished revenue account for the largest portion of the deficiency of 1850, as they amount to . £2,626 6 8

14. The expenditure for the two years 1849 and 1850 was as follows:—

	1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Department of the Government	8,571	15	2	8,967	13	2
Ecclesiastical	3,888	0	10	2,954	18	5
Judicial	6,658	0	0	5,271	4	3
Public Works	5,899	1	11	2,176	4	7
Education	1,560	0	0	1,967	10	0
Maintenance of the Poor	921	19	7	1,200	0	0
Pensions	584	4	0	607	11	3
Interest on the Debt	819	12	4	839	0	5
Schooner for Interinsular Communication	355	5	6	192	9	5
Miscellaneous	565	8	11	232	13	6
For the Relief of the Sufferers by the Tornado . . . . .	.	.	.	700	0	0
Expense of Printing a consolidated Volume of the Laws of the Colony . . . . .	.	.	.	348	12	0
£	29,823	8	3	25,457	17	0
Showing a Decrease in the Expenditure of the Colony of	£			4,365	11	3

15. It will, however, have been perceived by the foregoing details that, while the expenditure of 1850 was much below that of 1849, it still exceeded the revenue of the year—

	£.	s.	d.
For the total revenue of 1850 was only	22,356	11	11
While the expenditure of 1850 amounted to . .	25,457	17	0

Showing an excess of expenditure above revenue of . £3,101 5 1

16. It would not, however, be a correct representation of the state of the colonial finances if it was to be stated that the colony is expending 3,000*l.* a-year beyond its revenue, for it must be borne in mind that the liberal grants of 700*l.* for the sufferers by the Tornado, and of 348*l.* for printing a consolidated volume of laws, are of a very peculiar character, and not such as will occur again. But I am afraid that there is too much reason for stating, that the colony at present is incurring an annual expenditure of 2,000*l.* a-year beyond its average revenue ; and, in closing the Legislative Session on the 1st May 1851, I thought it right to warn the House of Assembly that I was afraid it would become necessary to resort to a loan to meet the current expenditure of the colony.

17. It is, at the same time, right for me to observe that this excess of 2,000*l.* a-year of expenditure above the revenue does not arise from any increase in the fixed or contingent expenditure of the colony—that remains nearly stationary; but it arises from the diminution of revenue caused by the repeal of the export duty on fruit, the exemption of ships engaged in the salt-trade from the payment of tonnage duty, and the diminished productiveness of the new tariff.

	£.	s.	d.	BAHAMAS.
18. The loss by the repeal of the export duty on fruit, wood, honey, hides, &c., may be stated at .	434	0	0	
The loss by exemption of salt ships from tonnage duty in eight months was 558 <i>l.</i> ; for a year it would be .	837	0	0	
And I estimate the loss arising from the operation of the new tariff, as compared with the products of the former imperial and colonial tariffs, at not less than .	700	0	0	
Thus exhibiting a total loss of .	£1,971	0	0	

19. The following extract from my speech, on proroguing the Legislature on the 1st May 1851, will show that I had calculated upon their laying on (at least for a time) some additional impost to meet the deficiency I have just described :—

“ MR. SPEAKER and GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
“ I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the service of the
“ year.
“ I concur most fully with your honourable House in the policy of extending
“ for a further period the Act of last year under which fruit is now exported
“ free of duty, and ships which carry away cargoes or half cargoes of salt are
“ exempted from the tonnage duty ; but I cannot withhold from your honourable
“ House the expression of my fear that, without some other equivalent impost,
“ our revenue will not be found adequate to the discharge of the claims which
“ will come upon the treasury during the year, either under the Civil List or
“ under the present Appropriation Act. You may be assured, however, that
“ I shall not resort to a loan unless it should become absolutely necessary for
“ the public service, and that, as far as in me lies, every opportunity shall be
“ taken to economize our pecuniary resources ; for, while carefully adhering to
“ the principle of not interfering with existing interests, I am anxious to see
“ the public expenditure brought within the limits of our average annual
“ revenue, curtailed as the latter has been by the separation of Turk’s Islands
“ from this Government.”

Crown Funds.

20. I have already stated in my former Report that the Crown Funds in the Bahama Islands are derived from the produce of the sale of waste lands, from a small duty upon the cutting of timber from the Crown forests, from the rent of two ponds adapted to the preservation of turtle, and from an annual sum secured to the Crown for 10 years from 1847 by the local Legislature out of the ordinary revenue of the colony, in exchange for quit-rents paid into the treasury at the period of their redemption by the respective landholders.

	1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Sale of Crown Lands produced . .	208	18	6	456	3	3
The two Turtle-ponds are Leased at . .	25	7	6	25	7	6
The Duty on Timber Cut produced . .	8	9	3	23	14	1
The Quit-rent Commutation is fixed at .	300	0	0	300	0	0
Total Crown Funds . £	542	15	3	805	4	10

21. It will be here seen, that the increase of the Crown’s revenue in 1850, as compared with 1849, was, owing almost exclusively to the larger extent of Crown lands, put up for sale. This increase arose principally from the lands sold at the new settlements of Inagua and the Bimini Islands.
22. In my Report which accompanied the Blue Book of 1849, I gave the particulars of the expenditure of the Crown Funds in that year. I now proceed to detail the expenditure in 1850 :—

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	£.	s.	d.
Attorney-General's annual allowance in lieu of fees on grants of land	16	13	0
Buoys laid down at Cochrane's anchorage	105	13	6
Travelling expenses of the Governor on his inter-insular tour (1849)	83	6	8
Enlargement and alterations of St. Mary's church, Nassau	73	18	8
Improving the swampy grounds to the eastward of Nassau	5	16	2
Travelling expenses of a Commissioner sent to Abaco by the Governor-in-Council on a special investigation	23	10	10
Fire-buckets for public use at Nassau	14	12	1
For the relief of the sufferers by the Tornado	50	0	0
Erecting a new flag-staff in front of the public buildings	16	13	4
Erecting a pound for cattle at St. Salvador	8	15	0
Curbing in and covering over a public well at Albert Town	13	10	10
Salary of the Receiver of Crown Funds for the year 1850	30	0	0
Translating Spanish documents received from the Governor of Cuba	5	5	0
Newspapers sent to the Secretary of State 1849 and 1850	£8	6	8
Ditto for record at Government House, Nassau	1	13	4
Almanacks for the use of the public offices	5	4	0
Repairing flags in use at Government House	2	13	0
Extra copies of Governor's financial and other papers	6	8	1
	24	5	1
Hire of boat to convey public Despatches to Harbour Island	2	0	0
Printing various public documents in 1850	6	17	6
Total paid out of Crown funds in 1850	£480	17	8

Salt Pond Revenue.

23. There is another branch of revenue under the sole control of the Crown, which is derived from leasing out allotments of the several salt ponds for 21 years; but many reasons combine to render it desirable that the rents of salt ponds should be kept entirely distinct from the "Crown Funds," properly so called.

24. The salt ponds at Turk's Islands produced, comparatively speaking, a large revenue to the Bahama Government before the separation in December 1848.

25. The salt ponds now remaining at the disposal of the Bahama Government are those of Rum Cay, Long Cay or Fortune Island, Long Island, Ragged Island, Exuma, and Inagua.

26. The total amount of rents which have been collected from these ponds during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, is	£.	s.	d.
The total amount of expenditure defrayed out of these rents has been	2,183	18	1½
	1,707	4	4½
Leaving a balance of	£476	13	9½

27. I am, however, undertaking various works for the preservation and improvement of the ponds at Inagua, Rum Cay, and Long Island, which will very shortly exhaust this balance, and compel me to anticipate by a loan the rents which will be coming in after the 1st August next.

28. My desire is to afford to the whole of the lessees of these salt ponds the most ample information touching the mode in which the produce of their rents has been disbursed by the Executive Government; and before this Report can reach England the newspapers of the colony will be enabled to give their readers the most minute details of the whole of the expenditure, amounting to 1,707*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; and the result will be to show that, with two exceptions, the whole of the money has been spent in works connected with the salt ponds respectively, in the actual erection of flood-gates and retaining walls, or in the construction and deepening of the canals leading from the reservoirs to the ocean.

29. The two exceptions I allude to are, those of an annual contribution of 15*l.* to the public library at Inagua, and of 20*l.* a-year in aid of the expense of maintaining a public school at the same place under the Board of Education. I had no hesitation in imposing these very moderate annual charges of 15*l.* and 20*l.* upon the salt-pond revenue; because, although it is very true that they have no immediate connexion with the salt pond of Inagua, the whole of the inhabitants of that island are deeply interested in the prosperity of the salt trade, and conveyed to me personally in November 1849, while I was on the spot, an earnest wish to see a public library and a public school established at Matthew Town as soon as possible.

30. The following statement will show what proportion of the existing balance of rents is applicable to each island:—

	£.	s.	d.
Surplus of rents of 3 years at Rum Cay . . .	593	0	4½
„ „ Long Island . . .	34	2	9½
„ „ Fortune Island . . .	68	5	1½
„ „ Ragged Island . . .	75	14	0½
„ „ Exuma . . .	156	4	4½
Total surplus . . .	927	6	8½
Surplus of expenditure at Inagua above its rents, defrayed out of the surplus of the other islands .	450	12	10½
Balance in the bank 1st May 1851 . . .	£476	13	9½

Imports and Exports.

31. The total value of goods imported
in the year 1848 was £115,503
in 1849 was 117,697
and in 1850 was 92,756

32. The total value of Bahamian produce exported
in 1848 was £15,087
in 1849 was 30,776
and in 1850 was 37,921

33. The total value of goods either wrecked or otherwise imported, and subsequently re-exported, was in 1848 . . . £31,934
in 1849 . . . 39,508
and in 1850 . . . 16,318

34. It will be perceived by the foregoing summary that while the imports have very largely diminished in 1850 as compared with the two antecedent years, the value of colonial produce exported has considerably increased.

35. The value of salt exported in 1849 was £16,186
and in 1850 was 18,100

36. The value of pine apples exported in 1849 was £10,107
and in 1850 was 12,024

37. The value of oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other small fruits exported
in 1849 was £425
and in 1850 was 1,102

38. These details are satisfactory as they show conclusively that in the two principal staple products of the Bahama Islands, namely, salt and fruit, the colony is making considerable progress. I have every reason to hope and believe that the export of salt will very soon be largely increased through the

BAHAMAS.

beneficial instrumentality of the "Inagua Salt Pond Company." The following extract from my speech on closing the Legislature on the 1st of May 1851, will shew what efforts they are making to develop the resources of the capacious salt pond near Matthew Town in the Island of Inagua.

" MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
" MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

39. " We have great reason to be thankful to the Supreme Being for many " blessings bestowed on these Islands, more especially for the inestimable " benefit of public health, and for the prospect of a fine and productive fruit " season. Pine-apples, the growth of this spring, are already on their way to " England, nor are the prospects of our salt-raking Islands generally less pro- " mising. I rejoice in believing that Inagua will very soon be in a position to " realize the expectations which have been formed as to the capability of her " vast salt-pond. Some defects indeed have recently been discovered in it, but " I have no reason to believe that they are of a serious nature. Immediately " after I was made aware of them, measures were taken to procure from " America an adequate supply of materials wherewith to protect the reservoir " and the canal leading to the sea therefrom. In the meantime I have caused " a survey to be made of the land required by the " Inagua Salt Pond Com- " pany" for the purposes of a tramway, which proves to be a mile in length, " and before I again meet you, I trust that the ocean and the salt-pond will be " connected by a railway, that the staple produce of the Island will not only be " raked in abundant quantities, but rapidly conveyed to the place of embarka- " tion, and that Matthew Town will thus be daily rising into wealth and " prosperity. With the view of promoting that end, I have had surveys made " of half-acre allotments to form the suburban settlement of William's Town. " I am happy to add, that that they have already been eagerly purchased " by the labouring population."

Shipping and Trade.

40. The total number of vessels that came out from British to Bahamian ports.

In 1849 was 17
and in 1850 was 16

The total tonnage of such vessels in 1849 was 1896
and in 1850 was 1691

41. I mentioned in my former report, how very limited the trade of these Islands is with the mother country, and how large a portion of all their commercial dealings is carried on with the United States of America.

42. The total tonnage of ships entered inwards from all parts of world
In 1849 was 33,381 tons
and in 1850 was 31,117 tons.

Of the above tonnage it appears that the United States of America furnished

In 1849 . . . 17,185
and in 1850 . . . 17,069

43. The following summary will show the relative importance of the import trade with the mother country, her colonies, and America.

	1848	1849	1850
	£.	£.	£.
Value of Goods Imported into the Bahamas from			
Great Britain	24,212	29,986	24,302
British Colonies	3,076	1,540	2,089
United States	46,909	37,767	44,846
Foreign States	8,979	7,086	4,751
Value of Wrecked Goods brought in . . .	32,327	41,318	16,768
Total £	115,503	117,697	92,756

Military Expenditure.

44. The total cost of the military force maintained in the Bahama Islands, defrayed by Great Britain, was

	£	s.	d.
In 1849 . . .	14,928	7	10
and in 1850 . . .	16,406	18	6

Showing an increase in 1850 of. 1,478 10 8

45. The Bahama Islands are not called upon to defray any part of the military expenditure above specified, but they pay annually about 300*l.* a year for the expenses of the colonial militia. During the session just terminated, the Legislature has appropriated a sum of 431*l.* for the cost of new clothing for the non-commissioned officers and privates of militia, in addition to a sum of 60*l.* which was paid under the authority of the militia law for the clothing of the militia band.

Legislation in 1850.

46. During the session of 1850 the Colonial Legislature passed twenty-five Acts, of which thirteen are not of sufficient importance to be noticed in this report. The remaining eight Acts I will now proceed to describe.

47. The first both in order and in importance is an Act for securing to the ministers of religion of all denominations the right to the ceremonial use of three burial grounds at Nassau, which had hitherto been exclusively appropriated to the use of the clergy of the Church of England. I have already described in my former report in the Blue Book of 1849, the lamentable degree of sectarian animosity which had arisen in the community from this disputed right, and it now only remains for me to report, that after the experience of twelve months, the Act in question is found to work perfectly well, and that a far better state of social feeling is now perceptible. 13 Vict., cap. 5.
Paragraphs 173, 174, 175.

48. The next Act is one for the registration of births and deaths, and while it repeals the former Act which had been found to work very ill, has provided for an effective registration, by holding out pecuniary rewards to those who are engaged in the work. The registrars are now under this Act paid out of the Colonial Treasury the sum of 1*s.* for every birth or death they register, and the whole system appears to be working extremely well. 13 Vict., cap. 7.

49. The next Act in rotation is one for the better regulation of Public Notaries. A higher grade of qualification is rendered indispensable for those who carry on the functions of a notary public at Nassau, and the Governor has no longer the power of revoking the commission of a notary public, except after the party has been duly tried and convicted by the Chief-Justice of some "crime, misdemeanour, gross misconduct, negligence, or unskilfulness" in the discharge of his functions. 13 Vict., cap. 10.

50. The next Act of importance is one that was quickly passed in April 1850, for granting compensation to the inhabitants of Nassau and its suburbs, who suffered losses by the tornado of the 30th of March 1850. 13 Vict., cap. 14.

51. This Act has answered to the fullest extent the expectations which were entertained of it. All parties, both givers and receivers, have been perfectly satisfied. The Legislature gave 700*l.*, the British Government 700*l.*, the inhabitants 300*l.*, and other colonies also came forward in aid of the sufferers. These sums were distributed in such quarters only and in such proportions only as the "Commissioners of Compensation" acting under this Act decided upon, after a full investigation of the claims by means of evidence on oath.

52. I have already described the next Act, which repeals the export duty on fruit, woods, bark, hides, honey, and wax, and exempts from the payment of tonnage duty those ships which carry away full or half cargoes of salt. 13 Vict., cap. 15.

53. Another Act, which immediately follows, has been passed for the purpose, in some degree, of compensating the salt-producing islands for not giving them the exemption from export duty on their staple produce, which the preceding Act has granted to the fruit-growing islands. This Act exempts from the import duties formerly levied the following articles: waggons, carts, wheelbarrows, trucks, iron bars for tram or rail roads, mules, asses, and machinery, for any purpose in connexion with salt works. This Act is to remain in force as long as the export duty continues to be levied on salt. 13 Vict., cap. 16,

54. The next Act provides for a better mode of remunerating the collector of revenue in the out islands. Formerly they received part of their remuneration in the shape of salary and partly in that of a commission of four per cent 13 Vict., cap. 13.

BAHAMAS.

upon the amount of their collections. Under this Act an end is put to the charge of per centage, and the salaries of all the nine collectors have been raised and fixed by the Act with reference to the comparative importance of their respective trusts. Three are fixed at 150*l.* a-year, two at 115*l.*, and four at 75*l.* Small as these salaries may seem, the collectors are now far more contented, as they know what they may rely upon for the support of their families.

13 Vict., cap. 21.

55. The last Act of the Session which requires notice is that which looks to the public health, and provides for the appointment of a Board of Health.

56. A Board of Health was constituted by me under the provisions of the Act, consisting of five gentlemen, two of whom were physicians, and the other three unprofessional members; but while the Board has manifested the utmost zeal in carrying out the object of sanitary improvement, it has been found that their powers have been insufficient, and that the Act generally has not worked well. During the session of 1851, just concluded, a new Bill was brought in; but the two branches of legislature could not agree upon the various points involved in the discussion, and the result is, that the Act of 1850, with all its imperfections, must remain on the statute book till the session of 1852.

Population.

57. The last census was taken in 1845, but seems to have been imperfectly effected. The legislature of the Bahamas, however, has made provision for a more accurate census, which has accordingly been taken on the morning of Monday, the 31st of March, simultaneously with that of Great Britain. The returns from the out islands have not all come in yet; but enough has transpired to admit of a very fair approximate estimate of the result, which will exhibit a total of about 25,392 souls. The census of 1845 made it only 22,841.

Education.

Report, 15th May,
1850, paragraphs
178 to 193, inclusive.

58. My report of last year entered so largely into the details of the educational system pursued in the Bahamas, under the control of the Governor and four members of the Executive Council, forming a Board of Education, that I need not here repeat those details. It will be sufficient for me to state that the Board had been making great efforts to spread the means of education more widely among the scattered population of the out islands, and had contracted engagements to an extent which exceeded the educational grant by 300*l.* a-year, when their proceedings were suddenly arrested by an unexpected refusal of the House of Assembly to increase the original grant of 1,150*l.*, as fixed by the law of 1847.

Salary of inspector .	£ 200
Travelling expenses of ditto	50
Salary of secretary to the Board	50
• For training five teachers	70
For libraries & prizes	40
	£ 410
For salaries of school- masters	1,150
	£ 1,560

59. I should observe that the sum of 1,150*l.*, as fixed by law in 1847, is intended to cover the salaries of schoolmasters, &c., but that besides that sum the colony every year defrays other educational charges, which may be stated at 410*l.*, thus exhibiting a total expenditure for public schools of 1,560*l.*

60. The following extract from my speech, delivered on the 1st May 1851, on the occasion of proroguing the session, will show on what grounds the Governor and the Board of Education had assumed the responsibility of establishing additional schools and incurring other liabilities exceeding the limits of the original grant of 1847.

61. "In opening the present session, I dwelt at unusual length upon the necessity of enlarging the means at my disposal for the education of the people at large, and I regret to find that your honourable House has arrived at the conclusion that the original grant for that purpose is as large as, under existing circumstances, the colony can afford.

"I acknowledge most cheerfully, that as the constitutional guardian of the public purse, your honourable House is alone the judge upon a question of this nature. While, therefore, I may be permitted to express my regret at the final result of your deliberation on this matter, and my belief that you arrived at it with much reluctance, it is no less my desire than my duty to regard your decision with the utmost respect, and to refrain from again pressing the subject upon your attention. All that now remains for the Board of Education and myself to do, is to reduce the number of schools so as to bring down the expenditure within the limits assigned by the law of 1847; but while I lament the necessity of closing the schools at Inagua, Gregory Town, the Current Settlement, Cherokee Sound, and Clarence Town, and of disappointing

"the expectations of the inhabitants of Marsh Harbour and the Bimini Islands, "it is right for me on this occasion to state, that I should not have given my "sanction to the establishment of additional schools and to the incurring of "expenses beyond the limits of the original grant, if I had not been led to anticipate your willingness to make provision for them by the terms in which "your honourable House was pleased, at the commencement of the last session, "to convey to me your 'full concurrence in my opinion that the demand for "education is the most sacred of any that can be made on the public purse, "and that any sacrifice should be made rather than that the laudable disposition of the rising generation for the acquirement of knowledge should be "discouraged."

62. I shall transmit herewith the printed Report of the Board of Education for the year 1850, and to its pages I may refer for more ample details than I can conveniently embody in this report, both as to the number of schools and scholars, and as to the progress made by the pupils in the acquirement of knowledge.

Government House, Nassau,
Bahamas, 5th May 1851.

JOHN GREGORY.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7

REPORT of the BOARD OF EDUCATION of the BAHAMAS, appointed under the Act of Assembly, 10th Vict. : ch. 1, intituled, "An Act to Establish a System of Popular Education and Training" for the year 1850.

IN presenting their annual report to the Bahama Legislature, the Board of Education beg to call their attention to the general state of the public schools under their jurisdiction, and the measures they have taken for their more efficient working and prosperity during the year 1850.

Twenty-five public schools have been in operation, in which forty-one teachers were engaged at an expense of 1,168*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* This amount was, however, increased by the arrival, in June, of Mr. Walton, whose services as a teacher for the public school at Harbour Island, were engaged at 100*l.* per annum. The annual amount of salaries is now estimated at 1,278*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* exclusive of allowances; a sum, therefore, exceeding the annual grant, 1,150*l.*

Mr. Munro, who was in charge of the public school at Harbour Island was removed to Spanish Wells on the arrival of Mr. Walton; and the Board, in consideration of the hardship entailed upon him by a transfer to a school where the teachers' salaries were considerably less than at Harbour Island, granted him an annual *personal* allowance of 24*l.*, in order that he might not be prejudiced in a pecuniary point of view by such removal. Mr. and Mrs. Wildgoos have also been placed in the same position on their removal from Green Turtle Cay, Abaco, to Long Cay, Crooked Island.

Notwithstanding the seemingly large number of public schools, the Board is sensibly impressed with their inadequacy to the wants of the people, who, in localities where no public schools are established, implore their aid; and the Board is exceedingly gratified to state that they continue to receive from many of the out islands of the Colony, where there are public schools, the grateful acknowledgments of the inhabitants, for the advantages their children are permitted to enjoy in the advancement to knowledge.

An application for the foundation of a public school has been received from Alice Town, at the Biminis, where 41 children are prepared to receive instruction, but are entirely destitute of it. In a newly settled portion of the colony, where so large a part of the inhabitants is composed of children, education is deemed to be essentially necessary for the promotion of religion and morals, and to guard against any discreditable retrogression. From the inhabitants of Long Island an application has also been received for the establishment of a school at the north end of that island. At Acklin's Island a school is also much required, as will be seen from the following extract from a Report made by Mr. Kortwright, acting stipendiary justice, to His Excellency the Governor, dated 28th July, 1850.

"The number of children and in the immediate neighbourhood who are old enough to receive education amounts to 30. The number in Snow Corner, and other settlements to about the same number, and 12 or more at Pleasant Bay, making a total of 72 children growing up totally ignorant and uneducated. Numbers of the parents from all the settlements prayed that I would represent to the Governor the state in which the children were. I pointed out to them that there was a good school and schoolmaster at Long Cay, and that from the number of small settlements and the way in which the population was scattered at Acklins Island, I could not hold out any hopes to them of schools being established on the island. They said they were unable to settle at Long Cay, and that they were most naturally unwilling to trust their children to strangers. That few of them could afford to pay for a separate maintenance for the children, and many doubted whether persons could be found at Long Cay willing to take charge of them.

"They however promised that should the Governor grant them the boon of a school at Spring Point, which is the most central settlement, they would willingly send their children from all

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parts *at least* four days in the week. I think if a school could be established at Spring Point, a person qualified to teach and willing to undertake the work might be found on the island. I could recommend, as far as character and conduct are concerned, a Mr. Robert Hanna."

At Inagua, Rum Cay, Gregory Town, and Watling's Island, public schools have been established, in pursuance of a determination come to by the Board last year, and teachers have been appointed. A school was also established at Marsh Harbour, Abaco, but after the appointment of a teacher thereto, he refused to enter upon the duties of his office. Those at Gregory Town and Watling's Island have been in operation the greater part of the year; but at Inagua great difficulties had to be encountered, as the island had not been long settled and the Board had no school house there, nor could any suitable place be immediately rented for the purpose of carrying on the duties of a school. Towards the close of the year, however, with the assistance of the resident magistrate, a temporary school room was procured. At the opening there were 18 pupils whose numbers have since increased to 58. This, alone, is sufficient to indicate the absolute necessity of erecting a suitable school house in that rising settlement.

At Clarence Town, Long Island, the number of children in attendance was so small as to induce the Board to close the public school, which was accordingly done on the 28th February, and it continues closed. At Green Turkey Cay also, so great a diminution in the number of the pupils has taken place that the Board found it necessary to remove the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Wildgoos, to Long Cay, Crooked Island, to take charge of the larger public school at that settlement. The master of the public school at Cherokee Sound, Abaco, resigned his office in August. The Board has not been enabled to meet with any one fit to succeed him. The master of the Gregory Town school has also thought fit to resign his appointment there, having met with a more desirable one in New Providence, unconnected with the Board.

The Legislature was made aware by the Board's last report, of their having entered into a correspondence with the rector of the Normal seminary in the city of Glasgow, for obtaining two masters therefrom. Great difficulty was met with in doing so: but, as already stated, Mr. Walton was sent out, and arrived at Nassau in June. He proceeded in a few days to the station allotted him. In consequence of a representation made by him that the necessary expenses to which he had been subjected far exceeded the amount allowed for passage money and outfit, the Board granted him 30*l.* in addition.

Mr. Walton was desirous of introducing Stow's system, to which he had been accustomed, but the Board declined a compliance with his request, as they never contemplated altering the system hitherto pursued in the schools under their jurisdiction. The rules of the British and Foreign School Society are those upon which the Board's own rules have been mainly founded.

Desirous, therefore, of preventing any further disappointment or misunderstanding, the Board thought it best to countermand the requisition for a second master for Glasgow. The result, however was, that before the Board's wishes reached Glasgow, a teacher had been selected and had gone to some expense in preparing for his departure. Under these circumstances the Board considered it but just to that gentleman to compensate him by a sum of 25*l.*

To this report will be appended such extracts from the Normal Schoolmaster's Annual Report as will show the progress made by each of the schools under his personal supervision.

The examinations of the public schools in New Providence took place shortly before Christmas. Never at any period was there in attendance so large an audience as on this occasion. A manifest interest in the public schools is extending itself on all sides, and the Board are the more fully convinced of this from the fact just stated. His Excellency the Governor was present at all the examinations, except the one at Sandilands (which he was unavoidably prevented from attending), and expressed himself highly gratified with the progress the pupils had made in the various branches of their studies. Very rigid scriptural examinations by the Rev. William McLure, the Rev. Isaac Whitehouse, and the Rev. Henry Capern, were gone through in each of them, and considerable knowledge in this particular was displayed in the answers.

The Board has imported from the British and Foreign School Society's depository in London, an ample supply of school books and stationery. For the use of the Boys' Central School they have also procured a set of mechanical powers, astronomical diagrams and geometrical solids, to illustrate the various sciences taught; together with a set of Hullah's singing lessons.

The Board has erected a commodious school house at Harbour Island, at an expense of 260*l.* Its dimensions are 44 x 29 in the clear,—more than twice the size of the old edifice. At the Current, they have, with the assistance of the inhabitants erected a school-house. They have also bought a school house at Ragged Island for 31*l.* 5*s.*, and are erecting a teacher's residence at Eight Mile Rock, where it is impossible for him to hire one; also a school-house at Rum Cay.

The rents for school houses will be further diminished in 1851, as the two buildings hitherto used for the purposes of the Liberated African department have been given up, at the Governor's request, to the Board's use, by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and for the land on which they stand a nominal yearly rent of one shilling is to be paid to the Board of Ordnance. The public schools which were kept in Grant's Town and the western district have been both transferred there, the result of which will be a saving of 30*l.* per annum.

The Board beg to represent the position in which they are placed by the appeals made to them for extending education, and the necessary expenses they have incurred. It will be perceived by the table marked A, in the Appendix, that the salaries alone exceed the annual grant, and that the expenses of the Board will exceed the amount placed at their disposal by at least 294*l.* 19*s.*, without taking into account the contingent expenses. The Board, therefore, trust that the Legislature will grant an additional sum for the educational purposes of the colony, in order that they may not be compelled to deprive any portion of those widely dispersed islands

of the happy results which must finally accrue from the spread of religious and secular know-
ledge among the people.

BAHAMAS.

By Order of the Board of Education.

T. WILLIAM HENRY DILLET,
Secretary, B. E.

Nassau, N. P. Dec. 31st, 1850.

APPENDIX.

(A)

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Annual Salaries	1,278	6	6
„ Personal Allowances	54	0	0
„ Allowances for Rent	36	0	0
„ School-house Rents	30	12	6
„ Monitors' Stipends	6	0	0
„ For Salary of a Master and Mistress at the Biminis	40	0	0
	1,449	19	0

This Table is intended to show the actual Sums required for the year 1851.

TABLE showing in what manner the £600 granted by 13 Vic. c. 29, has been expended.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1850				600	0	0
Amount of Special Grant						
July 9. Purchase of School-house at Ragged Island	31	5	0			
Building School-house at Current	16	13	4			
Repairs to School-house at Long Cay	15	10	9			
Lumber for Teacher's Residence at Eight Mile Rock, &c.	11	7	0½			
Erection of School-house at Harbour Island	260	0	0			
Repairs, &c. to School-house at Tarpum Bay	1	11	0			
„ Ditto ditto St. Salvador	6	6	9½			
Lumber and Materials for School-house at Rum Cay	58	18	2			
Ditto ditto at Watling's Island	7	18	0½			
Repairs to African Hospital, now used as School-house	33	7	8	442	17	9½
Balance				157	2	3½

Dr.				The Public in Account Current with the Board of Education.				Cr			
1850		£.	s.	d.	1850		£.	s.	d.		
March 31	To Paid the Public School Teacher's Salaries for the Quarter ending at date	287	12	2½	January	By Balance from last Years Account	278	0	1		
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	76	13	7		Cash received for School Books	0	13	8		
June 31	Paid the Public School Teachers' in New Providence their Salaries to date	79	11	7½		Amount of Grant in the Education Act for 1850	1,150	0	0		
	Paid the out Island Teachers' Salaries for the Quarter ending at date	212	10	0		Amount of Special Grant in the Appropriation Act for 1850	600	0	0		
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	158	13	6½	April .	Amount of School Fees received	21	19	1½		
July 9	Paid Purchase Money of Schools	31	5	0	May .	Amount received for School Books	1	10	9½		
	House at Ragged Island					Amount received for School Books and Fees	4	5	3½		
Sept. 31	Paid the Public School Teachers' Salaries for Quarter ending at date	309	8	3½		Cash received for Corn sent from Grand Bahama in payment of School Fees	4	4	0		
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	146	11	3½	June 6.	Amount received for School Books and Fees	3	0	3½		
Dec. 31	Paid Public School Teachers' Salaries for the Quarter	305	11	7½	12	Balance from English Stationery Account paid into the Bank	0	9	3		
	Paid for Building School-house at Harbour Island	260	0	0	30	Amount of Fees from the several Schools. Amount deducted from Salary of Christopher Brown	14	9	4½		
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	136	15	4½	Aug. 3	Amount of School Fees received	1	15	10		
	Balance	164	14	10½		This Amount charged in Abstract of Salaries for July, and not paid Mr. Gwynn, he having resigned	7	9	10½		
		2,169	7	5½	Sept. 3	Amount received for Clothing sold	3	6	8		
						Amount deducted from Salaries of the Public School Teachers at Inagua	2	2	5		
						Amount of School Fees for August	5	16	8		
						Ditto ditto for Sept. Oct. Nov. & Dec.	8	7	8		
						Ditto ditto from O. I. for Quarter	18	17	3½		
						Amount paid into Bank from Crown Dues	15	11	3½		
					Dec. 30	Amount in hands of Mr. F. Pickton of London	12	12	5		
						Amount in hands of the Secretary	9	17	3		
							4	18	3		
							2,169	7	5½		
						By Balance brought down	164	14	10½		

GENTLEMEN,
In accordance with your instructions I now beg to submit my Report on the state of the Public Schools in the Island of New Providence.

Nassau, January 31, 1851.

BAHAMAS.

Your Model and Normal Schools appear naturally first to come under consideration.

The Boys' Model School still retains the high character it has now for some time so deservedly enjoyed. The number of boys in the school at the beginning of the past year was unusually great. 221 were on the books in April last, and about 170 of these in daily attendance. Subsequently, however, the number on the books decreased to 167, and the number in attendance to 127.

The causes which contributed to this decrease were, first, a great many boys left for Inagua and other out islands; secondly, many who lived in the vicinity of Mr. Grey's or Mr. Woodcock's schools joined those establishments; and, thirdly, during the latter part of the year a large number was compelled to remain at home from sickness. The hooping cough has been the epidemic by which most of the children have been afflicted, and I am sorry to add it is not yet altogether exterminated.

The Boys' Model School in its principles remains unchanged since my last report; but its details, and their application to the numerous branches of school learning, admitting almost of infinite variety, have been matters of constant attention.

The subjects of study during the past year have been as follows:—The school has always been opened by reverentially reading a lesson from the Holy Scriptures; the whole Bible in the authorised version being in the hands of all who can read it. I have much pleasure in stating that this number includes considerably more than half the school. The various branches of secular knowledge imparted embrace spelling and reading, writing and arithmetic—slate and mental—grammar, geography, singing, history, with a course of natural philosophy, natural history, and astronomy. Object and moral lessons have also been given in the gallery.

These subjects have been so arranged as to secure the attention of the taught, and to follow each other in a definite order throughout the day. By this mode each portion of time is complete in itself, and every lesson in our admirable series of reading books read by each boy who goes through the school.

Every day having its fixed lesson any draft monitor or normal student may know by a glance at the time table the appointed lesson and hour for it. I might particularise the number of pupils in the different grades of learning, but I doubt not it will be sufficient for me simply to refer to the late examinations for a proof that every child in the different schools is occupied in that department best suited to his capacity. No branch of study previously pursued has been given up, nor am I aware that anything has relatively suffered. The motto has been "onward," and I believe in every department good progress has been made. In music, grammar, and arithmetic, the boys have made decided advancement.

The Normal department this year has not been so well attended as during the two previous years. The reason of this may be found in the fact that your schools in all cases, till lately, have been supplied with teachers, and with that class of teachers also, who have received some training. Several, however, have availed themselves of any opportunity they may have had in Nassau to attend the Model School, and thereby obtain further information in the art of teaching.

The industrial classes are both full and steadily improving in their acquirements. The shoemaking class appears to have made the greater improvement.

Girls' Model School.—Nearly the same remarks apply to this school as I made with reference to the Boys' Model School. The number in attendance have increased; the attainments of the children are exceedingly satisfactory, and consequently the reputation of the school stands higher than heretofore.

The number on the books at the Christmas vacation was 90. The studies of the girls are varied a little from those of the boys in order to impart a good knowledge of needlework. I am happy to bear personal testimony to the results of this teaching; and I have frequently heard others speak in high terms of the efficiency of the girls in this important branch of female education. Very few of them have opportunities at home to learn the art of cutting, the arrangement of needlework, &c., it is with pleasure therefore I report that these duties are well attended to.

There has been no teacher in training at the Girls' Model School during the year. One pupil teacher, however, has been appointed a regular teacher at the Current Settlement, and one of the elder girls has received an appointment as pupil teacher.

The Western District School, notwithstanding all its difficulties with regard to building and situation, has continued throughout the year in the onward march of improvement. There has been a slight decrease in the number of pupils attending, but the attainments of those who have regularly been at school have increased in the most pleasing manner. The searching examination under which the children went at Christmas reflected the greatest credit on the whole school. I apprehend a reference to your Secretary's report will corroborate this statement.

From the permanent advantages now secured to the Western District Schools, in having obtained those excellent buildings formerly occupied by the Liberated African Department, it may fairly be anticipated that those places of instruction will be among the most useful in the country. All the advantages of a first-rate site, good play ground, and commodious rooms are secured; and now they only require proper fittings to render them all that could be desired.

While on this part of my report I would suggest the propriety of making the distinctive features of these schools more definite. For instance, the one school should be a "Juvenile School," and the other an "Infant School." The age at which children should be admitted to the first not below five years; and the period when they should leave the second about six, except in two or three cases where the infant school mistress might require monitorial assist-

ance. At present both schools partake of the character of "infant" and juvenile." Mrs. Taylor has children who should be with Mrs. Horton, and Mrs. Horton has children that would be benefited by being with Mrs. Taylor; and this I think deteriorates from the efficiency of both.

Grant's Town Infant School kept up its numbers well last year; and though conducted under great inconvenience certainly proved a most useful institution to the labouring people of Grant's Town, &c.

There was a good deal of sickness among the children in this district at the end of the year, and several deaths; but, notwithstanding this, it was surprising to see the number of infants daily flocking to the school, and to witness the interest they exhibited in obtaining the first elements of school knowledge. The memories of the children generally are well stored with the simple general principles of religion and morality, and not a few are made tolerably acquainted with the first five rules of arithmetic, the elements of grammar and geography, besides being able to read and write.

Sandiland's School.—I cannot speak of the working of this school from day to day and from week to week in the same manner as I can of those nearer the Boys' Central School, because my visits are not so frequent to it. But whenever I have visited it I have always been highly pleased with the good behaviour of the children, and gratified with their general acquirements. I never saw cleaner copybooks, or heard better reading, and questions answered more satisfactorily for the ages of the pupils, than I did at the late examination at Sandilands.

Some repairs are required at this school, and I should like to see an assistant employed, to teach arithmetic more particularly.

At all the public schools during the past year the children who were not vaccinated have undergone that operation. Drs. Chipman and Kirkwood have, I believe, taken great pains to extend, without remuneration, to all the children who have come under my observation, that palladium against small-pox.

I would notice that the effects actually produced by the knowledge given in your different schools are not altogether hidden. Many letters of thanks from parents and friends have been received, all breathing the same gratitude for the instruction their children have received and the behaviour they manifest.

The practical tendency also of their education bearing on the active duties of life is manifested in the eagerness with which boys and girls from the public schools are sought after for situations of trust. All this is greatly encouraging and leads to the hope that all the children now under instruction in your various schools will prove in their day a religious, loyal, and industrious generation.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

J. H. WEBB,

Inspector of Schools.

To the Honourable the Board of Education,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 58.)

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to Earl GREY.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,
September 6, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received October 24, 1851.)

MR. STIPENDIARY JUSTICE INGLIS has recently returned to the seat of Government after visiting that portion of his widely-extended district, which consists of the two Bimini Islands, and the island of Grand Bahama.

2. Mr. Inglis has drawn up a full and comprehensive report thereon, and I have been so much struck by the number and utility of his various representations and recommendations that I think a perusal of it will be satisfactory to your Lordship, not only as containing an interesting outline of the present state and condition of a rising settlement composed of a very troublesome and lawless class of the population, but as a fair sample of the varied and most useful services rendered to me in the administration of the Government by a most active and zealous stipendiary magistrate.

3. I have kept a copy for my own use, and enclose the original report, in the margin of which I have made a few observations with a view to show how far Mr. Inglis's suggestions have been carried into effect.

August 25, 1851.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

JOHN GREGORY.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8. Mr. STIPENDIARY JUSTICE INGLIS'S REPORT on the BIMINI ISLANDS and GRAND BAHAMA.

SIR,

Nassau, August 25, 1851.

Departure from G. T. Cay on a tour of inspection, and arrival at Bimini.

* So named in 1850, after H. R. H. the Princess Alice.—J. G.

Administering the oath to Mr. W. Russell.

Drunken excesses among the crews of the wreckers.

Lock-up House at Bimini.

Orders have been given for the execution of this work.—J. G.

South Bimini plantations.

Harbours at the Biminis.

Salt Pond at South Bimini.

I have since given my sanction to the occupation of a part of the pond by way of trial. If it succeeds we shall lease it, as at Inagava, &c.—J. G.

Church of England service and Sunday-school at Biminis.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that in accordance with the intention expressed to you in my Despatch of 1st July last, I sailed on that day from Green Turtle Cay, on a tour of inspection of my district, and arrived at Alice Town,* North Bimini, on the 3rd of the same month. I found there Mr. William Russell, lately appointed local magistrate, and Mr. G. M. Hannah, stipendiary constable, of whose absence from his post I had occasion to complain when I paid a short visit to the Biminis, in the month of December last.

By virtue of the *dedimus* from his Excellency, empowering me to administer the necessary oaths to Mr. Russell, in order to enable him to act as a justice of the peace, he was accordingly sworn in the 4th July, the day following my arrival, and the above document, duly executed, is herewith returned.

No cases of importance were to be found in the journal of the stipendiary constable, but I am informed, that on last Christmas day the settlement exhibited a disgraceful scene, caused by an assemblage of the crews of the wrecking vessels, who landed there on that day, with apparently no other knowledge of its character than that of one set apart for every species of drunken excess and saturnalia, disturbed and alarmed the peaceful inhabitants, and closed their orgies with a desperate fight, in which knives were drawn, and bloodshed only prevented by the exertions of the stipendiary constable, and some of the local constables, and other inhabitants who interfered to preserve the peace.

In order to carry out the ends of justice, notice must be taken of those affrays at the time they occur, as, generally speaking, the perpetrators are not inhabitants of the settlement, but belong to the wrecking vessels, which are to be found here collected from all parts of the Bahamas.

A substantial wooden house, 15 feet by 10, which would have been more effective had it been double the size, has been lately erected at Alice Town as a "lock-up." This place, in order to be rendered weatherproof, still requires ceiling throughout, and painting. Mr. Russell has received orders to have it enclosed, which is also quite necessary. He assures me that its establishment has already exercised a salutary influence on the morals and general behaviour of the community, and I trust may have its effect in putting a stop to such occurrences as I have described above.

On the 5th July, I crossed over to the Island of South Bimini, where the inhabitants have their provision-grounds, and visited a plantation belonging to Mr. Russell, who has a clearing of seven acres, three of which contain 700 fruit trees, consisting of the China orange, and Lisbon lemon, apparently thriving well. Guinea and Indian corn, water-melons, cassavas, plantains, sweet potatoes, and various other vegetables, were growing in abundance, and are, at present, from the land being new, capable of being produced in great profusion. Considering the time (about 21 months) that Mr. Russell has been settled at the Biminis, and the little assistance he has had, his plantation does him great credit. The cultivation of the pine apple has hitherto proved a failure. This is said to be owing to their having been planted too near the influence of the sea. Those which have been planted at a greater distance, promise well.

The harbour at North Bimini being only calculated for vessels of the size of the wrecking craft which frequent it, for which it is admirably suited, and bearing in mind the opinion of his Excellency regarding the commanding position of these islands, and their probable future importance, I proceeded while at South Bimini to examine Neck's Harbour, situated on the south side of that island. This is an extensive anchorage, of which one part alone, called Barnet's Harbour, is suitable for large vessels. The entrance to this harbour, which forms part of what is called Neck's Harbour, is at Picket Rock Channel, about four miles to the southward of Alice Town. This is a wide channel between two cays, containing never less than four fathoms, and which leads into a basin of the same depth, and of sufficient extent to anchor a fleet. Although Barnet's Harbour has almost the appearance of an opening roadstead, it is generally allowed, by persons competent of judging, that once in this anchorage, a ship may ride out in safety any ordinary gale. The holding ground is good, and it is protected from the roll of the sea by almost continuous cays and rocks, extending S.S.W. from Alice Town, for a distance of nearly 12 miles, as well as by extensive shoals to the north-east.

While at Neck's Harbour, I landed to inspect a small salt pond, situated within 100 yards of the beach, which, could it be brought into successful cultivation, would give a stimulus to this settlement, which is certainly much wanting. This pond is supposed to contain between one and two hundred acres, and is considered by Mr. Russell, himself an experienced salt-maker, as well adapted for its production. Its principal advantages would be,—1st, propinquity to the United States, enabling vessels bound through the Gulf of Florida to call for salt without deviating from their route, thus ensuring a market for a much larger quantity of salt than these islands, under the most favourable circumstances, would be capable of producing. 2nd. The safety in which vessels of considerable burthen could ride in Neck's Harbour, within a short distance of the pond itself. 3rd. The facilities for shipping, no railroad or tramway being requisite to bring the salt to the beach, but merely a short canal. To these advantages I may add, the long-continued droughts to which they are subject here, which, though to a certain extent unfavourable to cultivation, are so highly desirable in salt-producing islands.

On Sunday the 6th July, I attended Church of England Service at the house of Mr. Shearman, a coloured man, who acts as catechist, and where a congregation of upwards of 30 per-

sons assembled. The service was well performed by Mr. Shearman, who afterwards read a sermon very effectively. Previous to the service, there was a Sunday-school meeting, attended by 14 or 15 children, divided into classes, and instructed by two Miss Thomsons, Miss Kemp, and Mr. Shearman, the three former being white, and most of the children coloured. The Sunday school averages about 16. The establishment of a small church would be highly desirable.

There are at present at the Biminis 47 children, 25 boys and 22 girls, besides several young women, who have never had the opportunity of receiving any education, ready to be entered on the books the moment a public school is established. I regret having been unable to hold out to the inhabitant at present any hope of so desirable an institution being established, notwithstanding the well-known favourable views of his Excellency on the vitally important subject of education, as well as the strongly-expressed wishes of the inhabitants themselves to that effect.

Smuggling, which is carried on to a great extent at the Biminis, and to which the glaring case of the "Cato" has been the means of more particularly attracting the attention of Government, can never be fully abolished until the appointment of a preventive officer. The large amount of property said to have been smuggled from that vessel might have been recovered at the time it occurred. It is now dispersed through the islands, the principal part having doubtless found its way to Nassau. Mr. Russell, however, assures me, that in his capacity as wrecking master, so flagrant a case cannot again occur at the Biminis.

With regard to fires reported to have been lighted by the inhabitants of Alice Town, on the shores of these islands, with a view to mislead vessels, I believe that such has never been done for so nefarious a purpose by an inhabitant of the Biminis. Fires kept up through the night for domestic purposes were formerly lighted in the open air, though cooling sheds are now becoming more general. From the high ridge on which the town is built, these would be seen at sea at a considerable distance. Large fires are also lighted along the beach during the turtling season, where numerous persons are engaged in a legitimate occupation; and in summer fires are absolutely requisite at night for the purpose of getting rid of mosquitoes, whose numbers render such indispensable. The only light-house in the neighbourhood of the Biminis, being that on Gun Cay, which has a revolving light, nothing but gross inattention on the part of masters of vessels could permit them to mistake for it a fire lighted on the shore, which should rather act as a safeguard by warning them of their vicinity to the land.

On Monday the 7th July, having previously called a meeting of the inhabitants for that day, for the purpose of discussing a few points material to the general welfare of the settlement, I mentioned to them,—1st. The appointment of Mr. Russell as magistrate and coroner for the Biminis, of his having been now duly qualified to act as a justice of the peace, and the necessity of his being supported in his endeavours to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful riots previously alluded to. 2nd. The necessity of opening the Bay road, from its commencement to the Burying-ground, and the completion of Hill-street and the Cross roads. 3rd. The impropriety of burying in private premises, a practice which has prevailed. 4. That the settlement being overrun with numerous worthless curs, complaints of which nuisance had been already made to me, the dog-tax would be enforced for the future. 5. That smuggling having now arrived at such a pitch as to attract the attention of Government, a strict look-out would be kept and means taken to punish offenders against the revenue laws. I concluded, after explaining the great advantages of such an undertaking, by the increased value of property, &c., &c., with a proposition, that they should give their gratuitous labour for the purpose of making an experimental salt-pan of one half acre in extent, on the pond at south Bimini. Having drawn up the memorandum of an agreement to that effect, it was signed by 45 persons, there being only one dissentient voice to the undertaking. This unanimity was satisfactory, and promises well for the success of the enterprise.

Being anxious to see this carried into effect, I had determined to remain until it was completed; but as the mosquitoes would not permit of anything being done at that moment, I sailed on the 9th July for Eight Mile Rock Grand Bahama, with the intention of shortly returning to the Biminis.

With reference to improvements in general, as well as the establishment of good order on the out-islands, I may take this opportunity of remarking that the necessity of such a proposition being carried into effect as that submitted by his Excellency to the House of Assembly, in the Session of 1849, "whether it would not be essential to the prosperity of every out-island that its local government should be intrusted to a resident paid magistrate, who would identify the interests of his family and himself with those of the inhabitants, who would stimulate their industry and take the lead in local enterprise, and who would become the regular channel of communication between the inhabitants and the head of the colonial Government," has been fully borne out in my mind, from personal observation, as a scheme of sound policy, without which the settlements in this district must sink before long into hopeless insignificance.

There is no part of my district where the presence of a resident paid magistrate is more requisite than at the Biminis. This necessity ought not to be judged of by the actual number of the inhabitants. There is on an average during the entire year present in the harbour of North Bimini 25 wrecking vessels, which, allowing only 15 men for each vessel (a small proportion) gives a floating population of 375 adults of the most loose and immoral class in the Bahamas, and which, added to the resident inhabitants, makes a total of upwards of 500 persons constantly in and about the settlement.

At the Biminis, therefore, there are, inclusive of the wreckers, upwards of 400 adult males, while at Green Turtle Cay, where the population is 883, there are only 225.

Taking these facts into consideration, I consider it necessary to recommend to his Excellency

BAHAMAS.

Want of a public school at the Biminis.

My great anxiety has long been to establish a school here; but the recent adverse vote of the House of Assembly has lamentably frustrated my views.—J. G.

Smuggling at the Biminis.

I intend to urge on the House of Assembly, in February next, the absolute necessity of making provision for a local paid magistrate, who should have a renewal appointment also.—J. G.

Report of fires lighted at the Biminis, with a view to mislead vessels.

I rejoice at this, for the insinuations of American masters of vessels were most prejudicial to the character of the Biminis.—J. G.

Meeting of inhabitants at Alice town.

Necessity of a resident paid magistrate at the Biminis.

BAHAMAS.

Proposed appointment of a second stipendiary constable at the Biminis.

The law allows only six to be permanently sworn in; but on any emergency the magistrate can swear in any number he chooses.—J. G.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I have now appointed a second stipendiary constable.—J. G.

Arrival at Eight Mile Rock.

Sight for Lock-up House at Grand Bahama.

Church at Eight Mile Rock.

School at Eight Mile Rock.

In the Board of Education I shall take care to have this sent.—J. G.

Complaints at Eight Mile Rock.

Agricultural condition of Grand Bahama.

We are now engaged upon this subject in the Executive Council.—J. G.

Return to the Biminis. Complaint of Captain Shaw, of American barque "Kepler."

Enclosure A.

the appointment of a second stipendiary constable, in addition to Mr. Hannah, and that means be provided to enable the magistrates to increase permanently the number of local constables, six being the greatest number allowed by law, whereas at least twelve are requisite; nor would I, if resident magistrate at the Biminis, guarantee the peace of the settlement with a fewer number, and without the additional stipendiary constable.

On the 10th July I arrived at Eight Mile Rock Grand Bahama, and experienced the usual difficulty of landing on the south side of this island during southerly or south-east gales, nothing but the great activity of the boatmen preventing us from being swamped, which might have proved a matter of serious inconvenience.

My first duty here was, in company with Mr. W. J. Brown, stipendiary constable, to look out for a proper site for the lock-up house, for the erection of which the sum of 40*l.* was voted at the last session of the House of Assembly. I have accordingly selected the spot, on a piece of Crown reserved land in the township of Hawksbill Creek, contiguous to Eight Mile Rock, bounded east by Alexander Bevan's, west by Benjamin Duncome's, and fronting the sea; of this I propose occupying a space of 50 feet square. Mr. Brown being the only person at this settlement competent to undertake the building, I have accordingly entered into an agreement with him to execute the same, agreeably to a plan and specification furnished me by the civil engineer, under the forfeiture of a certain sum if not completed before the 15th October next.

The episcopal chapel which has been in the course of erection at Eight Mile Rock for some time past, is now in a sufficiently forward state to hold service in. Its dimensions are: length 40 feet by 30, height of walls 10 feet, and of roof 18 feet. It is well and substantially built of stone, the roof being at present thatched for want of sufficient funds to shingle it. The labour expended on this building has been nearly, if not altogether gratuitous, a very large share of which has been contributed by Mr. Brown, the stipendiary constable, who is also a carpenter. The average attendance at church is 35, with a Sunday school of about 20. During the absence of the Rev. Mr. Higgs at other parts of his district, Mr. Brown, who has the appointment of catechist, holds service twice on Sundays and once on Wednesdays. Having attended several times, I can testify as to the proper manner in which this is performed by Mr. Brown, who also on these occasions reads a sermon.

During my stay in Grand Bahama, I was enabled to pay several visits to the school established by the Board of Education at Eight Mile Rock, under the superintendence of Mr. Bannister. I had every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the children under his tuition, and heard them go through their whole routine of instruction. On the last occasion I took the opportunity of the presence of several of the heads of families to address them regarding the enlargement of the school-house, the necessity for which I had the honour to bring under his Excellency's notice, in my report of 20th December 1850. There are at present 80 scholars on the books, the general average attendance being 73, although during my visit, owing to the absence of many of the children from hooping-cough, the average was not more than 64. There being applications now for the admission of from 30 to 40 additional children, I recommended to the inhabitants that they should give their gratuitous labour towards the enlargement of the school-house, and drew out a short memorandum for the signatures of those who were willing to assist for this highly desirable purpose, under the assurance that the Board of Education would furnish the materials, and from the signatures received, I have no doubt but that in the latter event this would be speedily accomplished. Mr. Bannister will, therefore, make a requisition to the Board for the necessary quantity of lumber, &c., which may be requisite.

The complaints brought by persons in this vicinity, comprising a line of coast of from 30 to 40 miles, were principally regarding the wrongful occupation of land, some of which require me to communicate with the Surveyor-General before deciding on them.

There appears but little element of prosperity within the island of Grand Bahama; the land, impoverished from long use, but more particularly from the frequent fires which have occurred, destroying all the valuable timber and scorching and burning of a great portion of the soil, is barely sufficient to support the scanty inhabitants who remain. There is, notwithstanding, to be found throughout the island ample pasturage for cattle, and were they permitted to roam at large, might be produced in sufficient numbers to supersede the necessity of the foreign supplies into Nassau. Cattle, I have been informed, have been landed at the west end of Grand Bahama at 13 dollars a-head, which three months after have sold at Nassau for 45 dollars. I believe that if liberty of pasturage over the Crown waste lands were granted to the inhabitants for their cattle, it might be the means of encouraging the raising of stock as well as of improving the lands, which at present are valueless.

Owing to the state of the weather and other causes, it was not until the 27th July that I was enabled to leave Eight-mile Rock and sail for the Biminis, which I did not reach till the evening of the 29th. Immediately on my arrival, Mr. Russell exhibited to me a statement made before him by Captain Shaw, of the American bark "Kepler," bound for New Orleans, which, in company with the brig "Lodebar," of Boston, Captain Skinner, bound for Havana, had anchored off North Bimini about ten days previous to my return, awaiting a fair wind to take them through the Gulf. A copy of Captain Shaw's statement forms an Enclosure in this Report. His Excellency will observe, that this is a charge brought by Captain Shaw against certain persons unknown, but supposed to belong to the schooner "Nonesuch," of Abaco, for an attempt to intoxicate the crew of the "Kepler" and to scuttle the vessel. I regretted that Mr. Russell had not taken the depositions on oath of the mate and crew of the "Kepler," who were alone, in a case to prove the felonious outrage complained of, the captain not having been on board when it was said to have been attempted. Owing to the departure of the two vessels before my return, I fear the evidence I have obtained will not be sufficient to enable the

Attorney-General to prosecute, although were a trial to take place it is possible that many things now concealed might be brought to light. Whatever be the result, it is a circumstance deeply to be deplored that the captains and crews of both those American vessels should have left the Biminis with a full conviction that such an attempt was made, which will be the means of injuring to a great extent the progressive welfare of the settlement.

On the 1st August (Negro emancipation day), I paid another visit to the Salt Pond on South Bimini, where Mr. Russell has already selected the spot for two experimental salt-pans of one quarter of an acre in extent each. These may seem insignificant when compared with the large salt-pans of Inagua; but at Cay West, where salt is made all the year round, and where the pans are floored with pine plank and defended from the weather by moveable roofs, they are only 50 feet by 18. Mr. Russell considers the bottom of the pond, on which there is not more than six inches of mud, to be perfectly suitable for salt-making. There is also plenty of stone to be found in the pond for building purposes, of which Mr. Russell intends to build a sea-wall as a defence from hurricanes. The inhabitants having been employed lately in planting out their Guinea corn, together with the boisterous state of the weather, has prevented anything from being commenced as yet; but there is every reason to believe that the pans will be complete in time for the salt-making season. The pumps and other necessary mechanical apparatus will be prepared by two carpenters, which will constitute their portion, and a very important one, of the work to be undertaken.

Emancipation day passed off quietly at the Biminis, notwithstanding the presence in port of upwards of 20 wrecking vessels. The vessels were dressed with flags, dances took place in the evening at different houses, and universal harmony prevailed, owing to the fact of there being little or no ardent spirits to be procured at that moment on the settlement. Could the importation of such be prevented, neither magistrates, constables, nor gaol would be requisite for the preservation of the peace.

Although there has been some difficulty in getting the inhabitants of Alice Town to turn out on the roads, the Bay Road, 10 feet wide and about three-quarters of a mile in length, is progressing rapidly. A considerable extent of stiff bush had to be cut through; and for the performance of this work on the lots of non-residents, I have informed those employed that they will be entitled to remuneration. In pursuance of this, I have tendered accounts to Messrs. D'Yuz, F. Smith, A. Smith, and A. Bain, to the amount of 20 dollars in all.

Applications have been made to me by eight of the inhabitants of Alice Town, viz., William Russell, Chief Justice of the Peace, and Messrs. Benjamin B. Shearman, George M. Hannah, John Watkins, William Bethel, John Holbert, Harrison Brister, and Vulcan Seymour, for leave to fence off the land to the north-east of the township, and to be permitted to graze cattle through the uninhabited portion of North Bimini.

It is by no means intended or desired that these parties should have any exclusive privilege for this purpose; and I sincerely trust that should it be in his Excellency's power, he may see the propriety of granting this licence, and thus show to the inhabitants of this young settlement that if they display an anxiety for individual and general prosperity the Government will continue, as it has hitherto, to do all in its power to assist them. The facility of transit between the Biminis and the Nassau renders an experiment of this sort highly desirable, and I have little doubt that, should the privilege be granted, cattle will, in the course of a few years, be produced on North Bimini in considerable numbers.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th August, I sailed from the Biminis with the intention of proceeding to the Berry Islands: but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, found it necessary to postpone my visit to that settlement to another opportunity. I arrived here on Saturday evening the 16th instant, and intend returning to Abaco by an early opportunity to complete the tour of my district.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. C. R. Nesbitt,
&c. &c.

Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) W. R. INGLIS, S. J. District of Abaco.

(A.)

Biminis, July 18, 1851.

CAPTAIN A. W. SHAW, master of the bark "Kepler," states that, on Thursday night (the 17th), a boat painted white, with five men in her, supposed or taken to be the schooner "Nonesuch's" boat, came on board of his ship after dark, two of the men remaining on deck, while three were in the boat. They brought on board a jug of rum, and requested the mate and crew to drink, which they refused. These two men remained on deck until those in the boat were discovered at the stern immediately under the counter, apparently working as it were, with their hands at the water's edge, with something in their hands supposed to be an auger: it being dark, could not exactly discover or ascertain whether it was an auger or some other instrument; but from the circumstance of the boat being detected under the stern, instead of being alongside, at that hour of the night (10 o'clock), shows that they were on some ill intent. The very circumstance of their carrying a jug of rum on board of the ship shows but too plainly that their intention was, if the crew of the ship could have been prevailed upon to drink, to have got them drunk, and then they would have had a fair opportunity of effecting their villainous purpose. Same evening, Captain Shaw, after leaving the Court, returning to his boat, he and his crew were followed by the crew of the schooner "Nonesuch," headed by John Frederick Sawyer, with bludgeons, threatening to beat them, and calling them damned Yankee sons of b——; and had Captain Shaw not hastened into his boat, he and his men would have been maltreated.

BAHAMAS.

I have been in full communication with the Attorney-General on this subject. We have sent to America for evidence, and hope yet to reach the guilty parties.—J. G.
Salt Pond.

Emancipation day at the Biminis.

I wish it were possible to prevent it, but I have no hope of it.—J. G.

State of roads at Alice Town.

Proposed cattle grazing at North Bimini.

This has since been granted.—J. G.
This cannot be safely permitted.—J. G.

BAHAMAS.

Captain Shaw begs at the same time to say, that no blame whatever should be attached to the inhabitants of Bimini, as they knew nothing of the transaction until the following day, when Captain Shaw went on shore and apprised them of it.

(Signed) A. W. SHAW, Master of Bark "Keppler."

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

No. 9.

(No. 36.)

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, May 12, 1851.

(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Enclosure 1.

1. To enable me to bring the details of the Blue Book for 1850 under your Lordship's notice in a comprehensive form, I have subjoined an abstract of the several returns contained in it. These returns exhibit a progressive improvement in the condition of the colony.

2. The revenue, of which five-sixths is derived from Customs and Port dues, and one-sixth from assessed and other taxes, yielded a considerable surplus on the receipts of the preceding year; and as there is every prospect that the revenue of the present year will be equally productive, I have recommended to the Assembly a reduction of the duties which press upon the colonial trade.

3. The local and colonial expenditure calls for no particular observation.

4. The expenditure borne by Great Britain is larger in Barbados than in the other colonies of the West Indies, from the number of troops which are necessarily stationed at the head quarters of the military command.

5. From the Returns of Imports, Exports, and Tonnage it will be seen that there has been a large increase in the commerce of the island in 1850, amounting to one-fifth nearly on the value of the imports of 1849, of which nearly two-thirds were received from Great Britain; and one-twentieth on the value of the exports, including 35,000 hogsheads of sugar exported.

These returns have been made up with sufficient accuracy to enable me to state the result with confidence.

6. The returns of schools are incomplete.

7. Of crimes and offences there was a decrease of 37 in the number of commitments in 1850, and assuming the population at 145,000 the centesimal proportion of offences would be 1.1.

8. Having in my Report on the Blue Book for 1849 noticed a work, which had been projected in the construction, by means of convict labour, of a harbour of refuge at Barbados, and a preliminary survey having been made by the commanding Royal Engineer, from which it is considered that such a work might be executed with facility, and that it would be of great importance to commerce, and a means of defence to the colonies.

Plans, page 53.

I annex to this Report a copy of the plans which has been appended to Colonel Ward's Report.

9. The details are contained in the volume of printed correspondence forwarded with my Despatch, No. 34, dated 29th April last, relative to convict discipline, a copy* of which is herewith enclosed.

The neighbouring colonies have been invited to co-operate in the undertaking by sending convicts, who are under sentence of hard labour, to be employed on it, and I hope it will also receive the support of Her Majesty's Government, which is necessary for the successful accomplishment of a work of this magnitude.

10. The labour of the convicts of this island have already been applied to the removal of a mud bank, from which the health of the city and garrison have been affected; and Colonel Ward has stated in a report which I enclose, that in two years a sufficient passage might be opened for the construction of a coaling wharf for the royal mail steamers within the Mole.

11. Recommending the subject to your Lordship's favourable consideration and support,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

See Enclosure 2.
Page 53.

* This Enclosure is not printed, as it consists principally of selections from correspondence relative to Convict Discipline, already laid before Parliament.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 51

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 1 in No. 9.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£ sterling.	£ sterling.	£ sterling.	£.	£.	£.	£.	..
25,935	5,807	13,908	8,414	54,064	47,439	6,625	..

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
6,792	5,842	5,989	1,265	15,146	2,095	9,931	47,060	44,532	2,528	..	11,524

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL and PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	Under the head of "Poor" are included Allowances, Poor Relief, Annuities, Burials.
3,491	5,005	853	9,349	

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	The first column includes Governor's and Private Secretary's Salary, the Bishop's and Archdeacon's, with payments to Ministers and Stipendiary Magistrates. The second column includes all Military Expenses.
11,197	93,474	104,671	

POPULATION (1844).

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
56,004	66,194	122,198	Per Census of 1844; supposed to have increased at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

LAND.

Area, in square miles.	Acreage under cultivation.	REMARKS.
166	100,000	It has been found impracticable, without legislative assistance, to obtain any accurate information on this subject.

COINS and CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
Estimated at £30,000 sterling.	At the end of 1849, estimated at £20,000 sterling.	British Silver constitutes the entire currency of the Island. No Gold is in circulation, in consequence of the over-valuation of the Doubloon in the neighbouring Foreign Colonies and in South America. The only Paper Currency is Colonial Bank Notes.

BARBADOS.

CHURCHES.

Church of England, and others.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Sitzings.	Average of Persons Attending.	REMARKS.
England. .	45	22,673	{ 21,860 ; aggregate, 45,010	Corrected from amended Returns since the Blue-Book was made up. No Returns received of Moravians and Wesleyans.
Moravian .	..	..
Wesleyan .	..	..

SCHOOLS.

	No. of Scholars.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
Church of England . }	7,472*	..	Returns incomplete.
Moravian .	310	..	
Wesleyans .	1,042	..	

* Includes Public and Private Schools.

VALUE, in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
464,651	119,087	152,620	736,358	672,882	153,324	5,418	831,624
Total in 1849 . . . £591,478				Total in 1849 . . . £791,740			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
31,677	29,170	35,534	96,381	31,019	29,357	32,927	93,303
Total in 1849 85,731				Total in 1849 85,738			

RETURN of CRIMES, and other OFFENCES.

Year.	Felons.	Misde- meanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion, per Census of 1844. — Population, 122,198.	Debtors.
1850	77	530	1,070	1,677	..	37	1·3	475
1849	82	771	861	1,714	..	..	1·4	339

N.B.—The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

any portion of the expense of the undertaking.

3. My objection to sending out Sappers and Miners unless the expense is provided for by the colony, is founded on general principles. If Her Majesty's Government were to undertake to execute works of local improvement or surveys preparatory to such works in the Colonies at the cost of this country, a very heavy

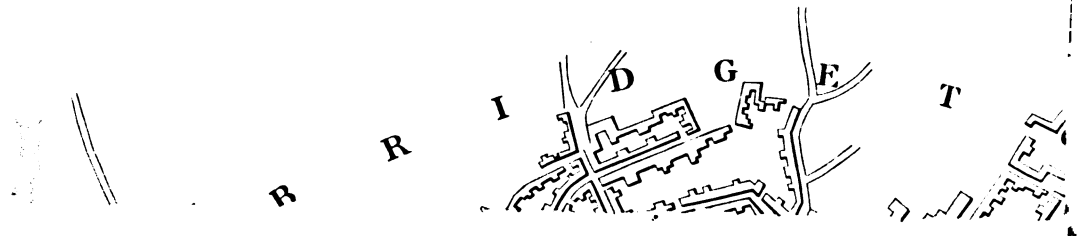
Plan of Carlisle Bay, Barbados.

Shewing the City of Bridgetown, the Harbour, Bay, Road, & Garrison of Saint Ann's.

(Signed.)

W. C. Ward L^t Col. Com^d Royal Eng^r W. I.

7th May 1851.



Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

Royal Engineer's Office, Barbados,
April 26, 1851.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Governor's letter to me of the 7th instant, I beg to acquaint you for his information that on examining the mouth of the Carenage at Bridgetown, Barbados, with a view to report on the practicability of forming within the Mole a coaling wharf, accessible at all states of tide, by steam ships of large draught, it appears that the work is certainly practicable, but that formidable obstacles are to be removed.

That though its execution may be termed easy as regards the ready application of science and art, and the records of former similar works, by which the details might be regulated, yet its magnitude is undoubtedly considerable, and much labour, time, and money would be demanded for its accomplishment.

By soundings taken on the 7th inst., the depth of water at half tide was found to average 8 feet over a space shown in red on the accompanying plan. This, at the low water of spring tides, would be reduced to an average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the utmost.

The space coloured red is hard rocky bottom; seaward of the red there is increasing depth of water and softer bottom. The great obstacle, therefore, lies within the red portion.

Assuming 22 feet of water as the depth that would be required at low water, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet being ascertained to be the average present depth, there remain $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet to be multiplied into the superficial area of rock in the mouth of the Carenage; the result, $5 \times 87 \times 75$ yards, is 32,625 cubic yards of rock, which must be removed by subaqueous blasting.

Two diving-bells at least would be required, and as the progress of such works is necessarily slow, it is thought that two years would be the shortest time in which this project could be accomplished, unless it were found that operations were favoured by natural circumstances, which it would not, upon setting out, be right to calculate on.

The construction of a coaling wharf would be a comparative simple operation, but as it would of course be contingent on the greater work of opening the harbour's mouth, it is not thought necessary to enter on its details at present.

It is considered that the lighters to be employed in carrying into Carlisle Bay the stuff to be removed from the swamp about to be excavated, can probably pass above the temporary bridge in the present state of things; but if it should be found that there is not sufficient depth of water for them, no difficulty is apprehended to prevent the convicts at once opening a sufficient passage, there being only mud to remove.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. C. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers, W. I.

E. R. Forman, Esq.,
Private Secretary.

(A true copy.)

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

(No. 107.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H.

SIR,

Downing-street, May 7, 1851.

I HAVE received your Despatches, No. 9, of the 21st January, and No. 25 of the 20th of March, the latter enclosing the copy of a preliminary Report, with plans annexed, furnished to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, the commanding Royal Engineers in the West Indies, on the project for constructing a harbour of refuge at Bridgetown.

2. In my Despatch, No. 91, of the 30th November, 1850, I stated to you that the sending out a party of Sappers and Miners to Barbados for the purpose of making the proposed surveys connected with this work, would be contingent on the Colonial Legislature providing the attendant expense; and I also intimated the propriety of your ascertaining, before any expenses should be incurred, whether the Colonial Legislature would be able and willing to undertake a work of such apparent magnitude as the one in question. But I do not collect, from your Despatch, that you have yet consulted the Legislature on these points—and it will, therefore, be impossible for me at present to take any practical steps in furtherance of your views on this subject; especially as, I regret to say, I can hold out to you no prospect that Her Majesty will be able to recommend to Parliament to make provision for any portion of the expense of the undertaking.

3. My objection to sending out Sappers and Miners unless the expense is provided for by the colony, is founded on general principles. If Her Majesty's Government were to undertake to execute works of local improvement or surveys preparatory to such works in the Colonies at the cost of this country, a very heavy

BARBADOS.

charge would be incurred for which Parliament could not, with justice to the people of this country, be asked to provide.

4. I greatly doubt, moreover, the expediency of attempting to execute the work, as proposed by convict labour, if it should be ultimately determined to undertake it. Looking to the actual rate of wages now prevailing in Barbados, and to the heavy cost of maintaining an effective convict establishment, and providing the necessary buildings for the custody of convicts, I do not think it probable that any saving would be effected by employing on these works convicts from other colonies unless these colonies should contribute more largely to the expense of convicts while so employed, than they could reasonably be expected to do.

5. I also conceive that the condition which you have doubtless, with good reason, stated to be one which it would be necessary to attach to the employment of convicts, viz.:—that they should ultimately be removed from Barbados,—would render it of no advantage whatever to these colonies, but rather the reverse, to concur in the proposed arrangement.

6. But while these objections occur to me to the mode by which it is proposed to execute the work, I am far from meaning to express any doubt as to the great advantage which would arise from its accomplishment. There can be no question of the evil which must arise from the existence of a swamp in the heart of the town, as shown by the plan annexed to Colonel Ward's Report; and if in removing this swamp, the space which it occupies could be rendered available as a harbour, it is impossible to over-estimate the benefit which would be afforded to the commerce of the place. By enabling ships to lie in security and to be loaded and unloaded in such a situation, Bridgetown would probably be rendered inferior to very few cities in the world in the facilities for carrying on an extensive trade. Hence it well deserves your consideration whether the work might not be executed by free instead of by convict labour,—the expense being provided for by a loan, the interest upon which might probably be met, at least in part, by the increased value which would be given to the property adjoining the new harbour. On this property, if it belongs to private individuals a rate might fairly be levied in consideration of such increased value; and if it has not been alienated, an income might be derived from it by letting it as wharves and warehouses which could hardly fail in such a situation to command a high rent. The subject is one well deserving your consideration and that of the local Legislature.

Governor Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

No. 11.

(No. 3, General.)

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, August 27, 1851.

(Received September 24, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, No. 36,
dated May 12, 1851.
Grenada, No. 30,
dated June 30, 1851.
St. Vincent, No. 26,
dated June 20, 1851.
Tobago, No. 21,
dated May 15, 1851.
St. Lucia, No. 37,
dated May 13, 1851.

REFERRING to my Despatches stated in the margin, forwarding the Blue Books for 1850, of the several islands under this Government, together with separate abstracts of the returns, I now transmit a general abstract compiled retrospectively from the Blue Books of 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, and 1850.

2. In selecting these periods, I have had in view to exhibit the changes which have occurred at successive intervals of five years for the last 20 years, embracing the time through which the colonies passed from slavery to freedom.

3. Of the decennial period from 1830 to 1840, slavery having been abolished in August 1834, the following year (1835) may be considered to have been the first of a transition stage of apprenticeship, which was legalized till 1840, although generally abandoned by the colonies in 1838, and the second decennial period from 1840 to 1850, was one of entire freedom.

4. In reviewing the condition of the colonies at these successive periods, it will be seen from the returns, that a material change took place in their financial systems, and although the information is defective, it may be sufficient to indicate some of the most important results.

5. While the colonies were restricted generally under the Royal Instructions from imposing duties upon commerce, it was the practice by Act of Parlia-

ment to impose general Customs' Duties leviable in the colonies for the regulation of trade, which duties, after defraying the expenses of collection, were paid over to the Colonial Treasuries for local purposes, in addition to which, special authority was given from time to time to the Colonial Legislatures to impose import and export duties.

6. The imperial duties were fixed and uniform, but the colonial duties were variable, and in some of the minor colonies, from the high rates imposed, they had the effect of discouraging all direct and legitimate commerce.

7. Previous to the termination of slavery and apprenticeship, a large part of the revenue of the colonies was raised internally by assessment and otherwise, but since that period a material change has been gradually effected in the revenue system of the principal islands.

8. Thus in Barbados, in 1835, 25,923*l.*, was raised from taxes, and 15,297*l.* from customs; and in 1840, 33,369*l.* from taxes, and 20,851*l.* from customs; but in 1845 and 1850, the taxes were successively reduced to 16,318*l.* and 8,414*l.*, and the customs raised to 34,782*l.* and 45,650*l.*, of which 25,935*l.* were levied on imports, 5,807*l.* on exports, and 13,908*l.* on tonnage.

9. In Grenada it will be seen that the taxes were reduced from 24,503*l.* in 1835 to 5,427*l.* in 1850, and the customs augmented; an observation applicable also to St. Vincent.

10. The effect of this system has been to throw the burden of the taxes for the most part on the consumption of the labouring classes, and, excepting where export duties are imposed, to exempt the staple products of the colonies in a great degree from taxation, and from the large amount of remittances to absent proprietors deriving their incomes from the colonies, and from the limited investments of capital in local improvements, the population are held stationary in their condition, while increasing in their numbers.

11. The lightness of internal taxation would be favourable to the investment of capital, and several useful works might be projected, which would be remunerative to capitalists, and contributive to the resources of the colonies, but such undertakings have hitherto been neglected, notwithstanding the favourable terms on which loans applicable to local improvements have been guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government and by Parliament.

12. In regard to the revenue system of Tobago, it will be seen that it has constituted an exception to the other islands in the reduction of the customs, and the increase of the taxes which have for the most part been levied on the productive industry of the labouring classes, the objection to which system I had occasion in 1850 particularly to notice.

Tobago, No. 47,
of Sept. 17, 1850,
and reply from Earl
Grey, No. 74, Nov.
1, 1850.

13. In St. Lucia, a Crown colony, the taxes and customs' duties have been raised in nearly equal proportions.

14. In regard to the expenditure of the colonies, the most material increase of charge in Barbados has been in the maintenance of a local stipendiary magistracy and police force, since 1838, and latterly some increase in the fund appropriated for churches and education; but although much in advance of the other colonies, these last appropriations are still inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the population, and it is important that the absent proprietors should be generally aware how very disproportionate are their own contributions towards objects so essential to the welfare of the colonies, from whence they derive their resources.

15. Under the head of local and parochial charges, the sums levied for the poor in Barbados have declined, although the condition of that class has not been ameliorated, and there is much necessity for a general amendment of the poor laws, as well as a more effective supervision over the administration of them. The same observation is applicable to the local expenditure for roads, although more attention has been paid to these improvements in Barbados than in the other islands.

16. The expenditure of Great Britain in Barbados is proportionably larger than in the other islands, being the head quarters of the entire command in the West Indies, and some reduction of the aggregate charge might be effected if the troops could be concentrated in Barbados and the other principal stations, a measure which would probably lead to the formation of an effective police and constabulary in the islands from whence they were withdrawn.

17. As a census of the population of the islands is in progress, any remarks

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under this head will be desirably deferred until its completion. It is deserving of notice, however, that in all the colonies the previous returns exhibit an excess in the number of females over the males.

18. Of the productiveness of the several islands, it will be seen that Barbados, which produced 26,354 hogsheads of sugar in 1830, and 13,898 hogsheads in 1840, produced in 1845, before the reduction of the sugar duties, 23,841 hogsheads, and, in 1850, 35,000 hogsheads. Within the last five years an important change has besides been effected in the rural economy of this island, its large population, which had formerly been dependant on imported supplies, being now entirely subsisted from the soil. From a survey of the sugar and provision crops, now upon the ground, there is every reason to anticipate a large increase in the returns for the present year.

19. The returns from the other islands are defective, those of Grenada exhibit a decline, although the crop of 1850, which was 5,012 hogsheads, nearly equalled that of 1840, which was 5,589 hogsheads. St. Vincent exhibits a small increase, the returns for 1840 being 6,134 hogsheads, and for 1850, 6,603 hogsheads. The improvident system of discouraging the raising of provision crops has generally been superseded.

20. Of the commerce of the islands it will be seen that in Barbados it has increased. The exports in 1850 having amounted to 831,624*l.*, and the imports to 736,358*l.* The island is the seat of a considerable entrepôt trade, which might be largely augmented by the improvement of its port.

21. In 20 years, from 1830 to 1850, the shipping has increased from 53,932 tons to 96,381 tons inwards, and from 64,348 tons to 93,303 tons outwards. The returns from the other islands exhibit less favourable results, although in St. Vincent and Grenada there has been an increase in the imports, though not in the exports within the same period.

22. Of the state of crime in the several islands, the returns are not sufficiently accurate to warrant any definite conclusions. The proportion of felonies to other offences is generally small, and the larger amount of minor offences appearing in the returns of later years may be ascribed to the more frequent cognizance of such offences, and the notice of them in the returns.

23. The population of these colonies are peaceably disposed, and if they do not exhibit a high standard of morals, they are not prone to the commission of deliberate and daring outrages, and in yielding to sudden impulses of anger, or to the seductions of dishonesty they have been found peculiarly open to the influence of a corrective discipline directed to the encouragement in them of habits of industry and self-control.

24. A recollection of the injustice and capricious severity to which the labouring classes were at one time subject, and which to their credit, has engendered in them no retaliatory spirit or revengeful feelings, has led them to look up with respect to the Government, to whom they have attributed their rescue from servile degradation, and a disposition to second its efforts made for their improvement.

25. Their reception of the liberated Africans in those islands where they have been located, is a pleasing manifestation of their gratitude for the boon accorded to themselves, and not less so their gratitude for the efforts of those resident proprietors who take an interest in their improvement, and who have thus evinced a humane and enlightened sense of their own permanent advantage in the welfare of the peasantry settled on their estates.

26. It were to be wished that the women were more generally withdrawn from field labour, and enabled to employ themselves in domestic occupations and the care of their children, who are much neglected, and if the proprietors were to assist the establishment of infant schools on their estates, it would tend materially to counteract the evils of the present system.

27. Of the number of churches, &c., in Barbados, the Church of England in 1850, returned 45 churches and chapels, and an average attendance of 21,860; and from the returns of 1845, it may be inferred that 14,000 may be added as the average attendance at Moravian and other Dissenting chapels, or in all 35,000, being more than one-fourth of a population of 122,200 returned in 1844, whilst the attendance at schools amounted in 1850 to 8,824. In Grenada the average church attendance was 2,735, and school attendance 1,181 in a population of 28,927. In St. Vincent 3,500, and 1,945 attending churches and

schools in a population of 27,248. In Tobago 6,780, and 1,654 attending the churches and schools in a population of 13,208; and in St. Lucia 3,846, and 789 being the attendance at churches and schools in a population estimated at 24,538.

28. The census of the present year will render the population returns more complete, and induce, as I hope, more general attention to the importance of obtaining information of the condition and progress of the colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from the BLUE BOOKS of the WINDWARD ISLANDS for the Years 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, and 1850.

REVENUE—IN STERLING.

Island.	Year.	Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	Tonnage.			
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No information on record.					
	1835	7,371	1,266	6,660	25,923	41,220	Balances from preceding year not included.
	1840	13,560	..	7,291	33,369	54,220	.. ..
	1845	20,653	..	14,129	16,318	51,100	.. ..
	1850	25,935	5,807	13,908	8,414	54,064	.. ..
Grenada .	1830	No Returns.			12,265	12,268	.. ..
	1835	..	..	220	24,503	24,723	.. ..
	1840	2,238	4,097	..	4,657	10,992	.. ..
	1845	2,749	1,695	..	8,533	12,977	.. ..
	1850	9,216	..	997	5,427	15,640	.. ..
St. Vincent	1830	No Returns.			15,888	15,888	.. ..
	1835	4,566	..	..	7,974	12,540	.. ..
	1840	No information on record.					
	1845	7,990	2,886	2,671	12,385	25,932	.. ..
	1850	9,080	..	1,571	5,654	16,305	.. ..
Tobago .	1830	1,073	No information on record.				.. ..
	1835	910	..	754	174	1,838	.. ..
	1840	..	2,413	795	2,805	6,013	.. ..
	1845	2,920	1,285	562	1,733	6,500	.. ..
	1850	1,001	..	453	7,362	8,816	.. ..
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.					
	1835						
	1840	2,023	2,591	1,253	6,746	12,613	.. ..
	1845	4,412	2,792	910	6,954	15,068	.. ..
	1850	5,010	..	696	5,787	11,493	.. ..

BARBADOS.

EXPENDITURE—COLONIAL.

ISLAND.	Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Edu- cation.	Magis- trates and Police.*	Prisons.	Other Expendi- ture.	Total.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	8,735	368	3,667	534	..	967	..	14,271	Imperfect.
	1835	6,034	1,133	3,667	400	12,879	2,416	298	26,827	
	1840	18,452	3,186	3,790	533	20,756	5,847	1,258	53,822	
	1845	5,763	2,660	4,918	512	18,254	1,940	18,300	52,347	
	1850	6,792	2,596	5,989	1,265	18,392	2,095	9,931	47,060	
Grenada .	1830	3,385	807	1,461	†	†	†	7,069	12,722	
	1835	2,822		2,070	†	†	†	12,034	16,926	
	1840	2,670	1,020	1,738	80	1,820	200	4,384	11,912	
	1845	3,242	1,020	2,257	300	1,891	242	3,682	12,633	
	1850	3,751	820	2,238	550	2,341	420	5,864	15,984	
St. Vincent	1830	2,133	259	1,613	..	227	..	10,614	14,846	
	1835	1,659	837	1,767	78	1,221	70	6,446	12,078	
	1840	No information on record.								
	1845	3,757	1,495	2,340	..	2,733	460	7,063	17,848	
	1850	3,566		2,844	877	1,593	1,011	6,369	16,260	
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.								No Supply Act passed for 1835.
	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	1,380	831	990	†	†	†	3,180	6,381	
	1845	1,545	700	1,133	..	794		2,409	6,581	
	1850	2,052	987	1,060	..	1,256		3,464	8,819	
St. Lucia .	1830	11,710						294	12,004	
	1835	9,772						371	10,143	
	1840	6,877	2,569	..	..	1,544	575	1,271	12,836
	1845	6,581	2,700	1,156	500	1,385	406	974	13,702	
	1850	1,907	2,923	1,223	..	1,072	433	1,552	9,110	

* This column does not include the Stipendiary Magistrates paid by the Home Government.

† Not returned separately, but included in columns of "Other Expenditure."

‡ Included in column of "Other Expenditure."

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL and PAROCHIAL.

ISLAND.	Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	4,498	2,114	6,841	13,453	{ Under the head of "Poor," are in- cluded allowances, poor relief, annui- ties, burials.
	1835	4,965	3,065	8,026	16,056	
	1840	4,769	3,870	7,503	16,142	
	1845	939	*	4,357	5,296	
	1850	3,491	5,005	853	9,349	
Grenada .	1830	No information on record.				{ Includes church land fund and colonial hospital expenditure.
	1835	229	{ paid from funds of the Colony Hospital.			
	1840	{ No returns received.		568	568	
	1845		335	335		
	1850		1,014	1,014		
St. Vincent	1830	{ No information on record.				{ No returns received. Allowances for the poor, and expenses for roads, are in- cluded in other Expenditure, Colonial.
	1835					
	1840					
	1845					
	1850	..	..	..	..
Tobago .	1830	{ No information on record.				
	1835					
	1840					
	1845					
	1850					
St. Lucia .	1830	{ No information on record.				{ Includes £726 Castries Waterworks. Ditto . £526 Mico school's contri- bution. £1,252 Roads repaired by Corvée labour.
	1835					
	1840					
	1845					
	1850	No returns.		1,252	1,252	

* See column "Other Expenditure."

EXPENDITURE—GREAT BRITAIN.

ISLAND.	Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
		£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No returns received.	3,714	3,714	The second columns in 1830 and 1835, include expenses of works and buildings incurred by Ordnance Department. No return from the Commissariat Department. In 1845, includes Commissariat and Ordnance. The first column includes Governor's and Private Secretary's salary. The Bishop and Archdeacons, with payments to Ministers and Stipendiary Magistrates. The second column includes all military expenses.
	1835		3,979	3,979	
	1840		87,292	87,292	
	1845		85,267	100,289	
	1850		93,474	104,671	
Grenada .	1830	1,280	23,197	24,477	The second columns include the expenditure of the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments. In 1845, includes expenses of Commissariat Department. The first column includes salary of Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, and Postmaster. Second column includes all military expenses.
	1835	1,300	18,106	19,406	
	1840	6,350	15,998	22,348	
	1845	No ret.	11,160	11,160	
	1850	4,700	15,454	20,154	
St. Vincent	1830	No information on record.			Includes expenditure Commissariat and Ordnance Departments. Second column ditto ditto. The first column includes salary to Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, Postmaster, &c. The second column includes all military expenses.
	1835				
	1840	No ret.	15,827	15,827	
	1845	2,800	19,978	22,778	
	1850	3,308	7,953	11,261	
Tobago .	1830	No Blue Book for 1830.			First column includes salary of Clerk to Compensation Commissioners, &c. &c. See remark for 1850. The first column includes Governor's salary, Stipendiary Magistrates and other officers. The second column includes all military expenses.
	1835	4,760	10,677	15,437	
	1840	4,360	10,010	14,370	
	1845	4,040	8,874	12,914	
	1850	3,690	8,504	12,194	
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.			The first column includes Stipendiary Magistrates and Customs. The second column, all military expenses.
	1835	No ret.	19,290	19,290	
	1840	2,778	16,325	19,103	
	1845	2,373	20,540	22,913	
	1850	2,497	16,802	19,399	

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POPULATION.

ISLAND.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.	
		£.	£.	£.		
Barbados .	1830	} No information on record.				
	1835					
	1840					
	1845	56,004	66,194	122,198	Per census of 1844.	
	1850	..	..	..	Supposed to have increased at the rate of 3 per per cent. per annum.
Grenada .	1830	13,832	14,783	28,615	} Estimated.	
	1835	11,062	11,856	22,918		
	1840	No census.				
	1845	13,740	15,203	28,943	Per census of 1844.	
	1850	13,732	15,195	28,927	Estimated.	
St. Vincent	1830	} No information on record.				
	1835					
	1840					
	1845	12,579	14,659	27,238	Per census of 1844	
					{ Portuguese . . . 2,065 Africans . . . 809	
	1850	12,600	14,648	27,248	Exclusive of . . . 2,874 Portuguese and African Immigrants.	
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.				
	1835	4,515	5,290	9,805	} Estimated.	
	1840	5,502	6,246	11,748		
	1845	6,152	7,056	13,208		Per census of 1844.
		1850
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.				
	1835	6,697	7,847	14,544	} Estimated.	
	1840	10,611	12,046	22,657		
	1845	9,873	11,128	21,001		Per census of 1844.
		1850	11,687	12,851	24,538	Estimated.

LAND.

ISLAND.	Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Sugar Crop, No. of Hogsheads.	REMARKS.
Barbados .	1830	166	..	26,354	It has been found impracticable without legis- lative assistance to obtain any accurate informa- tion on this subject.
	1835	..	..	25,272
	1840	..	..	13,898
	1845	..	100,000	23,841	
	1850	..	100,000	35,000	
Grenada .	1830	144	Unknown	13,846	Information obtained from Returns separately received.
	1835	..	..	11,371
	1840	..	..	5,589
	1845	..	..	3,948
	1850	..	..	5,012
St. Vincent	1830	131	..	No	
	1835	..	..	Returns.
	1840	..	..	6,134
	1845	..	..	6,282
	1850	..	35,000	6,603	
Tobago .	1830	97	No information on record.		Land for the most part cultivated in the sugar- cane and provisions.
	1835	..	..	5,430
	1840	..	..	No Return
	1845	} No Returns received.			
	1850				
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.			Land for the most part cultivated in the sugar- cane and provisions.
	1835	..	..	4,186
	1840	259	..	1,988	
	1845	..	..	3,473
	1850	..	6,896	4,935	

CHURCHES.

ISLAND.	Year.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending	REMARKS.		
					Churches, &c.	Sittings.	Attendants
Barbados.	1830	2	1,000	2,500	Wesleyan . . .	..	..
	1835	3	1,200	3,000			
	1840	5	1,500	3,500			
	1845	51	27,371	32,355	England . . 43	25,371	28,855
					Wesleyan . . 8	2,000	3,500
	1850	45	22,673	21,860	Church of England	..	..
Grenada .	1830	5	890	720	Church of England	..	..
	1835	6	2,200	1,500			
					England . . 7	2,510	1,300
					Presbyterian . 1	240	No Ret.
	1840	13	4,330	4,700	Wesleyan . . 3	900	900
					Roman Catholic	2	700
	1845	10	3,718	2,230	England . . 9	3,478	2,100
					Presbyterian . 1	240	130
					England . . 9	3,380	1,835
	1850	14	4,470	2,735	Presbyterian . 1	240	100
St. Vincent					Wesleyan . . 4	850	800
	1830	8	2,000	400	England . . 2	2,000	400
					Wesleyan . . 5	No Returns.	
					Roman Catholic	1	
					England . . 2	2,250	2,200
	1835	9	2,250	2,200	Wesleyan . . 6	No Returns.	
					Roman Catholic	1	
					England . . 9	4,500	3,900
	1840	17	8,500	7,900	Wesleyan . . 7	4,000	4,000
					Roman Catholic	1	No Returns.
Tobago .					England . . 15	5,450	4,115
	1845	27	12,430	10,115	Wesleyan . . 10	7,000	6,000
					Roman Catholic	1	No Returns.
					Presbyterian . 1	No Returns.	
					England . . 13	4,850	3,500
	1850	102	4,850	3,500	Wesleyan . . 87	No Returns from other denominations.	
					Roman Catholic	1	
					Presbyterian . 1	No Returns.	
	1830	No information on record.			England . . 3	No Returns.	No Roman Catholic church.
	1835	6	1,300	1,000	Moravian . . 1		
St. Lucia.					Wesleyan . . 2		
					England . . 4	2,000	1,400
	1840	10	4,085	1,400	Moravian . . 1	800	..
					Wesleyan . . 3	715	..
					Presbyterian . 2	570	..
					England . . 5	2,250	2,050
	1845	14	2,820	2,050	Moravian . . 2	No Returns.	
					Wesleyan . . 5	No Returns.	
					Presbyterian . 2	570	..
	1850	13	8,410	6,780	England . . 6	4,160	2,930
					Moravian . . 2	2,200	2,000
					Wesleyan . . 5	2,050	1,850
	1830	No information on record.			England . . 1	200	40
	1835				Roman Catholic	4	2,100
	1840	5	2,300	1,140	England . . 1	200	60
	1845	11	6,630	6,810	Roman Catholic	10	6,450
					England . . 3	500	325
	1850	13	5,600	3,846	Roman Catholic	10	5,160

BARBADOS.

SCHOOLS.

ISLANDS.	Year.	Number of Scholars.			REMARKS.
		Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total.	
Barbados .	1830	No	293	293	} Wesleyans.
	1835	Returns.	509	509	
	1840	No Returns received.			2nd column refers to Wesleyans. Includes public and private schools. 2nd column refers to Wesleyans and Moravians.
	1845	6,583	1,815	8,398	
	1850	7,472	1,352	8,824	
Grenada .	1830	356	..	356	} No Returns from other Denominations.
	1835	635	..	635	
	1840	588	399	987	2nd column includes 200 Wesleyans and 199 Roman Catholics. Returns of Church of England schools imperfect: 5 parishes deficient. No Returns from Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, or Presbyterians. No Moravians in Grenada. 2nd column includes 377 Wesleyans.
	1845	749	..	749	
	1850	804	377	1,181	
St. Vincent	1830	209	..	209	} Returns imperfect.
	1835	477	..	477	
	1840	782	386	1,168	2nd column includes 280 Wesleyans and 106 Roman Catholics. Church of England Returns imperfect. 2nd column includes Wesleyans. No Returns of Roman Catholics. 2nd column includes 863 Wesleyans, 49 Presbyterians, 76 Roman Catholics. No Returns of private schools.
	1845	1,171	1,037	2,208	
	1850	957	988	1,945	
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.			Church of England.
	1835	171	..	..
	1840	768	297	1,065	2nd column includes 174 Moravians, 123 Wesleyans. No Return of Roman Catholics or Presbyterians. 2nd column includes 405 Moravians, 367 Wesleyans. 2nd column includes 538 Moravians, 412 Wesleyans. No Return of Roman Catholics. No public schools. Two private Roman Catholic schools; French language. In 1840, these schools, 7 in number, were conducted under the trustees of Lady Mico's charity. In 1845, ditto, ditto. Mico and private schools.
	1845	875	772	1,647	
	1850	704	950	1,654	
St. Lucia .	1830	Returns imperfect.			} No public schools. Two private Roman Catholic schools; French language.
	1835	448	..	448	
	1840	448	..	448	In 1840, these schools, 7 in number, were conducted under the trustees of Lady Mico's charity. In 1845, ditto, ditto. Mico and private schools.
	1845	450	..	450	
	1850	789	..	789	

IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

ISLAND.	Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
		From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Barbados .	1830	Records lost in hurricane of 1831.				624,934	136,542	12,569	774,045
	1835	405,101	89,867	35,164	530,132	572,023	99,433	1,911	673,367
	1840	41,536	122,590	23,482	187,608	337,102	123,868	4,821	465,791
	1845	358,796	111,337	212,235	682,368	548,527	132,015	10,767	691,309
	1850	464,651	119,087	152,620	736,358	672,882	153,324	5,418	831,624
Grenada .	1830	3,077	53,343	16,232	72,652	214,420	45,143	3,700	263,263
	1835	17,200	53,610	17,170	87,980	184,666	24,170	2,930	211,766
	1840	10,720	57,785	9,418	77,923	167,720	22,003	567	190,290
	1845	7,832	47,996	27,707	83,535	111,307	8,538	764	120,609
	1850	55,332	51,462	26,853	133,647	84,216	13,135	8,159	105,510
St. Vincent	1830	57,135	68,370	22,801	148,306	263,347	72,161	2,534	338,042
	1835	77,723	54,895	21,689	154,307	331,843	35,280	2,925	370,048
	1840	14,395	48,437	32,105	94,937	199,300	18,742	1,105	219,147
	1845	75,638	37,915	43,925	157,478	183,438	16,703	2,254	202,395
	1850	93,584	38,232	35,494	167,310	157,402	12,873	2,153	172,428
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.				No information on record.			
	1835	40,567	26,769	5,610	72,946	102,767	1,461	..	104,228
	1840	58,729	43,911	4,635	107,275	111,651	1,081	..	112,732
	1845	32,871	29,123	4,542	66,536	53,299	636	..	53,936
	1850	17,087	30,941	4,547	52,575	43,479	2,012	173	45,664
St. Lucia .	1830	70,244	32,167	14,519	116,930	77,796	18,640	6,202	102,638
	1835	41,722	37,764	13,001	92,487	60,524	17,565	11,743	89,832
	1840	75,878	21,728	15,296	112,902	75,514	10,214	5,649	91,377
	1845	41,223	20,846	21,680	83,749	91,054	6,370	3,271	100,695
	1850	19,411	30,332	10,795	60,538	40,457	7,301	1,369	49,127

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 63

SHIPPING.

BARBADOS.

Island.	Year.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barbados .	1830	19,406	23,649	10,877	53,932	24,504	33,270	6,574	64,348
	1835	24,851	23,928	11,840	60,619	20,675	32,320	12,599	65,597
	1840	21,932	27,084	27,252	76,268	12,209	34,127	27,702	74,038
	1845	23,965	24,585	45,992	94,542	21,089	33,056	39,628	93,773
	1850	31,677	29,170	35,534	96,381	31,019	29,357	32,927	93,303
Grenada .	1830	1,796	13,893	3,868	25,557	11,707	15,313	3,624	30,644
	1835	8,317	7,425	2,865	18,607	10,270	7,790	2,494	20,554
	1840	8,336	8,717	3,271	20,324	5,315	9,733	5,116	20,164
	1845	14,727	8,573	6,187	29,487	4,851	13,402	11,282	29,535
	1850	6,195	11,495	4,760	22,450	5,129	8,801	7,740	21,670
St. Vincent	1830	10,346	16,427	5,532	32,305	12,732	17,735	3,588	34,055
	1835	9,558	10,062	4,484	24,104	10,187	11,262	4,240	25,689
	1840	7,920	8,462	5,065	21,447	6,100	11,318	5,188	22,606
	1845	7,548	7,879	10,604	26,031	8,250	7,826	9,720	25,796
	1850	8,796	10,524	7,437	26,757	8,425	11,543	6,749	26,717
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.				No information on record.			
	1835	6,264	3,776	1,601	11,641	5,114	4,569	1,314	10,997
	1840	4,636	3,487	1,078	9,201	4,524	3,857	1,038	9,419
	1845	4,230	3,989	1,606	9,825	4,620	5,422	739	10,781
	1850	3,638	3,769	1,155	8,562	2,982	4,000	1,043	8,025
St. Lucia .	1830	3,570	7,457	7,449	18,476	4,529	7,830	7,069	19,428
	1835	3,377	6,938	6,016	16,331	3,252	6,788	5,962	16,002
	1840	3,490	4,437	3,799	11,726	2,551	4,581	4,539	11,671
	1845	3,806	4,785	5,019	13,610	3,983	5,501	4,413	13,897
	1850	2,635	6,212	3,009	11,856	2,956	6,484	2,392	11,832

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Island.	Year.	Estimated Specie in Circulation.	Estimated Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No information on record.		British silver constitutes the entire currency of the island; no gold is in circulation, in consequence of the over valuation of the Doubloon in the neighbouring Foreign Colonies, and in South America. The only paper currency is Colonial Bank Notes.
	1835			
	1840	30,000	No return	
	1845	30,000	30,000	
	1850	30,000	20,000	
Grenada .	1830	100,000	Nil.	No possibility of obtaining any correct return from the Banks or Merchants. Principally Dollars and British Silver; very little gold in the country, either Spanish or British. The paper currency consists of Colonial and West India Bank Notes. The paper currency is Colonial Bank Notes. No correct information can be obtained of the amount in circulation.
	1835	50,000	,,	
	1840	20,000	4,000	
	1845	50,000	10,000	
	1850	30,000	Not known.	
St. Vincent	1830	No information on record.		British sterling money is the coin chiefly in circulation, and the Mexican Dollar valued at 4s. 2d.
	1835			
	1840			
	1845			
	1850	No returns received.		
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.		No Colonial Bank in Tobago.
	1835			
	1840	Not kwn.	No return	
	1845	20,830	10,416	
	1850	,,	Nil,	
St. Lucia .	1830	British	..	The paper currency consists of Colonial Bank Notes.
	1835	silver and	..	
	1840	cut money	9,000	
	1845	Not kwn.	..	
	1850	,,	5,000	

BARBADOS.

RETURN OF CRIMES and other OFFENCES.

ISLAND.	Year.	Felonies.	Mis- demeanors.	Other Of- fences.	Total.	Centesimal Proportion with respect to the Popula- tion.*	Debtors.	REMARKS.
Barbados .	1830	27	164	86	277	Popula- tion not known.	52	Per census of 1844. Ditto.
	1835	113	207	117	437		95	
	1840	63	323	706	1,092		193	
	1845	44	434	500	978		245	
	1850	77	530	1,070	1,677		475	
Grenada .	1830	19	10	135	163	·5	9	Per population of 1835. Per census of 1844. Ditto.
	1835	16	32	161	199	·8	3	
	1840	15	29	64	108	·4	7	
	1845	11	21	86	118	·4	11	
	1850	21	79	97	197	·6	6	
St. Vincent	1830	10	303	..	313	Popula- tion not known.	19	Per census of 1844. Ditto.
	1835	18	1,230	..	1,248		17	
	1840	9	207	28	244		4	
	1845	7	294	43	334		1	
	1850	19	173	16	208		3	
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.						Per census of 1844. Ditto
	1835	30	25	132	187	1·9	11	
	1840	30	47	135	212	1·8	20	
	1845	58	57	121	236	1·7	12	
	1850	38	50	34	122	·9	14	
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.						Estimated. Per census of 1844. { Corrected since transmission of Blue Book Report for 1850.
	1835	25	14	..	39	·2	1	
	1840	53	172	38	263	1·1	3	
	1845	73	122	52	247	1·2	Nil.	
	1850	11	398	353	762	3·6	16	

* See foregoing Return of Population.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

GRENADA.

G R E N A D A .

No. 12.

(No. 30.)

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 30, 1851.

(Received August 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 26, of the 11th instant, enclosing the Blue Book of Grenada for the past year, I now transmit to your Lordship a Report thereon by Mr. President Checkley, with copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor, containing his explanations on certain points which, from a perusal of the Report, appeared to be necessary.

I also forward an abstract return, prepared in a form similar to the one that accompanied the Blue Books of the other Windward Islands, for the past year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.Enclosure 1.
No. 56, May 27,
1851.Enclosure 6.
No. 64, June 25,
1851.Enclosure 5.
No. 413, May 31,
1851.

Enclosure 9.

(No. 56.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

GRENADA.
Encl. 1 in No. 12.

SIR,

Grenada, May 27, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1850, with an abstract, or return, prepared in the Secretary's Office, explanatory of the sources of revenue and the expenditure of the colony for that year; and two tables, exhibiting the estimated value of imports and exports for the years 1849 and 1850, and the quantities of the staple productions of the land made or manufactured during those years.

2. It is gratifying to be able to report that during the past year the state of the public health has been good, and that the colony has been blessed with peace, order, and contentment. During the late years of trial in which the agricultural interest suffered depression, the public credit was wisely maintained by the Legislature, and a sufficient revenue raised for the current expenses; and at this time there is a respectable balance in the Treasury to meet the exigencies of the Government.

3. In the past year there has been, compared with the preceding year, an increase in the production of sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and arrowroot; and the imports from Great Britain and her colonies, as well as from foreign states, have considerably augmented.

4. The seasonable supply of Africans judiciously sent to this colony by the liberality of Her Majesty's Government has raised the hopes of the agriculturists; and the people so imported, having quickly adapted themselves to the culture of the soil, I anticipate that the result of their labour, combined with the good effect produced by their importation on the native labourers, will be visible in an increase of the staple articles of produce during the current year.

5. The advantages derived by the colony from this small supply of Africans, and the benefits conferred on them by their location in this fertile island, will, it is hoped, induce Her Majesty's Government to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants, and the desire expressed by your Excellency, that an early addition should be made to their number.

6. Among the measures of improvement which have been effected it is requisite that I should mention the removal of the lunatics from the gaol, which has been recently accomplished. The magistrates in session having, in accordance with the law, provided an asylum for persons so afflicted, I have, with the sanction of your Excellency, had the satisfaction of licensing the building and grounds, and placed the inmates under the care of a resident keeper and matron, with a medical attendant and chaplain, superintended by a visiting committee of justices.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. Y. CHECKLEY, President.

His Excellency Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, C.B.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Barbados.

REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of Grenada for the Year ending 31st December 1850.

INCOME.																						
ISLAND.	Year.	Amount of Revenue derived from									Total Revenue for 1850.											
		Licenses and other Assessments.		Tonnage Duty.	Imports.	Rum consumed in the Colony.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous Receipts.														
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.									
Grenada	1850	3,023	5	8	997	11	6	9,216	8	4	1,706	1	6	534	6	11	163	0	1	15,640	14	0

EXPENDITURE.																															
ISLAND.	Year.	Police Establishment.	Gaol Establishment.	Repairs of Roads.	Education.	Total Civil Establishment.	Total Judicial Establishment.	Total Ecclesiastical Establishment.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.																				
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.									
Grenada .	1850	2,341	12	0	420	10	6	1,243	12	3	550	0	0	3,751	14	10	820	0	0	2,238	10	0	185	0	0	4,433	1	8	15,984	1	3

ISLAND.	Year.	LOCAL.				Expenditure incurred by Great Britain.																			
		Church Land.		Colony Hospital.		Commissariat.	Engineer Works and Repairs.	Lieut.-Governor and Stipendiary Magistrates.	Total.																
		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue including a Grant of £500 from the Legislature.	Expenditure.																				
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Grenada . . .	1850	89	17	2½	80	9	2½	814	16	8	934	17	10	13,051	9	2	2,402	19	7	4,000	0	0	19,454	8	9

Indirect Taxation, viz. :—													£.	s.	d.			
Imports													9,216	8	4			
Rum Duty													1,706	1	6			
Miscellaneous													163	0	1			
Fees and Fines													534	6	11			
													11,619	16	10			
Direct :—																		
Licenses and other Assessments													£3,023	5	8			
Tonnage Duty													997	11	6	4,020	17	2
Total Revenue																15,640	14	0
Surplus Revenue in the Treasury on 1st January 1850																6,313	15	11
Total available Income																21,954	9	11
Of this Amount £2,648. 10s. 6d. are applicable to Immigration Purposes.																		

Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

ESTIMATED VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS for the Years 1849 and 1850.

Years.	Estimated Value of Imports.						Total.	Years.	Estimated Value of Exports.						Total.										
	From Great Britain.			From British Colonies and Elsewhere.		From United States of America and other Foreign States.			To Great Britain.			To British Colonies.		To United States of America and other Foreign States.											
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.							
1849	45,986	0	7	34,887	5	5	20,180	17	11	101,034	3	11	1849	95,064	8	9	7,006	4	5	2,157	6	10	104,228	0	0
1850	55,331	17	0	51,462	5	4	26,853	6	8	133,647	9	0	1850	84,215	16	11	13,135	9	11	8,159	2	1	105,510	8	11

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4, in No. 12.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PRODUCE Made or Manufactured in the Years 1849 and 1850.

Island.	Years.	Lbs. of Muscovado Sugar.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.	Lbs. of Coffee.	Lbs. of Cocoa.	Lbs. of Cotton.	Lbs. of Arrowroot, &c.
Grenada .	1849	£. 9,470,058	£. 244,396	£. 92,432	£. 8,749	£. 374,734	£. 1,030	£. ..
	1850	11,227,353	286 541	82,329	14,926	438,637	600	4,795

(No. 413.)

Enclosure 5 in No. 12.

GRENADA.

Encl. 5 in No. 12.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
May 31, 1851.

SIR,

IN acknowledging your Despatch, No. 56, of 27th instant, with the Blue Book of Grenada for the past year, I am led to observe that in the abstract return which you have enclosed to me under the head of Expenditure incurred by Great Britain, the salaries of the comptroller, and clerk and searcher in the Customs, and of the postmaster, would not appear to be included in the total amount of 19,454*l*.

2. I notice, also, that in the recapitulation of establishments in the Blue Book, p. 124, no information is given of moneys paid by Great Britain, the return being left blank.

3. In the Returns of Gaols and Prisons, there is a discrepancy between those forwarded in your Despatch No. 33, 12th March last, wherein the number of debtors and of prisoners do not correspond with those given in the Blue Book.

Included in Abstract Return, p. 69.

4. Adverting to Earl Grey's Circular Instructions of the 8th August 1848, I observe that in the list of members of Council the dates of confirmation of several of the members are not entered; and Mr. H. J. Ross appears to have been appointed to the Council on the 12th June 1846, and confirmed on the same date.

5. I request to be favoured with your explanations on the foregoing points, and that you will forward to me, at the same time, the return filled up with the information called for in my Circular Despatch of the 5th instant.

Included in Abstract Return, p. 69.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Honour the President of Grenada.

(No. 64)

Enclosure 6 in No. 12.

Encl. 6 in No. 12.

Government House, Grenada,
June 25, 1851.

SIR,

IN accordance with the desire expressed by your Excellency in your Despatch to Mr. President Checkley of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward a Memorandum and Enclosure, containing explanations on the returns in the Blue Book for Grenada for 1850, on which you requested further information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Barbados.

Enclosure 7 in No. 12.

Encl. 7 in No. 12.

MEMORANDUM in reply to Governor Sir W. COLEBROOKE's Despatch, No. 413, of the 31st May 1851.

THE salaries of the comptroller and clerk of the Customs, and of the postmaster, were omitted in the abstract return, which amount to 700*l*., making the aggregate of the expenditure incurred by Great Britain 20,154*l*., instead of 19,454*l*.

2. With respect to the recapitulation of establishments in Blue Book (page 124), this column has never been filled up; and when the Colonial Secretary was called upon to compile this return he followed as a guide the previous year's return sent to him for that purpose, which had always previously been done by the Governor's Secretary.

3. See provost-marshal's letter.

4. In the case of Mr. Snagg, Mr. Jemmett, and Mr. Ross, they took their seats on the production of their mandamus; consequently, the appointment and confirmation appear of same date. With respect to those members where no confirmation appears, none has been received; and in regard to Mr. Matthew Davies and the Chief Justice, the following observations appear in the Blue Book of 1845:—

"Mr. Matthew Davies and Mr. William Darnell Davis, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Grenada, being the two senior members of the Board of Council at the period of his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Doyle's leaving this island for Trinidad, the temporary administration of the Government would, agreeably to Her Majesty's instructions, have devolved on Mr. Matthew Davies, or, in the event of his not assuming the Government, on the Attorney-General. Both these gentlemen deemed it incompatible with the offices which they held to assume the administration of the Government, and on their resigning, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, they were re-appointed respectively at the Council Board by commissions from Lieut.-Governor Doyle, dated respectively the 23rd and 24th May 1845."

(Signed) OWSLEY ROWLEY, Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 23rd June 1851.

GRENADA.

Enclosure 8 in No. 12.

Encl. 9 in No. 12. **SIR,**

Marshal's Office, June 18, 1851.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, received yesterday, I beg leave to state, in explanation of my returns referred to in your letter, that having referred to my drafts of them, that I can discover no discrepancy, the returns appearing to me to be dissimilar.

It will be observed that the number of prisoners in the Blue Book is confined to the committals of prisoners under 18 years of age, and to those who cannot read, whereas the return of 12th March last comprises prisoners guilty of offences without any such distinctions.

The number of debtors in the former applies to those in confinement at Michaelmas, whereas the latter comprises the number of debtors imprisoned during the year.

Have the goodness to state this explanation to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FRANCIS JACKSON, Provost-Marshal.

Owsley Rowley, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

(True Copies, &c.)

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

Encl. 9 in No. 12.

Enclosure 9 in No. 12.

GRENADA.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
9,216	. .	957	5,427	15,640	13,666	1,974	. .

The total Revenue is exclusive of balance from 1849.

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Govern- ment.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police and Magisterial.	Prisons.	Other Expen- diture.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,751	820	2,238	550	2,341	420	5,864	15,984	12,777	3,207	..	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
		£. 1,014	£. 1,014	Includes Church Land Fund and Colonial Hos- pital Expenditure.
Included in "other expenditure."				

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	
4,700	15,454	20,154	First column includes salary of Governor, Stipendiary Magi- strates, Customs' Officers, and Postmaster. Second column, all Military Expences.

POPULATION.

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
13,732	15,195	28,927	Per Census of 1844.

LAND.

GRENADA.

Area, in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
Estimated 144	Not known.	. . .

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
Estimated at about £30,000.	Not known.	The Paper Currency is Colonial Bank Notes. No correct information can be obtained of the amount in circulation.

CHURCHES.

Church of England and others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	REMARKS.
England .	9	3,380	1,835	There are Six Roman Catholic Churches in Grenada.
Presbyterian .	1	240	100	
Wesleyan .	4	850	800	

SCHOOLS.

—	Number of Scholars.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
Church of England .	804	Nil.	Decrease of 192 Scholars in 1850, as compared with the Return of 1849.
Wesleyan	377	67	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value, in Sterling.

INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
55,332	51,462	26,853	133,647	84,216	13,135	8,159	105,510
Total in 1849 . . £101,054				Total in 1849 . . £104,228			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6,195	11,495	4,760	22,450	5,129	8,801	7,740	21,670
Total in 1849 . . 19,615				Total in 1849 . . 19,920			

RETURN OF CRIMES AND OTHER OFFENCES.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease, 1850.	Centesimal Proportion per Census of 1844.	Debtors.
1850	21	79	97	197	..	8	·6	6
1849	25	51	129	205	..	..	·7	7

N.B. The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 13.

(No. 21.)

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H. to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
May 15, 1851.
(Received June 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Encl. 1, No. 48,
May 10, 1851.
Enclosure 3.
Encl. 4, May 15,
1851.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, with the Blue Book of that island for the year 1850, together with a Report upon it by Mr. President Yeates, and of my reply to the Lieutenant-Governor, referring him to some observations which I had addressed to the President on the Blue Book of the preceding year.

Provision having been made for the reception of the African immigrants, who have been for some time expected, I hope that the island may participate in the advantages which have attended their introduction in other colonies under this Government.

Enclosure 6. I enclose an abstract which I have had prepared in the form transmitted with the Blue Book of Barbados.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 13.

(No. 48.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 13.

Government House, Tobago,
May 10, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1850, together with the Report thereon of his honour Mr. President Yeates.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. R. ROSS, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke,
Governor-in-Chief, Barbados.

Encl. 2 in No. 13.

Enclosure 2 in No. 13.

SIR,

Tobago, May 1, 1851.

HAVING prepared some remarks, to accompany the Blue Book for 1850, previously to your Excellency's assumption of this Government, I now beg leave to place the same at your disposal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY YEATES.
Lately President administering Government.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor
of Tobago.

(True copies,)
E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

Encl. 3 in No. 13.

Enclosure 3 in No. 13.

REPORT to accompany the BLUE Book for the year 1850.

HAVING assumed the temporary administration of this Government, only a very few days before the close of the year 1850, I shall attempt little more, in this Report, than to offer a few explanatory comments on some of the pages of the accompanying Blue Book. In these remarks, I shall follow the order of the book.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

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An annual Supply Act was passed, and assented to, for the service of the previous year, 1849. Under this measure the usual personal taxes were imposed; but plantations were relieved by a considerable reduction in the export duty on sugar, rum, and molasses, as compared with that imposed in 1848. In the latter year the tax was 12s. per hogshead of sugar, while, in the Supply Act of 1850, it is only 7s., thus lessening the expenses of the planter by 5s. each hogshead on sugar, and proportionally also on rum and molasses.

Many of the assessed taxes are unequal, and press more heavily on the labouring class than is perhaps advisable. A labourer's dog is taxed only 1s. less than his employer's hogshead of sugar, and more than the tax on a puncheon of rum; his cottage is assessed 5 per cent. on its presumed rental value, while plantation buildings and dwelling houses are untaxed altogether; if he presume to own, or even to use, a gun, he is charged 1*l.*; his employer, who keeps a gun for sport only is charged no greater sum. Even fishing-boats pay a heavy tax, creating thus a sort of monopoly, and, consequently, enhanced prices.

One important financial measure has nevertheless been this year effected. A "Tariff Act" came into operation on 2nd May 1850; and still more recently, the imperial duties levied in this island have been abolished.

I am glad to be able to report, that the duties imposed by the Tariff Act have not been followed by any increase in the price of merchandize; and as they now contribute a very increased amount of permanent revenue, it is on every account to be desired, especially for the sake of the labourers, that, in future, direct taxation may, as much as possible, be dispensed with. The system of direct taxation is not suitable for our labourers; it takes away from them all at once, perhaps the wages of a month; and most of them are too inexperienced to have laid past money for the tax-gatherer.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
The revenue for the year (including a balance on hand (1st January 1850) appears to have been	9,440	7	3
The expenditure	8,819	15	1
Leaving a balance in the chest, 31st December 1850, of	£ 620	12	2

The finances of the colony would therefore appear, it might be thought, to be in a satisfactory condition; in place of being, as they actually are, in a state of considerable embarrassment.

In this colony, what with the system of retrospective in place of prospective supplies, and the occasional stoppage of all supplies whatsoever, the revenue, expenditure, and undischarged liabilities of different years are so much blended together, that the Blue Book return is of no value as showing the actual position of the colony in money matters. The balance in the "chest" 31st December, represents, in fact, not a surplus on the year, but the deficit between that sum (620*l.* 12s. 2*d.*) and the whole liabilities of 1850, as well as the contingent expenses of 1849. To these heavy responsibilities the debts of 1851 have now to be added; and I do not see how accounts can be squared, without resorting to a temporary loan, on the security of fixed island revenue, whereby the immediate pressure may be distributed over a limited series of years.

Schedule of Fees.

It is contemplated by the Legislature to place the Colonial Secretary and Provost Marshal on salaries, in place of being remunerated by fees; chargeable against the public, and provided for in subsequent Supply Bills. This principle, if carried into effect, will do away with many unpleasant discussions in the Assembly.

Military Expenditure.

There is no colonial expenditure under this head, the Militia Act being sus-

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pending; and no allowances, quarters, or other advantages being enjoyed by the British troops at the expense of the colony.

Public Works.

Under this head there is little to be said. The roof of Government House has been renewed at the cost of 326*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and some repairs on other public buildings have been effected, although only in a make-shift sort of way.

A new parish church at Plymouth is about being completed, the cost of which has been defrayed by the subscriptions of parishioners, a grant from the taxes, and assistance from the Lord Bishop of the diocese. This church is calculated to accommodate about 800 persons.

Legislation.

Amongst other legislative measures which have been passed, I may notice—

1. A Supply Bill, for liquidating the debts of 1848 and salaries of 1849.

2. An Act for the proper treatment of Liberated African Immigrants. Considerable expense has been incurred by individuals in making the necessary preparations for the reception of these immigrants, and much disappointment is felt that this colony has so long been denied any participation in the benefit arising from the distribution of this description of labourers.

3. A Tariff Act is now in operation; it makes no distinction between British or foreign imports, and as it increases the revenue without increasing prices, it doubly benefits the tax-payers, although it may, perhaps, diminish the profits of the importers. This Act, however, affords undue facilities for smuggling, and I have no doubt that the revenue is thereby greatly defrauded. No tide-waiters are authorized, nor is there any night-guard to relieve the landing-waiters after their daily duties have been performed. Vessels are not required to enter the port of Scarborough, but may at once anchor in any out-bay, with abundance of time to evade tariff duties, before any officer can reach the place, and a free coast after such officer has returned to Scarborough.

In connexion with the Tariff Act, there was passed, and has since come into operation, an Act repealing the Imperial Duties of Customs leviable in Tobago under the Foreign Possessions Act.

4. A law to authorize the conditional granting of tickets-of-leave to convicts has also been enacted, but still remains under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

5. A Census Act was passed, but has since been repealed by an amended enactment, under which an account of the population of Tobago will be taken in June 1851, under the superintendence of the stipendiary magistrates.

Proclamations.

Of these the only one I need notice was issued on 2nd December, by which, in consequence of Asiatic cholera having appeared in the West Indies, Boards of Health were constituted in each parish and town of this island.

Council and Assembly.

Two vacancies in the Council have occurred during the year, both of which have been filled up by appointments from the House of Assembly.

Civil Establishment.

	£.	s.	d.
The cost of the Civil Establishment for 1850 appears to be	9,625	1	9
But from this sum should be deducted—			
1st. Payments by individuals for private business, such as fees to notaries, to vendue masters, and, in law-suits, to officers of Court; and which amount in all to	£836	7	9
2nd. The salaries of the Loan Commissioners, which are defrayed by the borrowers	225	0	0

3rd. Proportion of undrawn salaries under the Tariff Act, which only came into operation in May	143	5	6	
				1,204 13 3
Actual cost of Civil Establishment				£8,420 8 6
Of this sum (8,420 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>) there is stated to have been paid by the British Government				£. s. d. 3,690 0 0
From which, however, should be deducted the receipts at the Custom House and the Post Office, say				1,041 16 1
Showing net amount paid by British Government				£2,648 3 11

Recapitulation.

Paid by British Government	2,648	3	11
Paid by Imperial Customs and Post Office	1,041	16	1
Salaries to the amount of 2,223 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> have been paid, under Local Acts, to the Chief Justice, three rectors, agent in London, keeper of the lighthouse, and tariff officers	2,223	9	0
Leaving unpaid the claims of all other public officers, from the Colonial Secretary down to the police constable and gaol turnkey	2,506	19	6
Civil Establishment	£8,420	8	6

Population.

The population in 1844 was stated by the census of that year to be 13,208. In the enumeration to be taken in June 1851 there is every reason to expect that a very considerable increase has taken place.

About six-tenths of the island are uninhabited and uncultivated, although the right of property has passed from the Crown by sales and grants.

It is most desirable that a law should be introduced for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Ecclesiastical.

This island is in the diocese of Barbados, and is divided into three rectories, each rector receiving a stipend of 320*l.* from the Colonial Treasury. There is, besides, an assistant curate, paid by the colony.

There are also missionaries in connexion with the Moravian brethren and Wesleyan Methodists, and it must not be overlooked that these were almost the only real teachers of the negro until the island was divided, a few years ago, into three endowed rectories.

Education.

Distinguishing between quantity and quality, this colony would seem to be amply supplied with schools and scholars, there being of schools—

In connexion with Church of England	8
Wesleyans	6
Moravians	2
Total	16

The total number of scholars is stated to be 1,654, which would give a centesimal ratio to the population of 12·52.

Some of the teachers, however, are themselves comparatively uninstructed, and of the pupils about two-thirds only may be considered as regular attendants.

The colony allows 12*l.* 10*s.* to each of the teachers; and with some trifling and grudgingly paid school fees (when paid at all), as also some aid from the religious body with which he is in connexion, a schoolmaster, perhaps, earns nearly as much, in general, as a sugar-plantation labourer.

TOBAGO.

Nevertheless, however deficient are many of our schools, there is not the least doubt that the art of reading, writing, and cyphering is gradually creeping into the colony.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports exceeds that of exports by 7,111*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The exports in 1849 exceeded the value of imports by about a similar sum. The crop of 1850 has been much below the average of late years, and almost the whole of it has been sent to Great Britain.

The following table exhibits the countries from which goods have been imported into Tobago during the years 1848-49, and 50, and the respective values:—

Whence Imported.	1848			1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Great Britain	20,691	2	9	15,915	8	9	17,087	4	5
British West Indies, chiefly Barbados	23,609	10	0	21,761	10	2	28,393	19	9
British North America	2,046	16	10	2,141	2	6	2,547	8	1
United States of America	1,503	17	2	2,161	4	3	2,902	2	0
Other Foreign States	3,151	7	4	1,466	18	10	1,644	16	6
Total	51,002	14	1	43,449	4	6	52,775	10	9

From the above table it appears that, comparing the imports of 1850 with those of 1848,—

1st. Imports from Great Britain direct have been diminished by 3,603*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

2nd. There has been an increase in the value of goods imported from British West Indian Islands, amounting to 4,684*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* This increase represents chiefly British manufactures and American provisions imported from Barbados, which island is now an entrepôt for the new class of native retailers who are springing up in this colony.

3rd. The imports from British North America are chiefly “lumber,” and as there is a steady regular demand there is little annual difference in the quantities required.

4th. The imports from the United States have nearly doubled since 1848, while from other foreign states they have about one-half diminished.

Agriculture.

The Blue Book states that “this return cannot be filled up with any degree of accuracy. Various parties refuse to give the requisite information.”

In the Windward District there is a very great want of labourers, many having left that quarter, and established themselves in localities more contiguous to the town of Scarborough.

Gaols and Prisoners.

There is only one gaol, situated at Scarborough. From its limited extent and other deficiencies those reformatory arrangements cannot be adopted which experience elsewhere has shown to be indispensable.

It is proposed by the Legislature, however, to purchase some adjacent land, and to erect such additional buildings as may be required for the proper accommodation and discipline of the prisoners.

In conclusion I may observe that although the crop of 1850 as a whole has been unusually deficient, yet on those more favoured estates, which were enabled to approach their usual average, the result has been remunerative.

I am inclined to think too that better hopes for the future are now generally entertained. Necessity has enforced the most rigid economy in the management of plantations; wages are reasonable, labourers in some localities are not deficient, and many more would be readily employed in other quarters at existing rates. With present prices therefore a return (by an accession of labourers) to former crops, a reduction of freights and of broker's commission, and a continuance for a limited time of the present differential imperial sugar duties, I believe that a moderate profit may yet be realized by the British West India planters.

HENRY YEATES,

Tobago, April, 1851.

President administering Government.

(No. 444.)

Enclosure 4 in No. 13.

TOBAGO.

Encl. 4 in No. 13.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
May 15, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 48, of the 10th instant, enclosing the Blue Book of Tobago for 1850, and a report thereon by Mr. President Yeates, and I request you will convey to him my acknowledgments for the valuable observations and suggestions contained in it on subjects to which he had before adverted, and I invite your attention to my Despatch, No. 299, of the 12th April, 1850, on the Blue Book for that year.

2. I have frequently had occasion to notice the unequal pressure of the assessed taxes on the labouring classes, and the impolicy of fettering in this way the productive resources of the island, and the growing intercourse with neighbouring colonies. I beg to refer you to my Despatch, No. 368, dated 14th September, 1850, and to Earl Grey's reply, No. 74, of the 1st November, 1850, and I hope you will take every occasion that may offer of urging the subject on the consideration of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

3. For local and municipal purposes, where assessments are raised for objects of immediate interest to the rate-payers, and disbursed by themselves, these objections may be in a material degree obviated.

4. I am glad to learn that the 'Tariff' Act has led to an augmentation of the revenue, and which may doubtless be improved by the adoption of effectual measures for the prevention of smuggling, to which I request you will draw the attention of the Assembly.

5. The observations of the President with respect to the undischarged liabilities of the colony are entitled to great weight, and I beg to refer to those which were contained in the report made by him in the last year, and to Lord Grey's Despatch, No. 58, dated 6th June, 1850, forwarded with mine of the 11th July last, No. 339.

6. It would be desirable to obtain an accurate account of all outstanding claims against the colony, which are stated to be 2,506*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and that you should urge upon the Assembly the adoption of measures for their early liquidation. The suggestions contained in my circular Despatch, of the 17th January, 1850, No. 253, are applicable to the case, and I shall be glad to learn from you the result of any reference you may make to the Assembly on the subject.

Herewith
enclosed.

7. I will not fail to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the disappointment which has been experienced from the non-arrival at Tobago of the African immigrants who have been so long expected.

8. I request to bring to your notice the correspondence which has passed relative to the schools in Tobago, and especially my Despatches, No. 238, of the 26th December, 1849, and No. 297, 8th April, 1850.

9. On the subject of trade, the large increase of the entrepôt trade with Barbados, noticed by Mr. Yeates, is a fact of great interest, as it more than counterbalances the reduction since 1848 of the direct trade with Great Britain, and much encouragement would be given to this profitable intercolonial trade, in which small capitals are embarked with the advantage of quick returns, by promoting, instead of obstructing, the export of produce to this island, as pointed out in my Despatch, No. 368, dated 14th September, 1850, before referred to.

10. I have observed the fluctuating amount of imports and exports in successive years as remarked by Mr. Yeates, and I hope the large excess of imports over exports in the last year has been attributable to the advances for supplies received on credit of the growing crop, under the improved prospects of the colony to which the President has alluded.

11. I request your particular attention to the correspondence which I held with the late Lieutenant-Governor and the President in the last and present years on the subject of the gaol, also to my communications with the Legislature when I visited Tobago. Unless timely measures be taken as proposed by me, and referred to by the President, for erecting a new building, or for remedying the acknowledged defects of the present gaol, it will be incumbent on the authorities to put the Act of Parliament in force against it.

I have, &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(Signed)

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

TOBAGO.
Encl. 5 in No. 13.

(No. 253.)

Enclosure 5 in No. 13.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
January 17, 1850.

SIR,

HAVING noticed with regret the embarrassments which have arisen in the present state of the finances of the several colonies from the occurrence of delay in discharging pecuniary claims upon the public, I have to request that you will take occasion to recommend to the House of Assembly of Tobago that Legislative sanction should be given when warrants are issued by the Governor in Council for sums which are due, and there may not at the time be funds in the Colonial Treasury to discharge the same, that interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum should be allowed upon such warrants, and paid by half-yearly instalments, to commence from the dates at which they are presented for payment, and to continue to the dates of their ultimate discharge.

2. By this means the warrants so issued would readily be negotiable; and to facilitate the measure it would be advisable that a form of warrant should be printed for specific sums of 10*l.* and 20*l.* sterling, to be issued in discharge of demands on the public.

3. The dates from which interest may be due to be endorsed by the treasurer on the warrants, and the receipts for interest paid thereon.

4. All sums under 10*l.* should be paid in cash.

5. I request you will apprise me of any measures that may be adopted in pursuance of this communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Honour the President of Tobago.

(True copies, &c.)

S. ROWLAND FORMAN,
Private Secretary.

Encl. 6 in No. 13.

Enclosure 6 in No. 13.

TOBAGO.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£ Sterling. 1,001	£ Sterling. ..	£ Sterling. 453	£. 7,362	£. 8,816*	£. 7,218	£. 1,598	£. ..

* Balance from 1849 not included.

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£ 2,052	£ 987	£ 1,060	£ ..	£ 1,256	£ 3,464	£ 8,819	£ 7,415	£ 1,404	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL and PAROCHIAL.—*Nil.*

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£ 3,690	£ 8,504	£ 12,194	The first column includes Governor's salary, stipendiary magistrates, and other officers. The second column includes all military expenses.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 77

POPULATION (1844), CENSUS of.

TOBAGO

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
..	..	13,208	The Blue Book exhibits a Return, in 1847, of 13,027.

LAND.

Area, in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
97	Not known	No Return received.

COINS and CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
By Blue Book of 1849, estimated at £20,830 sterling.	Nil.	No colonial bank in Tobago.

CHURCHES.

Church of England, and others.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Sitzings.	Average of Persons Attending.	REMARKS.
England . .	5	4,160	2,930	
Moravian . .	2	2,200	2,000	
Wesleyan . .	5	2,050	1,850	

SCHOOLS.

Church of	No. of Scholars.	Increase.	REMARKS.
England . .	704	131	Increase of attendance at Church of England and Wesleyan Schools.
Moravian . .	538	..	
Wesleyan . .	412	94	

VALUE in STERLING.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£ 17,087	£ 30,941	£ 4,547	£ 52,575	£ 43,479	£ 2,012	£ 173	£ 45,664
Total in 1849 . . . £43,449				Total in 1849 . . . £54,537			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons. 3,638	Tons. 3,769	Tons. 1,155	Tons. 8,562	Tons. 2,982	Tons. 4,000	Tons. 1,043	Tons. 8,025
Total in 1849 . . . 8,348 tons.				Total in 1849 . . . 8,255 tons.			

RETURNS of CRIMES and other OFFENCES.*

Year.	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion, per Census of 1844.	Debtors.
1850	38	50	34	122	..	40	·9	14
1849	34	68	60	162	..	..	1·2	22

* Corrected from Returns separately received.

N.B. The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ST, VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 14.

(No. 26.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 20, 1851.

(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Enclosure 1.
No. 77, June 8,
1851.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 3.
No. 521, June 20,
1851.

Enclosure 4.

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 20, dated 2nd instant, I enclose to your
Lordship a copy of one from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, with his
annual Report on the Blue Book for the past year.

I annex also copy of some observations I have addressed to Sir John
Campbell, together with an abstract of the Returns contained in the Blue
Book, in the form transmitted with my Despatch, Barbados, No. 36, dated
12th May last.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 14.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

(No. 77, Extract.)

St. Vincent, Government House,
June 8, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose my annual Report, to accompany the
Blue Book of 1850.

His Excellency I have, &c.,
the Governor-in-Chief, Barbados. (Signed) J. D. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ST. VINCENT.

REPORT to accompany the BLUE BOOK of 1850.

Two causes combined to produce an unfavourable effect upon the crops
of the year 1850, one opposing industry, and the other inimical to natural
productiveness. The small-pox extended its attacks far into the year, disabling
many of the labourers, and, for a considerable time, almost suspending work
upon several of the estates. A continuance of dry weather from the beginning
of January until the end of May, whilst it affected in various degrees the whole
colony, was felt with the greatest severity in the windward quarter, where
cultivation is most extended, occasioned a great diminution in the produce.

The energy and persevering patience with which these difficulties have been
combatted on the part of the planters, aided, too, by the labourers, are above
all praise; and, if I ever had a doubt on the subject, satisfied me that, with
well-deserved assistance from the mother country, and reasonable protection
against slave-grown sugar, this little colony will continue to hold a position of
reciprocal advantage in the British empire.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue raised in the colony amounted to—

In 1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£16,305	9	11
In 1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,721	12	8

Showing an increase in favour of 1850 of £583 17 3

This increase was derived almost entirely from a larger amount of imports, the taxes raised from produce having declined.

The import duties of 1850, the rates being the same, exceeded those of 1849 by

2. The expenditure of colonial funds amounted to—	£1,452	16	0
In 1850	16,260	15	1
But, in this sum is included a debt paid to the amount of	961	11	1
So that the actual expenditure for the service of the			
year was	15,299	4	0
Whereas, the actual expenditure was, for 1849, only	13,994	9	9½
Showing an increase, in 1850, of	1,304	14	2½

A large portion of this increase is accounted for in the expenditure of the Board of Health.

3. It is thus fortunate that, notwithstanding an unavoidable enlargement of expenditure and an unfavourable season, there happened little or no increase of debt.

Had these unforeseen casualties not pressed upon the resources, a considerable diminution of debt would have been effected, as I had fondly anticipated, and stated in my Report for the previous year as a probable event.

Military.

1. The present military force I consider sufficient to meet any exigency likely to arise within the colony, but totally inadequate in the event of aggression from without. Should it be in contemplation to withdraw Her Majesty's troops, or throw upon itself the protection, both internal and external, of the colony, I fear that, at the present moment, and indeed for some time to come, it will be found too heavy a burthen for its resources to bear; a burthen which will seriously impede industry, and retard, if not altogether arrest, the progress of improvement.

An attempt was made in 1845 and 1846 to embody a militia corps, but failed from insufficiency of funds to meet the requisite expense; and although now in some degree recovering from the difficulties of the intervening years, the means for such a purpose are smaller than at that period.

2. The formation of an enlarged constabulary force would, in addition to expense, occasion a withdrawal from productive labour. The present police force is much too small, but has appeared to the legislative bodies to be such as prudence will sanction with reference to expenditure.

Legislation.

1. Nineteen Acts were passed during the year, several of them with a view to improve the proceedings in the different Courts of Law. Of these, the most important is that to amend an Act for establishing Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Error. Unfortunately, this Act, and its accompanying Rules of Court, would appear to have been drawn without due care or extended knowledge, and its practical effects have been disastrous to suitors. It must, and will therefore, ere long, be repealed, and replaced by a better-digested measure.

2. On 12th March, an Act was passed to reduce the number of members of the House of Assembly from 25 to 19, the qualification both of electors and members remaining the same as before. The object of this Act, which is to obviate the difficulty experienced in assembling a sufficient number of members to form a "House," has in some degree been attained, but there still happens much delay to business from frequent adjournments on account of non-attendance.

The remedy will be found in not requiring a majority of the whole "House" to be present. Five members can conduct the ordinary business as well, if not better, than a larger number; and, by requiring due notice of the more important Bills, danger to particular interests will be avoided.

3. A legal provision for the aged and infirm poor is greatly to be desiderated. I have on several occasions directed attention to the subject, but hitherto, I regret, without success. A perusal of the evidence taken at coroner's inquests showed the distressing truth that, in one or two instances, death had been

ST. VINCENT.

caused by exposure, and want of food and attention. The occurrence of one such case calls for legislation. By carefully discriminating the aged and infirm, the burthen on the community would be but light. A lunatic asylum is also highly requisite. This I have also represented in the strongest terms.

Population.

1. Much distress was caused among the poorer classes of the people by the continuance of small-pox, to alleviate which great exertions, both public and private, were put forth. The disease abated somewhat towards the close of the year 1849, but broke out again with violence in various parts of the island. But, such is the genial nature of the climate and fertility of the soil, that scarcely had the scourge departed, when a return to ordinary comfort appeared to take place. No dependance can be had upon the "Returns" of deaths or burials in the Blue Books, nor have I been able to arrive at the actual number of victims to small-pox. That it very much enhanced the common rate of mortality there can be no doubt; and from any information I have received, it would seem that, from its breaking out in 1849, until its total cessation about the middle of 1850, from 900 to 1,000 were carried off. This, however, is a smaller number than might have been expected in a climate of so high a temperature, and, I would fain hope, may lead to the inference that, were Asiatic cholera to visit this colony, its fearful ravages may be greatly checked by the adoption of judicious sanitary proceedings.

2. A difference of opinion appears to exist among the planters as to the efficiency of the immigrants from Madeira. From my own observation, and on the authority of many persons well acquainted with their habits, I am disposed to repeat what I formerly stated, that they are not of sufficient direct benefit as agricultural labourers to render advisable a renewal of their importation upon bounty from the Treasury. Nevertheless, I have had lately two applications for Madeirese, but, thinking as I do, they were not encouraged. These people wander about from island to island, but this one would seem their favourite abode. There are probably more of them now here than were originally introduced, although the mortality has been so considerable as at least to prevent natural increase. Indirectly, they have conferred some degree of benefit upon agriculture, by taking up the trade of small shopkeepers and hucksters, and thus converting into field labourers a few of the natives who formerly exercised these vocations. They are most industrious in money-making, and are, in fact, the Jews of the colony; spending little or nothing, but amassing funds with which to return to their own land.

3. If any doubt exists as to the usefulness of the Madeirese, there is none as regards the liberated African immigrants. The progress which these people have made is surprising and highly gratifying.

A great proportion of those who have been here for a year or upwards are equal, in some few instances superior, to the average of the natives as common labourers, in as far as mere unskilled work is concerned. The climate agrees with them thoroughly, and with their physical condition no fault can be found. Little difficulty has been experienced in retaining them during the year's contract on the estates to which they were allotted, and even after the expiry of the year I do not think, although I advance this with hesitation, they would in any great number of cases have of their own accord changed service. But unfortunately there is in some instances a spirit of rivalry, in the desire to obtain labourers, which must have an injurious effect upon the habits of the Africans, and which will always, under present arrangements, operate to deprive them of the opportunity of steady improvement. They have, I believe, been invariably well treated, and would therefore perhaps, generally speaking, have been content with their employers if let alone, but when tempted the desire of change, from which something better may be hoped, becomes too strong for persons of their uneducated and almost childish minds and dispositions. In my Report of last year I ventured a doubt as to the expediency of contracts for so short a period as one year. I have now no doubt about it, practical experience has satisfied me upon the point. Whether the interests of the labourer or of the employer are to be regarded, a contract of at least three years' duration cannot be dispensed with, and it is only fortunate in such a case that these interests coalesce.

4. First, as to the labourer. He arrives here a total savage, and unable to communicate except by signs with any one capable of giving him information. He is sent in all likelihood in a weak state of health to an estate, where little more than attention to his mere physical wants can be bestowed upon him while he has not energy to make any acquirements. This state of matters continues for a period of from three to six months; after that time he commences to acquire a little knowledge of the English language and some information, and at the end of the year is in a condition to begin to understand his condition and the value of the comforts he enjoys. But he cannot be expected to understand, nor is he impressed with the necessity imposed upon him of steady industry, in order that these comforts and advantages may be maintained. He has, however, a perfect appreciation of the value of money, that is his first acquirement; and at this juncture he is addressed with solicitations to change his service, and with promises of better pay. Can it be supposed that he will resist? In point of fact he seldom does, and what is the result? He goes to his new master on a monthly hiring, and after the first month or two discovers that the promises held out to him are delusive. Dissatisfaction of course ensues; he regards labour with disgust, and after wandering about in a state of idleness he is perhaps induced to resume an engagement, but most probably takes up his abode in one of the native villages. Under such a system any attempt at profitable education, while it may in theory seem very laudable, must in sober practice appear simply impossible. I know that many of the planters treat the Africans with much kindness and careful attention, having them when not at work about their houses, and instructing them like children. But what can a savage learn in a year? Little more than an imperfect knowledge of the language; and when he is beginning to be fit for the schoolmaster his employer loses all control over him, and it need hardly be asked whether he will go to school of his own accord. On this subject I append a Report from Mr. Nicol, the stipendiary magistrate of the Leeward district. Mr. Nicol seems to have considered the subject with attention, and to have arrived at just conclusions as the result of observation and experience.

Appendix No. 1.

The Sunday school may do something, and is, I am glad to say, in some measure in operation, as shown in the Report, Appendix No. 2, of Mr. Sutherland, stipendiary magistrate of the Windward district. But little practical benefit can even there be obtained in the course of the first year, and when the African becomes his own unfettered master he is more likely to enjoy the shade of a tree, after his week's work, than to trouble himself with learning. It is in immediate contemplation to provide for the contracting of young persons for more extended periods. This in all respects, and chiefly as regards education, is indispensable, and will produce much good. But the interest of every liberated African immigrant requires that he should upon his first arrival be indented for at least three years.

Appendix No. 2.

5. Next as regards the interest of the employers. On this point it may be advanced that the planters have taken the Africans, and are anxious for more under the existing system of contract. This is true, but it only shows the urgent necessity pressing upon them to obtain an additional supply of labour, inducing them to run the chance of retaining the services of the immigrants after the expiry of the year's contract. In all cases absolute loss must be incurred during the first year, and in every instance it is only towards the termination of this period that the labour becomes remunerative. The expenses of providing houses, hospitals, and medical attendance, none of which can by any means be dispensed with, are such as to preclude any idea of profit, and the enterprising planters, who in their struggles with difficulty have ventured to engage immigrants, may be left at the close of the year with unoccupied houses, to erect which has caused a heavy outlay. In my Report for last year it is stated that I suspected some unintentional exaggeration as to the expense attending the Africans, in proportion to the advantage derived from their services. Be this as it may, more extended inquiry has convinced me that the first year is in every instance, more or less, a year of loss to the employer. It is needless to enlarge upon this point, as it cannot be doubted that contracts of at least three years' duration will conduce to the interests of the planters. They themselves, who must be supposed best to know their own interests, have no doubt upon the subject.

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6. The argument as to forced labour, and the expediency of leaving the Africans to the same motives as influence civilized man in his exertions to better his condition, if of any application at all, can be used only with reference to the African, where at least considerably advanced in civilization. It also presupposes that his position in regard to physical advantages is inferior to that of the native labourers around him, which is not the fact. The rate of wages and allowances is here as high as can be afforded, and there is little or no variation in the pay on one estate from that on another. The African enjoys from the very first an equal portion with the native labourer. It is therefore surely no hardship to prevent his being disappointed by seeking what he cannot find. One provision, however, ought to be attended to, which is, that as soon as the immigrant becomes a first-class labourer, and is put into what is called the strong gang, he should have allowances equal to those enjoyed by the natives of the same class. As I believe that greater profit arises from the labour of this class, notwithstanding the higher pay, it will be for the interest of the employer to endeavour to introduce the immigrant to it as soon as possible, and therefore to bestow more pains upon his instruction. On the other hand, the immigrant knowing the advancement that awaits him will exert himself to attain to it.

It has been said that the dread of losing their services at the end of a year will ensure kind treatment to the Africans, but it is not easy to see why the same dread should not exist with reference to what may happen at the end of three years, or even more. The longer they are continued the more valuable are the services likely to become. But the idea of ill-treatment is at least, as regards this colony, altogether visionary. Any improper severity will at once come under the cognisance of the magistrate, and in the event of ill usage or failure in the fulfilment of engagement he has the power to cancel the contract.

7. Among the various institutions having in view the well-being of the population, a prominent position is occupied by the friendly societies. These voluntary associations for mutual benefit, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the community. They are led by the clergy of the different denominations, who are thus brought into more intimate and friendly intercourse with their flocks, and enjoy a practical opportunity of inculcating the advantages to be attained by mutual good will, accompanied with habits of prudence and foresight.

Good conduct is universally exacted as a condition of membership, and any flagrant breach of morality is visited with immediate expulsion. There are in all, in connexion with the Established Church with the Wesleyan, nine, and with the Roman Catholic one, numbering collectively members. The rules of these various societies differ little from one another in principle, which is that of self government, the subscriptions vary in amount, as do also the allowances, in case of sickness or death, in proportion to the relative wealth of localities. Thus the rates are made higher in Kingstown, than in any other place, and generally in the towns greater than in the country ; but they seem on the whole well calculated to meet the circumstances of the people. Notwithstanding the more than ordinary drafts upon the funds, caused by the small-pox, they are universally in a prosperous condition, the expenditure in almost all instances, having been less than the receipts, and there being in every case, a balance in hand. With reference to the society in Kingstown, in connexion with the Established Church, the Reverend the Rural Dean, writes as follows:—"The condition of the society is prosperous and healthy. Its number at present is 412, and the amount of its funds, now in "the colonial bank, is 800 dollars." The Rev. William Banister, Wesleyan minister in Kingstown, writes:—"In reply, I beg to state to your Excellency, "that we have nine such societies in this island, all of which, I believe, were "formed soon after emancipation, or between that time and 1840. Each of "these societies, is governed by a president, treasurer, and secretary, and a "committee of a given number chosen from the members. The societies "number, as far as I have been able to ascertain, about 1,800 members.

"The receipts for the past year amounted to about 4,000 dollars (four thousand dollars), and the expenditure about 3,900 dollars (three thousand nine hundred dollars)."

The reports of the other clergymen are essentially similar.

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Appendix No. 3.

8. I append an extract from the Annual Return of the police magistrate of the Kingstown district. The returns of the other magistrates also show a favourable result, in respect to the comparatively small amount of offences. It is, indeed, upon the whole a well-conducted population, and with firm, but at the same time, temperate and judicious administration of law and justice, it is easy to restrain most of those habits which are inimical to the peace and well-being of society.

Religion.

1. The ecclesiastical Returns in the Blue Book, exhibit little change from former years, nor do I think that the habits of the people are likely to undergo any considerable variation in respect to attendance at places of worship.

2. A piece of land, for the site of a new church, has been most considerably given by the trustees for the proprietor of the Pembroke estate, in the valley of Buccament, and it is intended to erect the building by subscription. Already has a large proportion of the amount required been realized, and there is therefore a prospect, that the numerous inhabitants of that large valley will soon be supplied with comfortable church accommodation. On the 19th December an Act was passed, providing a salary of 100*l.* per annum, for an additional curate for Charlotte parish. This is much the largest and most populous parish, and the labour of the rector and one curate, are found insufficient to meet the wants of the people.

3. A branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, is now in operation, and it is proposed to devote the greater portion of its funds to the circulation of the Scriptures, among the inhabitants of the colony itself.

As education extends, and the ability to read becomes more universal, it may be hoped that the general diffusion of the Bible will exercise a beneficial effect upon the progress of religion, and accelerate its advance, in a ratio of progress more rapid than hitherto.

4. In my last annual Report, I noticed the existence of a singular sect of religionists, calling themselves the wilderness people; any information I have been able to obtain, leads me to believe, that the delusion is gradually abating.

5. The same good understanding and co-operation in their all important labours, continue to characterize the whole Christian ministry.

Education.

1. Total number attending public schools—

	Boys.	Girls.	In all.
In 1850 . . .	1,123	822	1,945
In 1849 . . .	963	823	1,786

Showing an increase in 1850 of 159

At Kingstown schools for liberal education—

	Boys.	Girls.	In all.
In 1850 . . .	60	33	93
In 1849 . . .	59	23	82

Showing an increase in 1850 of 11

The only school in which a considerable falling off is perceptible, is that for the poor in Kingstown, which while it numbered 255 in 1849, reached in 1850 only 223. This must be considered as merely accidental.

2. The exertions and liberality of Mr. Snagg, a resident proprietor in the island of Canouan, have there established this year, an infant school, in which 28 children are taught elementary learning. It is to be regretted that a similar school which formerly existed in the Union Island, has for some years been given up. I understand from the rector of the Grenadines, that he is endeavouring to procure its re-establishment.

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3. Among the lowest classes there is not much, if any, increased desire, to send the children to school, the parents and relations preferring to employ them in such work as they can perform at home, and if they do send them, for a year or two, they are removed as soon as their strength permits of their being serviceable. But there is a class growing rapidly into existence, which may be called the yeomanry of the country, and composed of the purchasers and lessees of land, and the occupiers of villages, who from their improving intelligence, are becoming more alive to the benefits of education. It has always been my opinion, that the growth of these villages should by all means be encouraged.

From them will proceed the future tenant farmers, and in not a few instances, and at no very distant period, the proprietors of the soil. In the mean time the close association of the people facilitates and renders more effective, the labours of the clergyman and the schoolmaster.

When the population is much scattered, it is requisite to have a larger number of schools, and consequently the limited funds and fees, afford a mere pittance to each teacher. But as the villages extend, a salary will, I expect, in several instances, be given to their schoolmasters, of such respectable amount, as to offer an inducement to teachers of a superior character. At present the emoluments of the common schools vary from 15*l.* to 30*l.* a-year, not equal to wages of an ordinary tradesman.

4. In addition to those enumerated in the Blue Book, there are not a few private schools and Sunday schools. At these last, especially the latter, many adults attend.

5. A literary and scientific society has formed itself, in Kingstown, and several gentlemen have in connection with it, undertaken to deliver lectures upon various subjects, of general information and practical utility.

Exchanges, &c.

A change has been gradually taking place in the silver coin in circulation; and whereas a few years ago, the dollar with its component parts, was in greater abundance than British silver, it has now nearly disappeared. The cause of this I attribute very much to the increase of imports from America, which have been paid for chiefly in dollars. It is to be suspected also, that the Madeireese have sent or taken away many of the foreign coins. But although British silver now circulates to the almost total exclusion of the dollar, accounts continue to be kept in the latter. This is attended with considerable inconvenience, and as matters have turned out, as regards the circulating medium, it would now be better if all transactions were conducted in sterling money. But should this change ever take place, it must be by gradual steps, as not many of the labourers or lower classes generally have any notion of what a pound sterling is.

Imports and Exports.

1. Value of imports from Great Britain in 1850	.	.	£93,584
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	85,220
Increase in favour of 1850	.	.	<u>£8,364</u>
Value of imports from West Indies in 1850	.	.	£27,215
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	23,890
Increase in favour of 1850	.	.	<u>£3,325</u>
Value of imports from North America and elsewhere in 1850	.	.	£11,017
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	9,438
Increase in favour of 1850	.	.	<u>£1,579</u>

Value of imports from United States of America in			
1850			£24,652
Ditto	ditto	in 1849 .	24,498
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£154</u>

A vessel from the United States of America, with a cargo, of which the value was estimated at 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*, was totally lost.

Value of imports from all other foreign states in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849	£10,842
			9,792
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£1,050</u>

Total value of imports in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849	£167,310
			152,838
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£14,472</u>

Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to Great Britain, in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849 .	£157,312
			188,462
Decrease against 1850			<u>£31,150</u>

Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to the West Indies, in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849 .	£2,717
			1,186
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£1,531</u>

Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to the United States of America, in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849	£1,154
			243
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£911</u>

Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to North America, in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849 .	£3,068
			152
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£2,916</u>

Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to foreign states, in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849 .	£394
			190
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£204</u>

Total value of exports, the produce of the colony, in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849 .	£164,645
			190,233
Decrease against 1850			<u>£25,588</u>

Value of articles re-exported to Great Britain in 1850			
Ditto	ditto	in 1849	£90
			181
Decrease against 1850			<u>£91</u>

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Value of articles re-exported to the West Indies in			
1850	.	.	£7,088
Ditto		ditto in 1849	10,164
Decrease against 1850			<u>£3,076</u>
Value of articles re-exported to the United States of			
America in 1850	.	.	£478
Ditto		ditto in 1849	140
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>£338</u>
Value of articles re-exported to North America in			
1850	.	.	£..
Ditto		ditto in 1849	13
Decrease against 1850			<u>£13</u>
Value of articles re-exported to foreign states in 1850			
Ditto		ditto in 1849	£127 164
Decrease against 1850			<u>£37</u>
Total value of articles re-exported in 1850			
Ditto		ditto in 1849	£7,783 10,662
Decrease against 1850			<u>£2,879</u>
Total value of all exports in 1850			
Ditto		ditto in 1849	£172,428 200,895
Decrease against 1850			<u>£28,467</u>

3. Number of ships inwards from Great Britain in 1850	.	30 of	Ships.	Tons.
Ditto		ditto in 1849	31 „	8,796 8,705
			<u>1 „</u>	<u>91</u>
Decrease against 1850			1 ship.	
Increase in favour of 1850			91 tons.	

Number of ships inwards from Great Britain in 1850	.	227 of	Ships.	Tons.
Ditto		ditto in 1849	218 „	10,524 8,739
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>9 „</u>	<u>1,785</u>

Number of ships inwards from the United States of	.	41 of	Ships.	Tons.
America in 1850	.	.	.	4,884
Ditto		ditto in 1849	36 „	4,826
Increase in favour of 1850			<u>5 „</u>	<u>58</u>

Number of ships inwards from foreign states in 1850	.	64 of	Ships.	Tons.
Ditto		ditto in 1849	66 „	2,553 2,046
			<u>2 „</u>	<u>507</u>

Decrease against 1850 . . . 2 ships.
Increase in favour of 1850 . . . 507 tons.

				Ships.	Tons.	ST. VINCENT.
Total number of ships inwards in 1850	.	.	.	362	of 26,757	—
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.	351	„ 24,317	
Increase in favour of 1850				11	„ 2,440	
Number of seamen in ships inwards in 1850	.	.	.		Seamen. 2,228	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.		2,143	
Increase in favour of 1850					85	
4. Number of ships outwards to Great Britain in 1850	.	.	.	28	of 8,425	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.	33	„ 9,382	
Decrease against 1850				5	„ 957	
Number of ships outwards to British colonies in 1850	.	.	.	248	of 11,543	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.	243	„ 9,178	
Increase in favour of 1850				5	„ 2,365	
Number of ships outwards to the United States of America in 1850	.	.	.	24	of 2,876	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.	11	„ 1,247	
Increase in favour of 1850				13	„ 1,629	
Number of ships outwards to other foreign states in 1850	.	.	.	58	of 3,873	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.	73	„ 4,399	
Decrease against 1850				15	„ 526	
Total number of ships outwards in 1850	.	.	.	358	of 26,717	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.	360	„ 24,206	
				2	„ 2,511	
<i>Decrease against 1850</i>				2 ships.		
<i>Increase in favour of 1850</i>				2,511 tons.		
Number of seamen in ships outwards in 1850	.	.	.		Seamen. 2,220	
Ditto ditto in 1849	.	.	.		2,229	
Decrease against 1850					9	

5. Having thus afforded a detailed numerical statement and comparison of the commerce of the colony for 1849 and 1850, a few remarks may be deduced as offering themselves. In the first place it appears, that the value of imports has increased, while that of exports has fallen off to nearly double the amount. This state of matters, I conceive, points to a prosperous condition of the consumers, that is, to the mass of the population, and to the reverse as regards the producers or the proprietors of the soil. It is, indeed, a condition which can be only of very temporary duration, as it involves a consumption of capital.

6. The largest proportional increase of imports, is that from other parts of the West Indies, but it would appear that the much larger portion of the articles under that head are the produce of the United States of America. The

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traffic with the States is gradually but surely increasing, but there is still a vast disproportion between the value of imports and exports, although the latter have exceeded those of the previous year, nearly four-fold.

The principal increase has been in the article of molasses. Under the system of free trade and repeal of the Navigation Laws, it would be highly advantageous, were a more extended export trade established to the United States, but unfortunately the obligations of the planters generally, preclude any disposal of sugar, except by consignment to Great Britain, and thus goods from the States, must be paid for almost entirely in hard cash.

7. An extraordinary increase is perceptible in the importation of building materials, viz, timber and shingles; as regards the latter, nearly three-fold. Although this may in some degree be attributed to an error in the Import Duties Act, whereby shingles were exempted from duty, it yet points to a prosperous condition of the general population as my observation convinces me, that the consumption of building materials has been caused by the erection of comfortable houses, in villages and in small freeholds and leaseholds. A slight advance has been made in the importation of guano, which would seem to establish the practical utility of that manure; but I cannot avoid stating my opinion that greater attention to, and husbanding of the fertilizing resources which are indigenous, would be beneficial to the interests of agriculture.

Agriculture.

1. The returns in the Blue Book, under this head are by no means complete, in respects at least to the produce of arrow root and cotton. The cultivation of the former of these articles has been greatly extended, especially by the holders of small freeholds and leaseholds, and it is to be seen growing in little patches among rocks in ground precipitous and difficult of access. This almost universal turning of attention to the growing of arrow root, and its manufacture, by the native holders of land, I regard as unfortunate, because it occasions the cultivation of articles of food for home consumption to be too much neglected.

2. I have already intimated the causes of the falling off in the sugar crop, but can perceive indications of future increase, from more care and diligence in the processes of agriculture. Much, however, remains to be accomplished, before the full resources are developed. On some estates, thorough drainage would add immensely to the produce, and on others a system of irrigation would have a like beneficial effect. I have not a doubt that the investment of capital, in such improvements, would even now prove a profitable speculation.

3. Attention is being directed to an increase of the cultivation of cotton, which has for many years been confined to the smaller islands or Grenadines.

Whether at the present advanced price, it will pay the grower better, or even as well as sugar, I am unable to give a decided opinion, but inclined to think that it may answer on the higher lands, where the expense of cane cultivation, is heavy in proportion to the produce. The precarious nature of this crop, at the period of ripening demands a sure supply of labour, as the delay of a very few days in the process of picking or gathering will occasion a serious deterioration in the colour, quality, and consequently in the value of the wool. On this account the growers in the Grenadines are constrained to have recourse to the share system, by means of which, the labourers having an interest in the proceeds, are induced to work at the critical and requisite times.

4. I have mentioned that the return of this article, in the Blue Book, is incomplete; a reference, however, to the head of "Exports," shows an export of 97 bales, of the estimated value of 388*l.*, and there is a prospect of a greatly extended produce in the ensuing year.

5. The export of arrow root, was of the estimated value of 15,864*l.*, whereas in the previous year, it reached only 10,867*l.*, showing an increase of 4,907*l.* This increase has, there is reason to believe, been chiefly caused by the enlarged cultivation of this article, by the holders of small tenements.

6. The following is a comparative view of the more important products:—

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	Lbs.	Tons.
Quantity of sugar made in 1850 . .	14,791,840	or 6,603
Ditto ditto 1849 . .	17,168,393	or 7,664
Decrease against 1850 . .	2,376,553	1 61
<hr/>		
	Gallons.	
Quantity of rum made in 1850 . . .	169,949	
Ditto ditto 1849 . . .	197,409	
Decrease against 1850 . . .	27,460	

It is gratifying to be enabled to state that this large deficiency is not attributable to any causes of a permanent nature; but, as noticed in the opening of this report, to a dry season, and the prevalence of disease among the labouring population.

Gaols and Prisoners.

1. There still exists only one gaol, situated in the town of Kingstown, but at the different police stations there are lock-up houses, in which prisoners are retained for short periods, previous to trial by the magistrates, some small improvements have been carried out in the interior arrangement of the prison, and I do not think that much more can be effected, either as regards the condition of the building, or the treatment of its inmates. In order to obtain a profitable approximation to any of the systems of prison discipline, at present in such repute, the erection of a new gaol is absolutely indispensable.

As far as the system adopted is concerned, it does not seem objectionable, with reference to its primary object the repression of crime. Crime appears not to increase in a ratio more than proportioned to the growing numbers of the people.

2. During the year several white prisoners have been in confinement, their health has materially suffered, and in one instance death ensued.

This I attribute mainly to the constant high temperature within the walls of the gaol, proving too severe for the European constitution. The dietary consisting solely of salted fish and bread, has no doubt also been injurious. Under this conviction, it was proposed to substitute a better and more varied scale of food, which is to be adopted after the 1st January, 1851. There has been no case of death among the native prisoners, and only one discharge on medical grounds.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SIR,

St. Vincent, Leeward District,
31st December 1851.

IN compliance with the requisitions of the Act intituled "An Act to regulate and make provision for the treatment of liberated African Immigrants, I have the honour to make to your Excellency the following Report.

With regard to the first of our immigrants, those Africans who arrived by the "Amity Hall" on the 31st March 1849, I have to remark that a considerable change has taken place, by removals from the respective estates, since the expiration of contracts in April 1850. Few, if any, have left this district, while there has been an accession to the total number by removals from the Kingstown district.

The immigrants who arrived by the "Euphrates" are still under original contract. There is by death, since the 30th September last, a decrease in their number of three, viz., one man, one woman, and one boy, leaving 122 still under contract; which shows a total decrease of nine on the total number allotted.

Of the immigrants who arrived by the "Atalantié" on the 22nd of May last, 42 were allotted among five estates in this district. In the quarter ending the 30th June last there were three deaths, in the quarter ending the 30th September there was one death, and in the present quarter there has also been one death, leaving a total still under contract of 37.

I have already stated to your Excellency that on those estates where both employers and immigrants had expressed themselves mutually desirous that a money composition should supersede the primary agreements, I had sanctioned it in all cases where I thought it prac-

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licable; and I am glad to say the change proved so satisfactory to those concerned that I did not hesitate even to recommend the like arrangement to the employers of all those immigrants who were under indenture, and whose provision grounds had been fully established. This recommendation was, however, unnecessary, as I found a universal desire on the part of the immigrants themselves for the change; and all those who are now under written agreements have cordially accepted of the composition. In no instance have I hitherto had reason to regret that they have done so.

I would by no means advocate the substitution of a money composition until the expiration of the first six months of contract; for until these six months have expired, the provision grounds allotted to the immigrants would not be available for their support, and it is not likely they would be fully acquainted with the value of money or with the prices of articles necessary for their comfort and sustenance. But after an initiation of six months, I believe they are generally fully competent in matters which are purely pecuniary to guard and attend to their own interests. In this opinion I am strengthened from the fact that where money compositions have been made, I have invariably found that any discontent, no matter to what extent previously manifested, has entirely disappeared.

With regard to our immigrants generally, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion that their physical wants have been well attended to, and in proof of this assertion I would merely point to the contrast between their present appearance and that which they presented on their first arrival.

With regard to their moral and religious wants, I am happy to say that they have not been altogether neglected. Some of the employers have felt it their duty, inasfar as possible, to provide for those wants, and have been endeavouring to impart instruction to the few who, from natural quickness and intelligence, or other circumstances, had early begun to acquire a knowledge of our language. Some of the immigrants, thus favoured with instruction, have since, at their own request, been admitted by baptism into one or other section of the Protestant Church.

But these instances are the exceptions; the great mass are still sunk in ignorance and barbarism, and unless some measures are devised to meet their case, they may long continue to be so.

This leads me to refer to the views and propositions regarding this subject of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, as expressed in his Circular Despatch dated the 30th of October 1850; and if in the succeeding observations I should in any way be opposed to the suggestions of such high authority, I can only say it will be with the utmost deference and humility.

In devising any measures for the education and religious instruction of African immigrants there are at the outset most formidable obstacles to be encountered.

These people, on their first arrival, are totally ignorant of the language in which instruction is to be conveyed to them. The respective allotments to estates usually comprise so many individuals as to make it unnecessary for them to seek the society of the natives, or hold much intercourse with them. They invariably are sent to work in company, their dwellings are generally situated close to one another, and it is also natural to suppose they prefer to keep within their own circle as much as possible. Thus they come very little into contact with those from whom alone a knowledge even of the imperfect and distorted language in use among our labouring population could be imparted. It is not, therefore, surprising that at the end of the first year their knowledge of that language has but slightly advanced; and to convey instruction to them before that time I believe to be generally quite impracticable.

Taking it for granted, however, that at the end of the first year they are quite capable of receiving instruction, in what way can their employers be made responsible for their attendance at school? Contracts having expired, immigrants are precisely on the same footing as the native labourer, possessing the same freedom of locomotion, and under no other engagements than those into which they may voluntarily enter; and I do not think it at all probable that they, a rude and ignorant people, by habit disposed to idleness, and knowing no other than mere animal gratification, would of their own accord sacrifice any portion of their leisure time for the purpose of receiving benefits which they cannot appreciate, or the ultimate design of which they cannot comprehend.

With regard to the expense which must necessarily be incurred in providing for the immigrants the means of instruction, it is proposed in the Despatch (sec. 9), either by tax or a deduction of wages, to throw the burden of that expense upon their own shoulders. This plan, if practicable, would be a just one; but since, in the employment of immigrants, a precedent has been established, I am inclined to think that in the case of future immigration a departure from rules which had previously been laid down would, more especially in respect of pecuniary matters, be attended with dissatisfaction, and create confusion. When once the Africans do become acquainted with the value of money, they look to it as their chief good, and they have a corresponding reluctance to part with it. This would be more especially manifested if they had to expend it upon what, to them, would appear the unsubstantial blessings of education. But even if we suppose the immigrants willing to appropriate a portion of their earnings for the purpose of securing to themselves the blessings of education, I do not see how they could well do so, consistently with a due regard to their bodily requirements. The wages allowed to them under existing contracts I believe to be no more than sufficient to enable them to procure articles of clothing, cooking utensils, and other necessary things not supplied to them by their employers. It is, I conceive, proposed to overcome this difficulty by applying the funds which would accrue if an increase of exertion on the part of the immigrants were enforced. But since, under the existing regulations, they are bound to labour for nine hours every day, and six days in each week, I cannot see how they could be compelled or expected to undergo any increase

of exertion. These remarks I also apply to the proposition (sec. 10) referring to hospitals and dispensaries.

Having thus stated what I believe to be the insurmountable difficulties which would have to be contended with in carrying out the details of the arrangements as proposed in the Despatch, I would now most respectfully offer for your Excellency's consideration those suggestions which have arisen in my mind regarding the education of African immigrants.

Presuming that I have shown it to be impracticable to undertake any measures towards the education of this people before the expiration of the first year from their arrival; and if it be necessary, as I firmly believe it to be, to make their attendance on the means of instruction which may be provided for them in some measure compulsory, and if the master is to be made responsible for their attendance, there must, I think, to meet all these considerations, be an extension of the present term of indenture. I am quite of opinion that there are objections to such a course, but I believe they would be far more than counterbalanced by the advantages which would result from it. If that course were adopted, it might, on the side of the immigrants, be made an integral part of the contract that after the first year of service he should, under penalty, attend the means of instruction, and on that of the master that he should also, under penalty, see that attendance given. There would also, from the immigrants being under engagement to reside on particular localities, be some guarantee that their attendance would be regular; whereas if, under the present system, any attempt at their education were made, it would in a great measure be frustrated by the unsettled state into which they are thrown from the consciousness of a complete removal of restraint in their choice of a master or a residence.

With regard to the expense which must be incurred in providing the means of instruction, I have already stated the reasons why I think it would be injudicious to compel the immigrants themselves to sustain it.

Now I think it might, if the term of contract were extended, to a great extent be provided for by a tax, which then could with propriety be exacted from the employers. For although I believe that, under existing circumstances, from the expense which at least for the first six months of contract attends the employment of immigrants, and the inadequate return of labour, such a measure would be impracticable, yet, in consideration of the advantages consequent upon a prolongation of their services, I think a moderate tax would willingly be assented to. Nor do I think it would be unfair, in the event of this tax proving insufficient for the end it was intended to accomplish, that a trifling tax in aid of the other should be imposed on that class of the inhabitants generally for whose benefit collectively the immigrants are being introduced, or on those articles of produce upon which it was designed their labour should be expended.

I am conscious that, in advocating an extension of the term of contract, I may seem to contradict the opinion I have already expressed, viz., that in the case of future immigration it would be imprudent to depart from rules which had previously been established; but this opinion referred more particularly to pecuniary matters, and I conceive that, if it be found necessary for the benefit of the immigrants at all to depart from those rules, it would be wise to do so only in such matters as I believe would be felt to involve the least amount of hardship; and the only hardship which I can see would ensue by extending the term of contract is, that the immigrants would have to confine their labour to particular estates for a longer period than at present they are obliged to do. In other respects they might, after the first year, or, as I would advise, after the first six months, be placed on exactly the same footing as the native labourer; and in case of misconduct on the part of the master, the stipendiary magistrate could always have recourse to the alternative of a dissolution of contract. These remarks apply more immediately to those immigrants who may be under special contract, but there is another class of immigrants to whom they are equally applicable.

In the case of children under the contracting age, I think it not only (no hardship, but absolutely necessary, that until they attain a certain age, and are able to provide for themselves, they should be confined to the estates to which they may have been originally allotted.

Possessing the love of change natural to youth, it is not surprising that, when freed from all restraint, they should seek to gratify that disposition on every fresh inducement; and, unless it be repressed, unsettled and vagrant habits must grow upon them with their growth, and they will merge into manhood, in all probability, a burden to themselves and a bane to society. When their employers are emancipated from the obligations which, for a year, compel them to provide sustenance for them, how, under any circumstances, but especially in the case of sickness, are they to be maintained? In few instances have they parents or relatives upon whom they may depend, and their own small earnings, even if judiciously applied, are generally inadequate to provide for their daily support; and if left to themselves, where the contingency alluded to arises, their case would be truly miserable.

I am glad to say that these remarks have not been called forth by anything which has fallen under my own observation; but are simply the result of a review of the law affecting immigrants; and although I do not think it probable, judging from my past experience, that any of our planters would avail themselves of the defects in that law to the detriment of African children in their employment, yet I consider it highly necessary that, until these attain an age when they may safely be thrown upon their own resources, some special enactment should provide for their well-being and support.

I have, &c..
(Signed) W. M'NICOL,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Leeward District.

His Excellency
Sir John Campbell, Bart., Lieut.-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX No. 2.

SIR,

St. Vincent, Windward District, January 29, 1851.

IN compliance with the 3rd clause of an "Act to make provision for the treatment of liberated African Immigrants," I have the honour to transmit the following Report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1850.

I have inspected the immigrants on each estate; with a few exceptions, I may describe them as in good health. The abstracts from the hospital registers show that, during the period in question, only seven have been under medical treatment. There have been three deaths.

The improvement in the physical condition of the immigrants since their arrival is almost incredible. It is equally gratifying to state, that their services as labourers are most valuable, and highly appreciated by their employers. They are contented with their position, are industriously cultivating their provision-grounds, and have not in any instance complained of unkind treatment.

I annex a Table, to which I beg reference.

Of the 275 immigrants introduced—

92	arrived on 31st March, 1849, and have been 18 months resident.
82	" 31st January, 1850 " 11 "
101	" 27th May, 1850 " 7 "

The average period of residence is 12 months. Total deaths, 25, or 9 per cent. This is less than the ratio of mortality amongst the Portuguese resident on estates in this district during the last six months, although the majority of the Africans were landed in a most debilitated state of health, introducing small-pox into this colony, of which disease many died.

The contracts for service of those who first arrived have expired, and I regret to say that 35 of them have left the estates on which they had been located. 148 of the total number were supposed to have been over 15 years of age at the period of arrival: 43 of those are now earning first-class wages. The following is the written observation of a gentleman under whose charge twelve of them are placed: "The Africans on this estate (Mount Bentinck) are working very satisfactorily; they have all joined the first, or most efficient gang, and perform the full task of work; they are now, and have been for four weeks, on full wages. I find them to be very honest, obedient, and cleanly in their habits."

Should further immigration be anticipated, it would be for the immigrants' interest, and their employers' also, were the stipendiary magistrates required to inspect their intended lodgings previous to location. When placed in houses having an earthen floor, they are attacked by "chigoes," and many have suffered seriously in consequence. Immigrant children, when lodged with the native labourers on estates, experience parental kindness, are well fed, and on Sunday neatly dressed and taken to church or chapel. The majority of those so placed have been baptized, can repeat the Lord's Prayer, and 20 of them attend a Sunday-school. Under the 10th clause of the Immigration Act, contracts with African immigrants under 15 years of age are not valid; under the 22nd clause of the same Act, any person who shall employ any registered immigrant labourer, who at the time of being employed shall not have been in this colony for a period of three years, shall engage at his own expense a duly-licensed medical practitioner to visit such immigrant labourer, &c.: now, as at the end of a year from the period of his arrival the immigrant goes where he pleases, it is impossible to ascertain whether he enjoys this advantage of medical attendance or not.

I should think it very desirable, were the law so altered, as in future to place the infant immigrant under the protection of the stipendiary magistrate until he had attained the age of 15 years, and the adult for the three first years after arrival; in each case, on the expiration of the first year, permitting him to serve whom he pleased on the most favourable terms he could obtain, but obliging him to serve some one. This would be more advantageous to the immigrant than entering into contract on arrival for three or five years; and, as it would repress vagrancy, and be an advantage to the community, it should entitle the immigrant to provision being made for his moral and religious instruction, without which it is already evident no good can result from immigration.

Under the 33rd clause of the Act, it would be desirable were immigrants, on location, provided with a suit of warm clothes, and an increase of food. I am borne out by several of the employers in the opinion which I expressed in a former Report, that the present allowance is not sufficient.

Food and clothes also have been given gratuitously by employers, and in some instances very liberally.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency (Signed) ROBERT SUTHERLAND,
Sir John Campbell, Bart., Lieut.-Governor, Stipendiary Magistrate, Windward District.
&c. &c. &c.

TABLE exhibiting the Number of African Immigrants located on Estates situated in the Windward District of the Colony of St. Vincent, their Increase by Births, Decrease by Deaths, by Removals, and Number remaining on Estate on 31st December, 1850.

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Name of Estate.	Number Located.	Births.	Deaths.	Removals.	Number on Estate.
Turama	28	..	2	10	16
Sans Souci . . .	21	..	3	10	8
Mount Greenaw . .	30	..	1	3	26
Park Hill	20	..	3	4	13
Spring	17	..	1	4	12
Colonaire Vale . .	15	..	..	3	12
Mount William . .	20	..	6	1	13
Bellevue	17	..	2	..	15
Jambow Vale . . .	11	..	..	..	11
Cane End	9	..	..	..	9
New Prospect . . .	20	..	..	..	20
South Union . . .	19	..	3	..	16
New Adelphi . . .	15	..	1	..	14
Mount Bentinck . .	15	..	3	..	12
Peruvian Vale . . .	9	..	..	..	9
Henry's Vale . . .	9	..	..	..	9
Total	275	..	25	35	215

APPENDIX No. 3.

1850.—KINGSTOWN POLICE DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL RETURN, and the ANALYSIS of the same, of JAMES CROSBY, Esq., Police Magistrate, Kingstown District.

THE following is a true extract of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, paragraphs of the document, the title of which is detailed above.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent.

3. I have great satisfaction in attracting the attention of your Excellency to the analysis and statement annexed to this Report. By the former it will be seen, that the number of complaints, convictions, and commitments have not greatly exceeded those of the year 1848, and by the latter that the great portion of the excess has been occasioned by the police complaints. When it is considered that in 1848, the late Police Acts had been in continuous operation for the five years immediately preceding that year, and that no similar Act was in operation for upwards of seven months during the year 1849, and consequently that there had been almost an entire freedom from that useful and salutary restraint, imposed by such an Act for that period, and that many new offences were created under the Police Act, 1849, such as drunkenness, using obscene language while drunk, and using similar language to the annoyance of any other person, although not by way of insult to that person, and that as far as can be ascertained, from the result of the last quarter, the number of complaints, convictions, and commitments being actually less than the quarterly average of the year 1848, I sincerely hope your Excellency will be pleased with the result and the comparison.

4. I feel confident that if a series of Acts, such as those to which I have alluded, in my Report to your Excellency, dated Tuesday the 15th October, 1850, were brought into operation, supplying the very many defects and imperfections of the Police Act, 1849, and the police force were placed on a better system that, without any increase of expense to the colony, the state of the Government, in this respect, would be still more satisfactory, and the complaints would soon be reduced to a number not exceeding on an average, 400 during a year.

5. The excess of the police complaints, would appear to have been occasioned chiefly, by the new offences to which I have alluded, and I am happy to say, I do not think more than two or three persons, have been illegally taken into custody during the year, and those under such circumstances, that blame could hardly be attached to the police constables, by whom they were taken into custody.

6. Contrary to my own expectation, there has been a decrease in the number of larcenies; whether this fact is to be attributed to the complainants being compelled to pay the costs of the convictions, and therefore deterred from the prosecution of such offences, to which state of the law, I have alluded in my former Reports, or from the more extended jurisdiction over those offences under the Police Act, 1849, I cannot form a correct opinion. If from the former cause it is much to be lamented, but if from the latter, it is highly satisfactory. Since the jurisdiction has been increased from 2*l.* to 5*l.*, the value of the property stolen, as well as to embezzlements, and obtaining goods, &c., under false pretences, by means of which a much greater number of cases are triable before police magistrates than heretofore.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3 in No. 14.

Enclosure 3 in No. 14.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 20, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 77, dated 8th instant, transmitting your Report to accompany the Blue Book of St. Vincent, for 1850.

2. In noticing, with satisfaction, the observations you have made with regard to the benefits which have been conferred on the island by the introduction of the African immigrants, and which confirm the experience of the other colonies, there is one point on which, as it involves a difference of opinion, I think it important that I should offer some remarks.

3. You observe that the progress the Africans have made, has been at once surprising and highly gratifying, that a great proportion of those who have been in the island for a year or upwards, are equal, and in some instances superior to the average of the natives as common labourers; but you add that as there is a competition for labour, the Africans, who have acquired a perfect knowledge of the value of money, are sometimes induced to engage with other employers after the termination of their contracts, and, if dissatisfied will relinquish employment, and take up their abode in one of the native villages.

4. You admit that the planters, who have engaged the Africans on the terms of the annual contract are willing to receive more of them on the same terms, but you contend that to prevent their removal from their first locations, the contracts should be extended to three years.

5. It would be easy to show from past experience the failure of all benefit from the system of long engagements, but it may be sufficient to refer you to Earl Grey's Despatch, marked "general," No. 10, of the 31st July, 1849, in explanation of the grounds on which his Lordship had directed their present limitation, I would observe, however, that it is precisely because the Africans have been placed under no further restrictions than such as are required to enable them to take their place as free competitors with the native labourers, that they have made the progress they have done.

6. I would here observe, that if vagrancy should prevail, it ought to be checked by laws applicable indifferently to every class, but a desire on the part of the labouring classes to seek their own benefit by the change of employment, cannot be so designated.

7. You state that the Portuguese immigrants, who are indifferent labourers, have superseded the negroes in the employment of huckstering, many of whom have, in consequence, returned to plantation labour, and concurring entirely in your observations as to the policy of encouraging the growth of "villages," composed of the purchasers and lessees of land, and who from their improving habits are, as you observe, likely to become the yeomanry of the country, and eventually the tenant farmers, it is not, I think, to be regretted that some of the most intelligent of the Africans should be found to join them, and participate in the advantages which they derive from their co-operative industry.

8. As under judicious management they are disposed to acquire strong local attachments, the only counsel I can offer to the planters, is to cement those attachments to the utmost, during the period of their first contracts. I am gratified to learn that many are disposed to do so, and it is probable that greater security in the tenure of their holdings, would tend much to counteract the influences which are employed to unsettle them.

9. On the subject of education, I am satisfied that its diffusion will depend on the measures which may be taken by the Government and the Legislature, with the support of the magistrates and the clergy. Neither the Africans nor any others of the labouring classes can at present sufficiently appreciate its importance, and I believe that the imposition of a small rate, if made payable only by those who had access for their children to the schools, would be preferable to a dependence on their voluntary contributions, since they would seek for their children the benefit for which they would thus be compelled to contribute, instead of capriciously withdrawing them from the schools, as they often do at present.

I have, &c.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN,
Private Secretary.

Encl. 4 in No. 14.

Enclosure 4 in No. 14

ST. VINCENT.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
9,080	. .	1,571	5,654	16,305	15,721	584	..

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

ST. VINCENT.

Civil Govern- ment.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expen- diture.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,566	..	2,844	877	1,593	1,011	6,369	16,260	15,711	549	..	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	No returns received. Allowances for the Poor, and Expenses for Roads are included in 'Expenditure Colonial.'
..	

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	The first column includes salary to Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, Postmaster, &c. The second, all Military Expenses.
3,308	7,953	11,261	

POPULATION.

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
12,600	14,648	27,248	Per Census of 1844.

LAND.

Area, in square miles.	Acreage, under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
Estimated.	Estimated.	Information obtained from Returns separately received.
131	35,000	

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
No returns received.		British sterling money is the coin chiefly in circulation, and the Mexican Dollar, valued at 4s. 2d.

CHURCHES.

Church of England and others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	REMARKS.
England	13	4,850	3,500	No Moravians in St. Vincent.
Wesleyan	87	..	..	{ Information as to sittings and attendance not given in the Returns.
Presbyterian	1	..	..
Rom. Catholic	1			

ST VINCENT.

SCHOOLS.

Church of	Number of Scholars.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
England .	957	97	} Public Schools.
Wesleyan .	863	43	
Presbyterian .	49	15	
Rom. Catholic	76	4	
Total .	1,945	159	

VALUE, in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
93,584	38,232	35,494	167,310	157,402	12,873	2,153	172,428
Total in 1849 . . . 152,838				Total in 1849 . . . 200,895			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
8,796	10,524	7,437	26,757	8,425	11,543	6,749	26,717
Total in 1849 . . . 24,316				Total in 1849 . . . 24,206			

RETURNS OF CRIMES AND OTHER OFFENCES.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion per Census.	Debtors.
1850	19	173	16	209	19	..	·7	3
1849	13	150	26	189	..	..	·6	17

N.B.—The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 15.

(No. 37.)

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to
Earl GREY.

Windward Islands : Barbados,
May 13, 1851.
(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship the Blue Book of St. Lucia, with the usual Report thereon, in original, from the Lieutenant-Governor.

I annex also, for your Lordship's information a return compiled from the Blue Book, and containing, in an abstract form, the various details comprised in it.

I am, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure 2.
Blue Book..
Enclosure 1.
Dated May 8, 1851,
Enclosure 3.

(No. 66.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

ST. LUCIA.

Encl. 1 in No. 15.

SIR,

Government House, May 8, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1850.

2. I have so recently reported, at considerable length, upon the prospects and condition of the colony generally, that I confine myself upon the present occasion, to briefly pointing out the results which are indicated by the principal Returns, merely observing, that the sales of estates which have taken place since the commencement of the present year, amply prove, both by the prices realized, and the number of contending purchasers, that the opinion I have ventured to advance, that profitable returns from the cultivation of the cane may be reasonably expected, are now acquiesced in by many of the planting body; and amongst these I might particularly instance one gentleman, who, possessed of much experience and practical skill, had but recently given publicity to views of a very opposite tendency.

3. The estimated expenditure for the year, including supplementary estimates, amounted to 11,130*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The actual expenditure on account of the year, and excluding the arrears of 1849, amounted to 10,932*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, part of which does not appear in the Blue Book Return, having been paid during the first quarter of the present year. This slight decrease upon the estimate has been occasioned by a new and less costly judicial system having been brought into operation in the month of September, 1850, by which a saving of 180*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* upon the remaining portion of the year was accomplished.

4. The actual revenue collected in, and on account of the year 1850, appears to have been 117,492 11*s.* 11*d.*, a sum amply sufficient to cover the expenditure, without noticing the uncollected arrears, amounting to about 700*l.*; and this sum would have been considerably augmented but for the failure of the rum duties, which were estimated at 3,500*l.*: but owing to the imperfect system of levy adopted, realized only about 1,200*l.*

5. The revenue collected in the year 1849 appears to have been in excess of that collected in the year 1850 by the sum of 1,244*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

6. The total military expenditure is stated at 16,802*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* against 14,421*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* in the year 1849. The increase appears to have taken place entirely in the Commissariat expenditure.

7. Under the head of Public Works, the repairs of the wharfs of Castries, at an expenditure of 340*l.*, is the only work of importance, commenced or completed within the year.

8. In the Legislative department, several Orders of Her Majesty in Council, and Ordinances of the Local Legislature, came into operation; amongst the most important of which, may be mentioned those establishing the new system of administering justice, under which the Criminal Court is held by the Chief Justice of Barbados, visiting the island three times a year for that purpose. The Chief Justice holds also a Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Puisne Judge, who is resident in the island; and in whose hands the administration of civil justice, in all cases where a value of above 8*l.* is involved, is at present exclusively placed.

9. An Ordinance protecting the claims of labourers under the Metairie system; one, defining the law relating to trespass by animals, and a third for promoting African immigration, are peculiarly calculated to remove grievances of long standing, and to promote the general prosperity.

10. I lament to report, that the Returns under the head of Education show a decrease of four schools and 184 scholars; as 125 of the latter were attendants at the discontinued schools, the falling off in attendance, even upon those schools still in operation, amounts to 69. The schools to which these facts relate, were entirely maintained by the contributions of the scholars; and it is so far satisfactory to state, that the number of attendants at the schools, conducted under the trustees of the Mico Charity, and to the support of which 500*l.* a-year has been hitherto contributed by the local authorities, as well as those at the Infant Schools in the towns of Castries and Souffriere, have slightly increased.

I may add, that since the close of the year 1850, a school has been established by the Superintendent of Mico Schools in the 5th district, which has long been destitute of any means of education, and that the effort promises to be attended

ST. LUCIA.

with success. The Roman Catholic curé of Dennery had, in the course of last year, succeeded in opening a school in the same district; but his sudden death at once put an end to the expectations which were entertained of its satisfactory progress.

11. The imports are valued at 60,538*l.* as against 51,260*l.* in 1849, and the exports at 49,127*l.* as against 57,619*l.* in 1849; but the average net value of sugar seems to be calculated for both years alike, at 10*s.* 3*d.*, which clearly leads to erroneous conclusions, since the average price of sugar in England for 1850, as calculated by the "Gazette" prices, after paying duty and charges was about 19*s.* a cwt; and that for 1849 will be found to be about 2*s.* less, making the more probable net value of the sugar exported in 1850 (58,309 cwt.), 56,394*l.* as against the probable net value of that exported in 1849 (70,311 cwt.), 59,764*l.*

12. The population of the colony was increased by the arrival of about 754 African immigrants in the months of January and June, last year. These, although in a less favourable state of health than the preceding supplies, have upon the whole given satisfaction to their employers, and the planting body generally express themselves fully prepared to receive and find remunerative work for a much larger number than, I fear, there is any prospect of obtaining. The physical condition of the immigrants is highly satisfactory, and I have reason to believe, that by the measures in contemplation, in regard to the allotment of future arrivals, more effectual provision will be made for their moral and intellectual improvement.

13. In concluding this Report, I am anxious to draw attention to a fact, which, considering the extreme disrepute in which St. Lucia was once held, as the most unhealthy amongst our West Indian colonies, is undoubtedly one of great interest. The impression I refer to, was principally derived from the returns of mortality of the troops stationed at Morne Fortuné, and from the same source I now draw the information, from which conclusions of a very opposite character may be formed.

Two companies of the 54th Regiment, averaging in strength about 175, including officers and non-commissioned officers, have been stationed in that garrison since the 7th of March, 1848. Up to the 31st March in the present year, the total number of deaths was 10; 3 in the first year, 3 in the second. and 4 in the third; of these, there were occasioned by—

Remittent fever	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dysentery	.	.	.	.	.	1
Consumption	.	.	.	.	.	3
Chronic catarrh	.	.	.	.	.	1
Delirium tremens	.	.	.	.	.	2
Accident	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total						10

Out of an annual average strength of about 13 women and 26 children, two children only have died.

I need scarcely observe, that the island has happily been free from epidemic fever during the period referred to.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. DARLING, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., K.H.

&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 15.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

ST. LUCIA.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase.	Decrease, 1850.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5,010	. .	696	5,787	11,493	12,737	. .	1,244

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 99

ST. LUCIA.

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Govern- ment.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expen- diture, including Roads.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase.	Decrease, 1850.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,907	2,923	1,223	..	1,072	433	1,552	9,110	11,841	..	2,731	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	
..	..	1,252	1,252	Includes £726 Castries' Water-works. ,, £526 Mico Schools' Contribution. Roads repaired by Corvée labour.

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	
2,497	16,802	19,299	. . . . .

POPULATION (ESTIMATED).

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
11,687	12,851	24,538	By Census of 1844, 21,000

LAND.

Area, in square miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
259	6,896	Land for the most part cultivated in Sugar-cane and Provisions.

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
Not known.	Estimated at £5,000 sterling.	The Paper Currency consists of Colonial Bank Notes.

CHURCHES.

Church of England and all others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	REMARKS.
Protestant .	3	500	325	. . . . .
Rom. Catholic	10	5,100	3,521	. . . . .

SCHOOLS.

—	Number of Scholars, 1850.	Decrease since 1849.	REMARKS.
Church of England .	789	180	Mico and Private Schools.
Moravian . . . . .	. .	. .
Wesleyan . . . . .	. .	. .

ST. LUCIA.

VALUE, in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
19,411	30,332	10,795	60,538	40,457	7,301	1,369	49,127
Total in 1849 . . . £51,260				Total in 1849 . . . £57,619			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
2,635	6,212	3,009	11,856	2,956	6,484	2,392	11,832
Total in 1849 . . . 10,893				Total in 1849 . . . 11,581			

RETURN OF CRIMES AND OFFENCES.*

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion per Census of 1844.	Debtors.
1850	18	13	216	247	24	..	1·1	16
1849	16	37	170	223	..	..	1·06	21

* Corrected from Returns separately received.

N.B. The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 16.

(No. 31.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 14, 1851.

(Received May 8, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this island for 1850.

Revenue.

2. A considerable increase (amounting to 2,436*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*) is first to be observed in the revenue as compared with that of the preceding year. This is to be referred to the increased produce of the existing tariff (under which nearly four-fifths of the whole revenue is raised), and particularly to the reimposition (as announced to your Lordship) of the duties, which, towards the close of 1848, had been removed from the articles of corn-meal and fish. As the increased rates of duties have been in existence only for about six months of the term comprised within this Report, the future results will, under similar circumstances, be comparatively more favourable.

Expenditure.

ANTIGUA.

3. The expenditure has been within the revenue by a sum of 1,021*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Local Revenues.

4. While in this island the machinery of raising rates for the relief of the poor has been left with each individual parish, a system has been allowed to establish itself under which the chief part of the expense under this head is defrayed by a grant made in advance on an annual estimate by the Legislature from the Island Treasury to the individual vestry. This somewhat complicated arrangement there is apparently great disinclination to amend. The effect of it is, that the scope of the taxing power vested in each parochial vestry is merely limited in practice to the raising of the stipend of the incumbent and the salary of the parish officers.

5. As is perhaps to a certain degree inevitable in the present state of society, considerable laxity I fear exists in scrutinizing the claims upon public charity. In the parish of St. John, containing the metropolis of the island, the outlay on account of the poor (in the shape almost entirely of out-door relief) has become so onerous as to have attracted public attention. What would seem the natural remedy of extending the area of assessment to that of the whole island, together with perhaps the establishment of a general workhouse, is still probably distant. A singular disinclination to changes of any sort is, I am afraid, imputable generally to the public sentiment of this island, which, however, if it withstands improvement, at least argues content.

Public Works.

6. The roads may be reported to be generally in a highly satisfactory state. No visitation has occurred within the past year to impair the stability of the public buildings; while, with the exception of the district chapel of All Saints, and one or two other smaller chapels, the marks of previous devastation are speedily disappearing.

Legislation.

7. The Act for regulating the collection of the Customs' Revenue, and also that for the management of the Highways, both passed at the commencement of the year, are the most important measures which have become law during its course, and, together with others which I need not stop to specify, evince that the Legislature has not been altogether indifferent during the period under consideration to the pursuit of improvement.

Education.

8. I am not aware of any considerable change to report in respect of the state of the educational institutions. Confining attention to the average attendance at day schools, as giving the fairest result, this, it will be seen, has to a slight degree in the past year increased in the Moravian schools, while those in connexion with the Establishment and the Wesleyan Mission have not lost in number. The grammar school in the city of St. John has ceased to exist, with the termination of the past year, the endowment having expired; but this had never enjoyed very robust vitality. The total number of scholars attending all classes of day schools is 3,004, which, upon the present population, gives I am afraid no more than one in twelve. The total sum expended for educational purposes, including the Mico Institution, is 1,998*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, of which about 1,243*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* is contributed by school fees and voluntary donations.

9. However vague the inferences from such facts must of necessity be, the effects of education in the rising generation are to be traced in the cheerfulness and courtesy which, if we may believe the traveller among these islands, pre-eminently distinguish the Antigua peasant.

Imports.

10. The consuming power of the population, as evidenced by the imports of the year, appears to have been scarcely in any degree diminished. The value of these stand against those of the previous year as 163,623*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* to

ANTIGUA.

168,324*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The prevalence of a drought during the summer, and the consequent failure to a considerable extent of the crop, will explain the vast falling off (131,882*l.*) from the previous year's amount of exports (189,605*l.*) There is, perhaps, a general tendency which ought to be noticed under this head, originating in part in the caution on the part of the banks as to the restriction of the value of the shipments against which bills are to be drawn, of under estimating generally the amount of these last.

General Remarks.

11. Without having any particular salient facts to enumerate on a retrospect of the past year, it is open to me to observe, confidently, that in spite of a protracted drought and an under-average crop, no retrogression in the state of the island has been during the past year observable. Indeed, viewing as an inhabitant of this island must, around him land for the most part of surpassing fertility, under a state of beautiful cultivation by a peasantry not knowing what want is, and enjoying a fair share of the comforts of existence, under the immediate superintendence of gentleman denominated "managers," whose remuneration certainly equals that of analogous employment in the mother-country, it is not easy for him to admit the existence of any distress here, or, at least, any of such a nature as it is within the power of local legislation (dictated as the spirit of this is with us by opulent absentee proprietors) to reach. Conceiving, as I do, that, as far as this island in particular is considered (and I would say that the remark may be applied, to a modified extent, in the case of the other islands of this Government) what is called the "West India question" is simply the hopeless attempt to carry on a system of absentee—not land-owning only—but cultivation after artificially enhanced prices, which alone can support it, have been put an end to, it is not for me to follow the remedy into the sphere in which I venture to think it may be found. The proposal to enact an effective land-tax, whereby the absent proprietors might—I conceive with evident justice—be made to contribute to the revenue, would at present be unpalatable to both Houses. Indeed, your Lordship has been lately made aware that a rather retrograde step has been made lately in reimposing an import tax upon some of the prime necessities of life.

12. Beyond the duty of subjecting their properties in some way to taxation, I care not to interfere with the inevitable results to individuals of the present system; but already a small class of resident proprietors is beginning to show itself, and it is with reference to the prospect of their being involved, by a forced competition with the prevailing practices, in disasters which they have not provoked, that my anxiety arises. I think I may confidently assert that, with scarcely an exception, all of this latter invaluable class who are provided with competent knowledge and capital are in thriving circumstances.

13. It is impossible almost to conceive the complication in some parts of this government of interests in the same land; and the necessity which has been felt to exist in parts of the United Kingdom of simplifying tenure and adjusting indebtedness, appears to me to be even more urgent in this quarter. From the difference in the form of the obligation to which he is a party, the mortgaged proprietor in these islands has not yet been put in possession of even the instalment of relief which, in a reduction of his rent, has already been accorded to his correlative, the leaseholder, in the mother-country, and to which I submit to your Lordship that he is strictly entitled if the Corn and Sugar Acts of 1846 are to be considered as complements of the same scheme of policy.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

14. The cultivation of cotton has during the last year been recommenced in several estates; and some wool has already been pronounced by competent judgment in Great Britain to be of a superior quality. The process of drying on the centrifugal principle has also lately established itself, and is, in the case of a low-quality sugar, much approved of.

15. At the same time the most cheering feature which I recognise in the dispersing gloom is a generally diffused conviction that however abruptly the associations of the past may have been dealt with, self-reliance alone must now for the future be the arbiter of the destinies of these islands.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
R. J. MACKINTOSH.

Mr. Higginson to
Earl Grey, Feb 6,
1850.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

(No. 40.)

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Leeward Islands,
Antigua, May 10, 1851.
(Received June 9, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book for the past year of St. Kitts, together with a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch accompanying it; and also a copy of a Report of the Immigration Agent, on the state of the immigrant liberated Africans. Library.

2. This document is generally of a satisfactory character.

3. The financial condition of the island may be said to be sound. In a quarter in which the voice of exultation has become a somewhat unwonted sound, I may, perhaps, be excused for drawing your Lordship's attention to the fact, so creditable to this community, that, notwithstanding the amount of pressure upon its means which the last few disastrous years have witnessed, the Island Treasury has just paid off its last instalment of debt.

4. This being the case, I entertain confidently the hope that an attempt will speedily be made to complete the long suspended building of the new church in the town of Basseterre, and thus obliterate the reproachful monument of former dissension, to which Mr. Drummond Hay alludes.

5. The great majority of the Africans imported into St. Kitts have been very young persons; and many of them in weak health, and incompetent to render an immediate return, on this account, of sufficient labour. The termination of the first year of their service finds them little more qualified therefore than at its commencement to make independent arrangements. In the case of such young persons, I do not myself see any objection to an extension of the present limited term of the contract which, I have reason to believe, is desired by many of the present employers of this description of labour. I need scarcely remark that in so small a community, public opinion may be, to a great degree, relied on as an ordinary effective tribunal, while in the regulations under which the Contracts are made, an annulling power is reserved to the officer administering the government to meet cases of misconduct.

6. The Report of the state of these immigrants is, I think, a satisfactory one.

Gov. Higginson
to Earl Grey,
No. 37, St. Kitt's,
7th June, 1849.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
R. J. MACKINTOSH,

(No. 31.)

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

Government House, St. Christopher,
May 1, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit in Duplicate the Blue Book of this island for the year 1850.

The entire period comprehended in these Returns being previous to my connection with the colony, my report is limited to comments on such points as appear most prominent on view of the statistical details alone.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue, which I find in 1849 was shown to have benefited by the alteration then recently made in the local tariff, seems in 1850 to have given satisfactory evidence of the correctness of the calculations made to meet the expenditure, the returns from this source of public income; namely, Import Duties, having increased from 7,787*l.* in 1849 to 8,819*l.* in 1850.

The local law repealing the Duties of Customs imposed by Act of Parliament, and placing the entire collection of the revenue under colonial control, took effect only on the 1st day of August 1850, and it would not, perhaps, be fair to assume as a positive criterion, the partial result shown by its operation during a disjointed period, but a comparative view of the returns under the old and new systems of collection is in favour of the latter. The receipts for the last five months giving a larger average than the preceding seven. It may be observed, at the same time,

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that this may be accounted for possibly by the larger importations that usually take place towards the close of the year.

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the receipts during the first part of the year before the new revenue laws came into force and during the subsequent period.

<i>Old System.</i>			<i>New System.</i>		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
In operation Seven Months, from 1st Jan. to 31st July. Gross Amount of Import Duties under Colonial Act	3,961	7 9	In operation from 1st Aug. to 31st Dec. Amount collected under the Import and Tonnage Acts	4,270	16 1
Amount returned by the Treasurer on account of Draw-backs for same period . .	464	7 11			
Net Collection under Colonial Act	3,496	19 10	In the above 4,270 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> the Tonnage Duty is included, amounting to	434	5 5½
Gross Amount under Imperial Act	1,230	13 2			
Tonnage for same period . .	644	14 0			
Total Amount of Collection for Seven Months	5,372	7 0			
Monthly Average	767	9 6½	Monthly Average	854	3 2½

On comparing the sums total of revenue and expenditure, it appears that after the payment of the whole of the public charges of the colony, including the stipends of the clergy and the parochial expenses under the Act, No. 698, which came into force at the latter end of the year, a balance of 1,762*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* remained in the Treasury on the 31st December.

The sum of 1,118*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* is shown to have been paid towards liquidation of the public debt, for which provision was made under the Act No. 677, passed in 1848; the sum of 964*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*, exclusive of interest, remaining still due on this account on the 31st December 1850.

The balance, however, above shown to have been then in the treasurer's hands being nearly double the amount of the balance of liability; the anticipations expressed in your Excellency's report for 1849, as to the probable results of the succeeding (now past) financial year in clearing the colony from debt, have been virtually verified.

The changes that have come into operation during the past year affecting the revenue and expenditure can be reviewed with more accuracy as to their full practical effect when they shall have occupied an entire period. But it is highly satisfactory to observe that the measures taken to regulate the local finances and to economise the public means, have been so far successful, and that the liberal sacrifice made in the shape of heavy temporary taxation, during a time otherwise also of difficulty and embarrassment, has had its intended effect; the local treasury has been relieved from debt, and the public credit of the island has been honourably redeemed.

Public Works.

The next head that occurs is that of "Public Works."

Under this, the only item of actual work performed during the year, is the nearly completed enclosure of the "Cunningham Hospital," with a wall surmounted with iron rails, the latter, a gift from the friend of the late Lieutenant-Governor Cunningham the originator of the institution.

I cannot omit to notice the statement in this Return, showing that a building commenced in 1844, and intended for the parish church of Basseterre, in place of the old one shattered by the earthquake of 1843, remains unfinished.

The outlay already made on this work, namely, 4,300*l.* would seem to be very disproportionate to what the appearance of the skeleton erection would suggest as a justifiable amount of expenditure. The funds of the colony, if not in fact immediately available for the purpose, promise soon to be in a condition to meet the necessary expense of completing this quasi-new edifice, but the impediments in the way of its accomplishment are not now (if indeed they ever effectually or entirely were) of a pecuniary nature. As it is at present the arrested frame-work of the intended new church, giving signs of incipient decay, the dilapidated remains of the old church, threatening every day to fall to the ground and to crush the congregation, who have no other place of worship to which they can resort,

standing monuments of difficulties now of some years' duration, and of which I am led to gather only a small hope of an early removal or solution.

It is with some modification, however, of the regret with which I feel bound to notice this subject that I venture to say that, if difficulties in matters of form and opinion, so unhappily effectual as impediments hitherto, are not themselves likely to be removed, there is a promise that practical measures will be ere long taken, and that they will be successful in so far as the completion of the building and the provision of an appropriate fabric for Divine worship is concerned.

Legislation.

The attention of the legislature is seen to have been principally devoted during the year to financial matters. Your Excellency last year reported on measures of this character, as then in contemplation under your superintendence, and I have adverted to them above as affording, since their recent enactment, a fair prospect of successful operation.

The Act to establish sanitary regulations also deserves to be noticed, and is working satisfactorily.

A fear of increasing expense would seem to have occasioned the omission of any steps to provide, by legislative enactment, for taking a census of the population, the last numeration having cost the colony the disproportionate sum of 600*l.*, but (though it is somewhat late with reference to the period fixed for the general census of the empire), I apprehend the census of this island may still be effected at an early day and at no very extravagant cost.

Schools.

Having reference to your Excellency's Report for 1849, on the state of the schools in this island, I would observe that the returns for 1850 would go to show that the circumstances to which you pointed as tending to diminish their numerical force, would appear to have continued to produce a reduction in the number of pupils; there is, indeed, an increase in the number given of attendants at the schools under the charge of the missionaries of the Moravian church, but there is shown a diminution in the number given of attendants at schools attached to the church of England, and the Wesleyan congregations severally, in the following proportions:—

Church decrease	30
Wesleyan decrease	18
	—
	48
Moravian increase	25
	—
Showing a total decrease of . .	23

The schools attached to the Established Church would seem most to have suffered since the withdrawal of the public grant, but I gather that considerable improvement has taken place in some respects since the period of your last report.

I am not able, of course, to compare the condition otherwise of the schools, but I may observe that in some that I have visited I have found much reason to be gratified, and deficiencies being rare exceptions to the general rule, I have altogether had reason to feel that the result of the inspection was in the main satisfactory.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports in 1850 is given at 92,418*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, showing, when compared with the returns of the preceding year, an apparent falling off to the amount of 18,033*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The values given in the returns to the total produce of the cane crops exported in 1849 and 1850 respectively, are,—

	£.	s.	d.
1849	87,301	15	0
1850	68,697	16	6
	—		
Showing a difference of .	£18,603	18	6

The similarity, however, in the sums to which these several differences amount would seem to be accidental, and not illustrative of any actual proportion.

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The official returns of the value of exports seem to be governed by no fixed rule, and cannot properly be taken as a guide to their real value.

The sugar exported, for instance, appears—

		Hhds.	valued at	£.	s.	d.
In 1849	.	5,357		74,575	10	0
In 1850	.	4,708	„	62,401	10	0

making the hogshead of sugar in 1849, when prices were very low, worth 13*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*, and in 1850, when prices were considerably higher, 13*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

The value of the imports is probably nearer the truth as being taken from the invoices required by law to be submitted on entering goods for importation.

The apparent diminution in the returns for 1850 when compared with those for 1849, would seem to be in great measure, if not entirely, accounted for by the fact that in 1849, previous to the establishment of a colonial warehouse for bonded goods, the whole appeared as actual imports for consumption, when in fact 15½ per cent. of these, taking the amount of drawbacks as a guide in the absence of any more accurate means of arriving at a proximate estimate, were re-exported, while in 1850, taking the same guide, only about 5 per cent. of the imports so appearing were re-exported.

The mode of preparing these returns may be altered without much difficulty, and certainly with great advantage, so as to afford a more correct comparative statement of the extent and value of the local traffic.

Agriculture.

There is no information under this head in the Blue Book beyond what may be gathered from the quantity of produce that appears among the exports, and this is seen to have diminished, the continued drought now of three years' duration having affected more or less the crops of every part of the island; but the deficiency in quantity having been accompanied by a more than proportionate advancement in the market value, the result has been that the prices obtained in 1850 gave a greater sum total in return for the diminished crop of that year than was obtained for the comparatively larger crop of 1849.

The return of the population is taken from the census of 1844. The extent of land in cultivation, and the number of persons now engaged thereon, do not appear. The variations in the amount of produce being no more than what may be attributed to the incidental results of more or less favourable seasons, there is nothing in them to indicate any important change in the statistics of agricultural labour, but probably there has been a gradual withdrawal of hands from the cultivation of the staple since the decrease of wages consequent on the change in West Indian prospects.

The improvements in tillage which have long been in practice in this island, especially in the increased application of machine for hand labour, are manifest, and have been doubtless of eminent use as opposing skill and economised labour to the pressure from without on the resources of the planter. If labour has been deficient, and I believe it to have been found so, I do not gather that the people, generally speaking, are less orderly or well disposed, but on the contrary I believe they will safely bear comparison with other communities.

The very small profits with which the people are content to rest satisfied from the growth of potatoes, yams, tous-les-mois, and other provisions, on patches of land hired by them at the rate of a dollar a month per acre, render the fact of less continuous labour at command, whatever may be the regret with which it is received, no matter of surprise.

Land is cheap, and the returns—from an infinitely small amount of labour (a great desideratum in the tropics)—are rapid, as well as apparently ample for the enjoyment of an existence whose mere wants are very few. The population adequate, could it be put in motion, to the cultivation of the soil, is far from approaching to such a proportionate number as to render a continuous competition for its produce a matter of necessity; and here I would observe, that the immigration of Africans has been, as far as I can gather, decidedly beneficial in every respect, and I find a generally expressed desire for the further extension by Her Majesty's Government of its advantages to this island.

I would not, until better personally acquainted with local details, venture on any remarks of my own, but I subjoin a communication addressed to me on the subject of the condition and conduct of the immigrants by stipendiary justice

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Pedder, and beg to draw your attention to the satisfactory tenor of his report. In the suggestions for the longer indenture of the children under a certain age I am fully disposed to concur, and of the propriety of this your Excellency's own experience, in this island in particular, will probably enable you to judge.

Referring to my notice of the general conduct of the people in this, as it has been designated, "comparatively well-ordered though suffering community," it is highly satisfactory to observe that the statistics exhibited in the prison returns indicate improvement, and that a comparison with the average of the last five years is in this important respect decidedly in favour of 1850.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 17.

Sub-Enclosure to
Encl. in No. 17.

SIR,

Kitt Stoddarts, April 10, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have recently visited the different locations of the African immigrants, indentured on several estates for agricultural employment in the early part of last year, with a view to ascertaining their readiness to enter afresh into agreements for the further period of twelve months, and to enquire into their present condition.

I beg to state to your Excellency that I have found these people almost universally unwilling to enter afresh into written agreements—five little boys of the lot originally assigned to Mr. Shelford, a manager on the north side of the island, being the exception to the general refusal. The prevailing feeling appeared to be a dread that by "putting hand to paper" they would be sacrificing their liberty, and that it was intended by the proposed instrument to keep them in a state of servitude to which the native labourers were not liable. This notion having evidently taken firm possession of their minds, I found it impossible to explain to them that to the very young, at any rate, it was a measure of great advantage to themselves, and that under the agreement a greater share of comfort would be secured, than could possibly be commanded by the inconsiderable wages to be realized by such very young persons.

There can I think be no doubt that, however indifferent it might be with respect to the adult immigrants, it would have been more to the advantage of the children if the original term of agreement had been for a longer period than twelve months. There is no link of connection between the Africans themselves to bind the young and the old together. They were all strangers in their own country, and here they form new connections which separate them altogether from one another. In these alliances the adults have a regard to their own interest, to which the very young are strangers, and the latter are left in the position of orphans, exposed alike to the imposition of the selfish, and the neglect of all.

Another advantage to be derived from a longer agreement for the young would be the additional means which it would give for providing instruction; and I have taken advantage (with your Excellency's sanction), of the opportunity afforded in Mr. Shelford's case of making arrangements for the daily instruction of the children by the apportionment of a part of their wages (which they get in addition to all necessities), for this purpose.

It takes the Africans a great portion of the first twelve months to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the English language, readily to understand their teachers; and thus, as but a small portion of time remains, no effectual teaching can be successfully made a part of so short-lived an agreement. The most that could result from it would be that the Africans might acquire a taste for learning which they would probably afterwards follow up of themselves.

Although the Africans have, as I have mentioned, refused to become parties to any written agreement, they have all expressed their determination to remain with their former employers, and the fidelity with which this promise appears to have been kept by the first lot which arrived here, and whose indentures expired twelve months ago, seems to indicate a steady and satisfactory system of labour on their parts.

I would remark to your Excellency that the Africans on the whole appear robust and healthy; that they are of peaceable and inoffensive conduct; that they are faithful to their employers, and are well spoken of for their habits of industry. Many of them have exhibited a strong desire to learn to read, and frequent the nearest schools for this purpose. In this good work also they have been much aided by some of their employers, among the foremost of whom I should mention Dr. Swanston and Mr. Mallalieu.

With respect to those few of the Africans who were indentured as domestic servants I would remark that the most satisfactory accounts are given by their employers of their general conduct, and as from their position stronger personal attachments have arisen towards their employers, there has been no disposition to separate. Greater pains have likewise been taken in affording these children proper instruction and religious training.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. P. PEDDER,
Immigration Agent.

His Excellency E. H. Drummond Hay, Esq., Lieut.-Gov.
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

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No. 18.

No. 18.

REPORT to accompany the MONTSERRAT BLUE BOOK for 1850.

It is satisfactory to have it in my power to show that the anticipations of improvement expressed in my Report for the last year have been justified by the event. Notwithstanding a compulsory exchange of ownership of nearly a third of the cultivated extent of the island, a deficiency of half the expected quantity of staple exports, and the consequent diminution of Customs' duties; notwithstanding the presence of epidemic and drought and the apprehension of famine, the progress of amelioration has been manifest. To commence with the finances, the revenue has considerably exceeded that of the last and of the preceding year:—

Revenue.

Revenue.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue in 1850	3,171	16	7½
Due for property tax in 1850, but collected after the 1st January 1851	139	5	8
In Marshal's hands, for collection	34	8	10½
Total revenue in 1850	£3,345	11	2
Revenue in 1849	2,933	3	2½
„ 1848	2,673	19	2½
Increase of revenue in 1850 over 1849	412	2	11½
„ „ 1848	671	16	11½

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

Expenditure in 1850	3,073	0	1½
„ 1849	2,896	8	7½
„ 1848	2,693	13	8
Increase of expenditure in 1850 over 1849	176	11	8
„ „ 1848	379	6	7

Affording the satisfactory result of an increase of revenue of 671*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.* over that of 1848, and of 412*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* over that of 1849, notwithstanding an augmented expenditure of 379*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* over the former, and of 176*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* over the latter, and of a decrease of two-fifths of the value of exports purely dependent on agriculture, and a corresponding loss of duty to the amount of 493*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* owing to the deficiency of the crop, and the great mortality of cattle caused by the long continued drought.

Exports.

							£.	s.	d.						
Exports, 1849							15,048	19	0						
,, 1850							8,577	10	0						
Decrease							£6,471	9	0						
							1849.		1850.	Decrease.					
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duty on exports							416	11	9½	246	5	6	170	7	0½
Cattle tax							661	17	0	505	5	8	156	11	4
Rum tax							347	9	7½	181	4	11½	166	4	8
Total decrease as above							£493	3	0½						

There has been, however, a small increase of general imports, and the duties levied on them.

Imports.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports, 1849	9,107	18	2
„ 1850	9,332	5	6
Increase	£224	7	4

	1849.			1850.			Increase.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonial duty on imports . . }	843	14	6	860	8	6	16	9	0
Imperial ditto .	163	13	10½	185	12	1	29	13	2½
Total increase . . .							£36	2	2½

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Comparative Revenue and Expenditure, 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	3,345	11	2
Expenditure	2,896	8	7½
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£449	2	6½

This amount of 449*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.* has been absorbed by the liquidation of a portion of the outstanding debt in Treasury orders, which have been taken up during the year to that amount, making a sum of about 550*l.* sterling, or upwards of 1,200*l.* currency redeemed since the passing of the Triennial Revenue Bill in October 1849. Were it not for the visitations I have mentioned there would have been by this time 1,000*l.* sterling of the public debt discharged. This result must be allowed to be highly creditable to the financial management of the colony, and decisive as to the success of the Triennial Tax Bill.

To have withstood the pressure of such a year as 1850, to the other visitations of which has to be added the almost entire cessation of cultivation on a third of the most fertile and valuable properties on the island, owing to the embarrassments of the owners, and the transfer of many of their estates to other hands, shows the general improvement that has taken place since the disastrous depression of 1846 and 1847, and demonstrates the surprising resources and elastic vigour of these fertile regions.

I have referred, for the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of availing themselves of the permission accorded by the 9th and 10th Vict., c. 94, to abolish the duties imposed by the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 93. It is not likely that the present Assembly will concur in such a measure. The saving to the public would be about 150*l.*, and it would certainly take that sum to pay an officer for the collection, who would probably perform the duties in a less efficient manner than the present receiver. This is the ostensible reason given by those who are not favourable to the measure, but I cannot, for my part, see why the mother country should remain burthened with the payment of an officer of this description for so small a benefit to the colony.

There has, it is gratifying to state, been during the year a considerable decrease of crime, both as regards felonies and minor offences. There is but one criminal case for the ensuing session, although it has already been adjourned over the usual period, and this case will not, I am informed, be brought to trial, so that this is likely to be a maiden assize, the third within a not very long period. Indeed, labouring as the rural population have been for some time under difficulties and disadvantages of no ordinary description, their conduct entitles them to the highest praise. Once the most disorderly community in the West Indies, they contrast, at present, most favourably with the turbulence and violence of their neighbours in Saint Kitts, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands.

In no respect can it fairly be said that Montserrat will suffer by a comparison with the surrounding colonies. The most prominent point of reprehension, the unjust treatment to which I so often had occasion to advert of their labourers by certain parties, has served only to illustrate the orderly and peaceful conduct of the latter, whilst the authors of the wrong inflicted on them have become the victims of their own cupidity and injustice.

A Revenue Bill has been passed a second time for three years.

The revenue considerably exceeds the ordinary expenditure.

The public debt is rapidly diminishing.

Crime is on the decrease.

The population is orderly.

That there is room for and want of improvement is certain, but in what part of the West Indies is there not? If greater agricultural progress has not been made, and if auxiliary inventions, but lately introduced into the other

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colonies, have not yet found their way to Montserrat, it is owing more to the want of means than deficiency of will. The dawn of a brighter day is perceptible. Credit and capital will follow in the train of industry and enterprise which are already awakening.

The comparative number of prisoners was, at Michaelmas 1849, 28; 1850, 18; decrease 10.

The greatest number of prisoners at any time during the respective years, 1849, 34; 1850, 30; decrease 4.

Education.

The results of popular education have not, I regret to say, been equally favourable, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic during the earlier months, and still more from the deplorable destitution of so large a portion of the labouring classes, occasioned by the failure of the most extensive proprietor, lessee, and attorney in the island. Nakedness and hunger are not the only disastrous effects. It is not too much to say that the religious and social relations of a large part of the population have received a check that has stopped their moral advance and caused such a retrogression that it will take much time, under a better system, to recover the ground that has been lost.

The attendance at schools returned this year has been 931, which, compared with 1,014 in 1849, gives a decrease of 93, but the number reported has to be increased by the proportion furnished by the Roman Catholic population which does not appear, owing to the refusal of their priest to supply any information on the subject, except by the express order of his bishop or the supreme pontiff. Taking the number of scholars of this denomination at 90, which it has not exceeded this year, the aggregate will be 1,011, a great falling off, the average from 1840 to 1848 inclusive having been 1,620. The improving condition of the country, however, I am happy to say, warrants my anticipating a great increase.

Much reform has been effected in the establishment for the paupers, lepers, and lunatics, who have decreased in number, with the satisfactory accompanying fact of a diminution more than proportionate in point of expense, at least 20 per cent. It is much to be regretted that neither the paupers nor the prisoners have the benefit of any religious instruction or attendance, a circumstance which I brought under the notice of the bishop on his visit to this Island in October last.

We have, again, but one clergyman in priest's orders in the Island, although the colony provides for two benefices.

I am happy to report that the repairs of the parish church of St. Anthony have at last commenced, partly by private subscriptions, and partly by a vote of the legislature of 240*l.*, payable in monthly instalments of 20*l.* each. I doubt whether the amount will be sufficient. The building was in a state of almost complete ruin, and at this moment there is nothing left standing, within or without, but the bare walls, and they are in a very indifferent condition.

Agriculture.

The change of ownership from embarrassed to unembarrassed parties, which was stated in my last to be impending, has taken place to a great extent, and been followed by the favourable results I anticipated. Long-abandoned estates have been restored to cultivation by the new purchasers, who, instead of leaving their labourers for months, sometimes for years, or altogether unpaid, settle with them punctually, and thus acquiring confidence, instead of having cause to lament the want of labour, have more applicants for work than they can employ, even at the extremely moderate rate of 5½*d.* per diem, for hard descriptions of labour, such as cutting wood and clearing land, and 4*d.* for lighter work. It is preposterous to say that at this scale of wages, and the present prices in the market, that sugar is not an eminently remunerating cultivation. Arrowroot, corn, and cotton, will this year form considerable items of the exports. Aloes and perhaps indigo will soon be added to them. Large quantities of wood are shipped for the Barbadian market; and it is a gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the yet imperfect cultivation, and the want of stock on the numerous properties which have changed owners, such has been the increase of industry and enterprise, and the advantages arising from fair dealing with their labourers, that there is every prospect that the ensuing crop will be the largest known for many years, being estimated at 1,000 hogsheads.

Indications of improvement.

Although it has pleased Providence that agriculture should this year have had to contend with unusual difficulties, there has been no abatement of commercial activity: new stores have been opened; two remarkably well-constructed

vessels, a larger proportion than usual, have been launched; and a brisk trade has sprung up between this port and Barbadoes, carried on by four Montserrat vessels.

Several gentlemen came here lately from Barbadoes with the view of speculating in purchasing or leasing land, but hitherto without success, owing, it is said, to the heavy Government loan on most of the properties; though the purchase of an unencumbered estate was actually effected, but was broken off, owing to some misunderstanding, the fault of which certainly did not lie with the gentleman from Barbadoes, who was anxious to secure his purchase. Another cause, it is asserted, though negotiations are still carried on, has hitherto operated as an obstacle to the transaction of business of this nature.

The sugars of Montserrat are ordinarily of superior quality, and rank high in the market. I have not however heard that any samples have been sent home to the Grand Industrial Exhibition. Owing to the process of claying not being practised in the Island, I am told that there is an unwillingness amongst planters to subject their common Muscovado to a comparison with sugar thus prepared. Excellent specimens of arrowroot and of Indian corn or maize have, however, been sent, the former by Mr. Francis Burke, the latter by Mr. Edwin D. Baynes. The arrowroot is little if at all inferior to that of Bermuda, and the corn is remarkably fine of its kind. It is the produce of land now re-opened after a lapse of thirty years; the produce, though sown as an auxiliary crop, together with cotton, in the intervals between that plant, and consequently very thinly, has been thirty bushels per acre, at a cost of cultivation, including the cotton, of about 22s. sterling, the average price in the market being 4s., giving a profit on the corn only, without comprising the cotton, of 500 per cent.

It is prejudice, or fatuity, with so many and such unmistakable signs of amelioration before our eyes, to join in the cry of decay or ruin with those whose imprudence and mismanagement have, beyond all contest, ruined themselves, and temporarily injured others, but whose downfall has proved the redemption and safety of the Island. That parties in such position should be incapable of appreciating or unwilling to acknowledge the improvement in which they can no longer participate, and which in fact their own fall has prepared and made practicable, is by no means a matter of surprise; but the impartial observer, the punctual landlord, and the labourer, so long unpaid, will not confound individual with general distress, nor mistake private for public depression; but will, on the contrary, hail the beneficial effects of a change, that has taken land from the possession of parties unable, whether from want of capital or want of method, to cultivate it successfully for the advantage of society, and placed it in the hands of others more sensible of their duties, more alive to the reciprocal obligations between employer and labourer, and who have the will and the means of regularly employing and punctually paying their labourers.

There is little doubt that the obligation and expense of maintaining a separate Government establishment, acts as an encumbrance and a clog on the progress of a community numbering less than 8,000 souls, of which not more than 150 are white, and scarcely so many educated. A legislative union with Antigua would I think be generally advantageous to this Island; but I am of opinion that there is no chance of accomplishing this object with the present House of Assembly. The end proposed by myself, resolutions for effecting of which were passed by the other legislative branches in 1848, and received the sanction of his Lordship the Secretary of State, the consolidation of the Council and Assembly into one body, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Crown, as in the conquered colonies, a scheme which changes in the House of Assembly, on the point of its being effected, compelled me at the time to give up, would still offer a better prospect of success than an incorporation with Antigua.

In a return which I some time since forwarded to his Lordship the Secretary of State, it was stated that there were only 111 persons in the colony above sixteen years of age who were able to read or write, and if the age were extended to 21, the number would be reduced to 85; many of these, and the best qualified, such as the clergy, custom-house and other officers, being ineligible for a seat in either house; leaving, in the words used by the House of Assembly itself, "a number manifestly too small to furnish the material of an independent legislature consisting of two Houses and the officials, 77 in number, necessary to carry out the details of the present establishment."

Constitution.

MONTSERRAT.

For further information on this head, I refer to the annexed speech, lately delivered by me to the Legislature.

Taxation.

The amount of taxes paid by each individual is, I believe, 8s. 3½d., a rate somewhat, with the exception of Antigua, exceeding that of the other islands in this Government. But this is not the ordinary taxation, 1,000l. sterling, or two-sevenths of the whole, being only a temporary imposition voted for the space of three years for the specific purpose of paying off the public debt, an object which will probably be effected within that period, after which the revenue will revert to the usual amount of 2,500l. sterling.

The sum of 8s. 3½d. is by no means a high general average when compared with European countries. Taxation is certainly not oppressive in any of these colonies. The following is an estimate of comparative individual taxation in Great Britain, other parts of Europe, the United States, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands, taken from tables drawn up some time since, but approximating nearly to the present rate:—

	£	s.	d.
Holland, about	2	0	0
England, about	1	17	10½
France, about	1	7	9
Spain, about	0	13	10
Austria, about	0	9	4½
United States, about	0	8	3
Jamaica, including parochial taxes, about	1	1	6
Antigua, about	0	9	11½
Montserrat, including temporary taxation to pay off debt, about	0	8	3½
Montserrat, ordinary taxation, about	0	6	9½
St. Christopher, including parochial taxes, about	0	8	2
Nevis, about	0	7	6½
Virgin Islands, about	0	7	4½
Dominica, about	0	6	3½
British possessions in general, about	0	4	0½

Council.

I have already suggested, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and his Lordship the Secretary for the Colonies, whether, taking into consideration the small size of the island, the very limited number of the population, and the paucity of persons really eligible for a seat in the Legislature, whether it be not desirable that a diminution of the number should be effected. This can be easily arranged with regard to the Council, by not filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Shiell, nor the next that may occur. I think also, that until an opportunity presents itself of a change on one of the principles above mentioned, it would be advantageous if the Legislature could be induced to pass a bill for the purpose of reducing the members of Assembly to nine, or, perhaps, eight. This would be a more practical and practicable number than the present. There are now, including the Bishop, not less than eight members of Council and twelve of Assembly, making an aggregate of twenty legislators for a population of less than 8,000 souls, or more than one to each 400 of the population.

Assembly.

Electors.

The following is a proximate detail of the proportion existing at home, in Jamaica, and the Leeward Island:—

United Kingdom	1 to every	42,000
England	1	34,000
Scotland	1	52,000
Ireland	1	80,000
Jamaica	1	8,500
Antigua	1	1,450
Dominica	1	1,170
Saint Christopher	1	1,000
Virgin Islands	1	950
Montserrat	1	666
Nevis	1	638

It seems certain however, that whatever may be the result of attempted union or political incorporation of the smaller with the larger of these islands, in itself an object of very desirable present attainment, that many years cannot

elapse before the whole of this magnificent Archipelago will form but one vast polity, or part of one still vaster, governed by one law, actuated by one principle, and impelled by one interest.

MONTSERRAT.

The last year commenced under gloomy auspices, caused by the concurrent visitation of a virulent epidemic, which, in the course of a few months, attacked more than three-fourths of the entire population, and a long-continued drought, aggravated by the apprehension of dearth, the combined effects of which were displayed in the destruction of half the crop, anticipated from the space of land in cultivation, it has terminated leaving us under the apprehension of that scourge of humanity which casts into the shade not only the special pest of these regions, the yellow fever, but the plague itself in the mitigated form which it has of late taken in the Levant—the cholera, which, if we are to regard Jamaica (as there is too much reason to believe we may) as an instance of its peculiar adaptation to these regions, seems to have reserved its full force for the West Indies, recalling to our remembrance the prominent pestilential visitations recorded by history, such as that B.C. 430, and that A.D. 558, in the reign of Justinian I., probably the cholera, which extended over the whole known world, raged for fifty years, and carried off, it is said, a third-part of the human race.

Cholera.

I have endeavoured on my part, not to be behind our neighbours in taking such steps and suggestions, such precautions as in the yet imperfect knowledge of the disease have been sanctioned or recommended by the best authorities on the subject at home; but the general poverty of the inhabitants, the ill-timed economy, or rather parsimony, of the Legislature, and the apathy manifested by almost all, after the consternation created by the first tidings of its fearful outbreak in Jamaica had subsided, and a few weeks of immunity had calmed immediate terror; the incorrigibly filthy habits of the peasantry, the loathsomeness of the hovels they herd in, surrounded to the very thresholds and window-sells by ordure and egesta of the most disgusting description, forming masses of animal and vegetable matter putrifying together in heaps, and exhaling a fetid odour revolting to the passenger for a long distance from their purlieus; the domestic arrangements, or rather want of all arrangement, and the invincible ignorance and obstinacy of the inmates, force upon the reflecting the most gloomy anticipations. What can, in fact, be hoped in a community in which many objected to the inquiry instituted by my order into the condition of the yards, streets, and lanes of the town. I annex a copy of the Report of the Commissioners, Mr. Dobridge, Mr. Saunders, and Dr. Barry, who at my request kindly undertook this by no means pleasing duty.

Our only chance of escape, or of mitigated visitation, lies in the small size of the island, its general salubrity, more than ordinary freedom in the West Indies from miasmatic influence, and the frequent strong and refreshing breezes by which it is ventilated; but should the pestilence light upon and domicile with us even for a short time, there is ground for the reasons I have given, to fear that its ravages will be appalling. The same causes which have contributed to the desolation of Jamaica are rife here, indeed in every island with which I am acquainted in these seas. We have, moreover, but one professional gentleman in the colony to a population of nearly 8,000 souls scattered over an area of forty-seven square miles; nor do I foresee any prospect of a grant by the Legislature for the employment of a second, until the actual irruption of the malady will have probably rendered the measure too late or impracticable.

There are moral as well as medical prophylactics against this disease, but apathy is certainly not one of them.

EDWARD DACRE BAYNES,

President of Council.

Government House, Montserrat,
February 18, 1851.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

Encl. 1 in No. 18.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL,
MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

THIS is the second General Assembly elected since I have resided amongst you, the first in which the constitutional canon of septennial limitation, as applicable to the extreme duration of parliament in the mother country has been recognized in this island. The onward

Q

MONTSERRAT.

course of political events, the rapid progress of the human mind in every quarter of the globe, the extinction of many old interests, superseded by others which have lately sprung into existence, foremost amongst which, in this part of the British empire, stand the newly consolidated relations of classes so recently placed in direct antagonism with each other, render a recurrence to the principle established at home a matter rather of necessity than expedience, affording as it does in the representative form of polity a periodical test of public opinion, by which alone such modification of government can be constitutionally and successfully conducted.

I see with much gratification in the results of the late elections an irrefragable proof of equality, not only of right to, but of actual participation in power, on the part of that class who for so many years were unjustly denied the possession of political privileges of every description. The present Assembly is, I believe, composed of six white and of the same number of coloured gentlemen, an unmistakeable sign that the age of prejudice has passed away, and that the day is now near at hand when all invidious distinction of colour between the members of the human family will cease to exist, and black and white will weigh no more in our political and social relations than does the accidental difference of complexion between Europeans at present—a day when it shall be fully recognized that virtue, talent, and education only should open the path to public honours and private respectability. This great and catholic object, if not already attained in this community, is on the eve of being so, and if there be still amongst us any so perverse as to endeavour to keep alive or renew these uncharitable and unchristianlike dissensions, I have no hesitation in declaring them to be neither wise men nor loyal subjects.

During the period of nearly seven years, to which the existence of the late General Assembly extended, although great improvement, social and moral, took place, and much general good was effected, it is certain that all classes and conditions were put to the proof of severe ordeals, which contributed to check the amelioration and retard the advance of the community, when compared to the rapid progress of these colonies immediately consequent on the establishment of freedom in 1838. In 1844 and 1845 we had not recovered from the devastation caused by the earthquake. In 1846 and 1847 we suffered in common with our neighbours from the effects of that unexampled depression which for a time threatened the irretrievable ruin of the British West Indies. In 1849 and in the beginning of the present year we groaned beneath the double infliction of unusual drought and a loathsome disease, which prostrated in sickness more than three-fourths of our population. The result of the accumulated visitations were manifested in the stagnation of trade, the falling off from the staple exports, the embarrassment of the public revenue, the ceasing of cultivation on many estates, and superadded to other still more potent influences, they accelerated, though they did not cause, the ruin and bankruptcy of more than one of the principal proprietors.

Still, gentlemen, so elastic in these fertile regions is the living principle of progress, that from the point of deepest depression in 1848 the state of the island has slowly, indeed, but gradually improved. Proprietors without capital, without energy, without method, without resources of any kind, held two-thirds of the property of the island, and although manifestly incapable of carrying on the cultivation of their own estates, of which they unscrupulously left the unfortunate and deceived labourers for months, sometimes years, without coming to a settlement, still continued to extend their withering and destructive grasp to every piece of land to be rented in any part of the island, never, however, paying to the owner a single penny in return, who, in addition to the loss of his rent, had to suffer that of his stock also—driven off the property either for taxes due by, or in consequent of private executions against his tenant. Is it possible that any country could thrive in such hands?

The island has at length been happily delivered from these dead weights. The property so unwisely managed has fallen into other hands, and the beneficial effects of the change are already experienced. Cultivation is re-extending itself on estates lately thrown up; long abandoned properties are again put in tillage by men of sense and enterprise, who, conscious that the comfort and well-being of their labourers are inseparable from their own, pay them their wages punctually, and have by these means succeeded in restoring confidence, which had been utterly lost between employer and labourer on more than half the estates in the island. These new proprietors, in consequence, instead of having cause to complain of the unpunctual landlord, of the want of labour, have at this moment more at their disposal than they can find the means of employing. The same parties have, too, I am happy to have it in my power to say, given a severe blow to the ruinous system of tenancy at will by establishing a moderate and equitable rent for the houses and grounds held by the portion of the rural population resident on their properties. Other intelligent individuals have added fresh articles to our staple exports, and the return to the cultivation of cotton, which this island was formerly celebrated for producing of a superior quality, has recommenced.

So great is the confidence entertained of the resources and capabilities of Montserrat that capitalists from Barbadoes, and other of these colonies, have lately come amongst us for the purpose of leasing and purchasing property.

Everything wears the aspect of a change for the better. Several of those beautifully-constructed vessels for which Montserrat is noted, and which for speed and symmetry are not inferior to any built in this Archipelago, have been lately launched or placed on the stocks; new stores have been opened, and the imports of the present year have greatly exceeded those of 1849, than which fact a surer instance of improvement cannot be cited, when we consider that the recent concurrent operation of these two destructive scourges, the drought and the epidemic, had caused the failure of nearly half the crop of sugar.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONTSERAT.

The inflictions I have just referred to have also prejudicially affected the revenue, and reduced the receipts below the amount I was justified in anticipating on the passing of the Triennial Tax Act, a measure by which this island has set an example worthy of imitation by her sister colonies, to none of which, taking into consideration her comparative resources, can she fairly be considered inferior, either in the liberal support or the respectability of her institutions. It is, however, most gratifying to me to be enabled to inform you that our revenue still very considerably exceeds our expenditure, and that the public debt is rapidly diminishing; 6,370*l.* of Treasury orders have, I learn from the Treasurer, been already absorbed. By the middle of next year I hope the existing debt will be entirely extinguished, and that the surplus during the remainder of the triennial term will be sufficient to effect the repairs of the churches, a sacred and indispensably duty which has been too long delayed. I cannot, however, carry my anticipations so far as to hope that the existing provision for the public service will during the period assigned for the duration of the present Revenue Bill, be adequate to the accomplishment of another object to which your best interests require that your attention should be immediately turned, the repairs of your highways and roads, which have not been put in order since 1844, and are now in many parts altogether impassable. The channels of intercommunication are the vein and arteries of a country, and unless they are kept in a sound condition, it is hopeless to expect a healthy circulation of those vivifying agents of the body social, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

The voice of the country has placed you in the position you occupy; you represent its property, and you hold its purse strings; on you devolves the duty of supporting its respectability, consulting its interests, and maintaining justice in its pecuniary obligations, which can only be done by combining the strictest practical economy with the most efficient support of the public service, neither wastefully granting anything superfluous, nor improvidently denying anything essentially necessary for its interests when compatible with and proportioned to its means. I take occasion to bring to your notice the fact that the receipts of the income-tax were found, when collected in the beginning of the year, to fall much below the amount estimated, owing to the Act not giving the Treasurer power to punish parties for making false declarations. The public has sustained considerable loss from the omission, and I suggest the propriety of amending the Act so as to give the necessary authority to the collecting officer.

The receipts of the Custom House have during the last twelve months reached the unusually high sum of 3,165*l.*, a large amount for this small community. The aggregate of the revenue during the same period has been 7,309*l.*, that of the expenditure 7,349*l.*; but the latter includes a large portion of the debt due in Treasury orders before the Bill came into operation, of which about 1,200*l.* have been paid off. The revenue during last year exceeded that of the preceding in every item except one, the cattle-tax, an unequivocal proof of general and substantial improvement. Some few individuals have suffered, but the public interests have improved and continue to improve. It is by no means a subject for regret that proprietors, unable to cultivate successfully their properties, should have been compelled to give place to men with more capital or more energy than themselves.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL;
MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Though much good was effected by the late General Assembly, it also left much to be done, and has bequeathed a large sphere of usefulness to its successors. I shall instance a few subjects to which early attention on your part cannot fail to accelerate the return of welfare and prosperity,

1st. Paramount in this respect is a law for the regulation of the elective franchise. We have no Act of any description of this nature in force; much uncertainty always, and great abuses often in consequence prevail at elections. I have known whole gangs of labourers brought in a mass to the hustings, and their votes polled and taken by the returning officer. There is in reality no qualification required either for representative or elector. The possessor of any freehold, however small, often so low as minute subdivisions of an acre, and this often evaded by fictitious feoffments, is now deemed sufficient, although this practice seems rather to be a recent innovation than an ancient custom. Your practical knowledge and experience of the many evils felt at present owing to the want of a statute analogous to, and in unison with, the social improvement which has developed itself within these few years, will suggest to you more effectively than it is in my power, the extent and nature of the provisions called for by the spirit of the age, and calculated to secure to all classes the advantages of a system based on the principles which have so long maintained the liberties and augmented the glories of our mother-country.

I think you will agree with me that the payment of taxes by contribution in some proportion to the exigencies of the public, should, as a fundamental rule, be required from those who enjoy the privilege of choosing the individuals, empowered to declare what portion of the substance of their fellow-citizens shall be allotted for the support of the public institutions; for it is evident that there can be no real security for property where persons not paying taxes themselves, and sustaining no share of the public burdens, have the power of imposing them, at their discretion, on their better-endowed neighbours.

2nd. General, and where it can be effected, legislative encouragement of the improved methods of the culture of the cane and the manufacture of sugar as they have of late been introduced into some of the neighbouring islands.

MONTSEERAT.

3rd. Carrying out the plan already successfully commenced, of superseding the existing pernicious practice of tenancy at will, by the introduction of a rent in money. With this should be combined the punctual discharge of wages. Irregular payment will never fail to be accompanied by unwilling and insufficient labour.

4th. A just and equitable contract law, reciprocally binding on master and servant. Such an Act was indeed passed by the late Assembly, but was thrown out by a majority of one vote in the Council, a contingency which now is not at all likely to recur.

5th. I think much saving might be effected by the proprietors uniting to charter vessels to carry their produce to England; a very considerable diminution of freight might be effected in this manner. The mercantile charges on sugar might also be in some measure reduced by the appointment at home of agents on fixed salaries. The merchant does not seem to have suffered from the changes that have occurred in equal proportion with the planter. It is but equitable that he should, if the latter can be thus relieved.

6th. I have already referred to the injustice sustained by a large portion of the labouring population who have been deprived of the fruits of their toil for long periods of time. Many complaints on this head have been made to me by these injured people, to whom, I lament to say, I have found myself unable to afford any redress, the property of their indebted employer having been, it is pretended, wholly appropriated to the payment of other creditors possessing greater means and more facility of compelling payment. The effects of this most reprehensible conduct have led to serious inconveniences of a public, as well as of a private nature, which it will take some time to remove altogether; amongst them are, distrust of the proprietary body in general, and a natural disinclination to work on the part of the peasantry who have been thus defrauded. A distressing decrease in the number of marriages, as well as in the attendance at schools. Much individual and personal suffering, especially at the period of the late epidemic, during the prevalence of which many of the peasantry were unable to procure requisite sustenance and attention. Some even perished from privation, although they had large sums due to them for wages at the time.

These are deplorable facts; I now recal them to your memory that we may unite to do our best to prevent the recurrence of similar evils. With this view I strongly urge on your consideration the justice of an enactment giving to the agricultural labourer a priority over all other claims against an indebted employer. It will not, I am convinced, need much reflection to persuade you of the equity of giving such precedence to the rural labourer. If the possession of land be, as it is generally considered, preferable to that of other property, it must be kept in mind that its duties are commensurable with its advantages; amongst the former is the obligation of maintaining the destitute aged, diseased, and lunatic, all, in fact, who have not the means or power of providing subsistence for themselves—the paupers of a community. *A fortiori* then, how much more peremptory is the obligation of its supporting the creators of the property grown on it, who surely have at least an equal right with the owner of the soil to the produce they have themselves reared, that is, to the full extent of the value of their labour expended on the products which they have brought into being, and which would not have existed without them.

7th. I would also endeavour to impress on your minds the exceedingly urgent call for a grant, however small, in furtherance of popular education. Let us but show the will to perform this imperative duty to posterity, and confidently trust that Providence which so rarely fails to vouchsafe its assistance to the humblest efforts in the right direction, will bring the seed to maturity in its own good time.

The expenses incurred for the support of the poor having proved higher than was anticipated, I took occasion, in the beginning of the year, to remodel the Board of Guardians, and am happy to say that the step has been followed by a reduction of 20 per cent. in the cost of the establishment, although the late epidemic had the effect of greatly increasing the number of paupers. The institution may, however, be said to be still in its infancy, and is susceptible of much further improvement.

I am happy to have it in my power to congratulate you on the steady price maintained by your sugars in the market, and on the prospect of so important an addition as cotton being soon added to your staples. It is also cheering to observe, that notwithstanding nearly a third of the very best cane-fields has, from the seizure of the stock, and other causes existing previously to the late transfers, been this year left unplanted, so opportune and favourable have been the seasons, that there is every prospect of an unusually abundant crop on all the properties in which there has been no intermission of cultivation.

I rejoice in bearing most satisfactory testimony to the conduct of your peasantry, who, in the midst of privation and suffering brought on them by the faults of others, have been orderly, submissive, patient, and almost uncomplaining. They have indeed manifested a respect for the law but rarely shown under parallel circumstances by more advanced and civilised populations. The decrease in the number of convictions is striking, and betokens an increasing appreciation of moral obligations which cannot but afford the highest gratification to the friends of civil and religious freedom. There is not a more orderly population in the West Indies than that of Montserrat. The total number of convictions for the half-year ending on the 31st of December, 1849, was 99; for that closing on the 30th June, 1850, 60 only, a decrease of more than a third.

On other subjects on which it may become my duty to address you, and such instructions as I may receive from the Secretary of State for your information, I shall take occasion to convey, as usual, by message.

You may rely, Gentlemen, on my sincere co-operation in all measures that may conduce to the improvement and prosperity of the community, and I earnestly implore that the blessing of Him who best knows what is good may light on our joint efforts to discharge our common duty.

Council Chamber, Montserrat,

October 31, 1850.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

MONTserrat.

SIR,

Montserrat, February 10, 1851.

Encl. 2 in No. 18.

WE had the honour to receive from your Honour's Private Secretary a communication under date of the 4th instant, stating your Honour had appointed us to examine, and report to your Honour, the state of the streets, lanes, yards, and plots of land in the towns of Plymouth and Kinsale.

For your Honour's information we beg to remark in reply,—

That the streets in the town of Plymouth are in a deplorably dirty state; . . . they require daily sweeping, and in many places weeding, owing to rank grass and shrubs having been allowed to grow up in them; it will be impossible with the small number in the penal gang to keep them clean, particularly as the negroes have removed the market from its former place in Gallows-square to the steps and platforms in the Main street, where the accumulated refuse of their vegetable stuff, manure from horses and cattle, and a large quantity of cane-peeling, produce an unwholesome and pestilential odour.

The lanes require immediate attention. Added to the quantity of grass and short bush filling up most of them, the inhabitants throw most offensive matter in them, which, combined with the rotten material, render them dangerously unhealthy, not only to those in the neighbourhood, but others who are compelled from business to travel through them.

Nor can we pass over the crying and outrageous nuisance of the inhabitants being permitted to slay cattle in the town; in such places (Gallows-square for example) there are at the present moment two or three spots used for that purpose, that throw all around foul air, pregnant with all the disorders that arise from malaria, and this in a neighbourhood where filth prevails more conspicuously than in any other part of the town.

With the exception of three or four, the yards are in such a filthy state as to defy description; mud, straw, and shavings in a state of decomposition, apparently the entrails of fish and animals, the washings of used kitchen utensils, water used in cooking—besides being employed as pens for hogs, sheep, and goats—and from the uneven state of the pavement, or from holes made for the purpose, large pools of stagnant water render the miasmatic materiel arising from them as highly injurious; and independent of a visit from cholera, must tend to severe epidemical disorders or fever in its most malignant type.

The plots of land in the Back Lane and in the lane at the back of Government House, and the plot between Government House and the Strand, the street in the Strand between Messrs. Sheill's and Semper's stores, the brick ruin in John-street, Mr. Relhan's house in the same street, and the high road over the gut leading to Wapping, are made the receptacles and convenient places of deposit for yard filth, ordure, and urine; and these deleterious materials produce an effluvia so teeming with disease, as to render the inhabitants who are guilty of throwing them there open to all the fatal consequences arising from miasmatic disorders.

We would also bring to your Honour's notice the absolute necessity of the trees being lopped and the brushwood, now so prevalent in the private yards, being destroyed; the fall of the leaf, from both these causes, leaving an impure covering on the surface.

In reply to your Honour's queries, we beg to state,—

1st. That there can hardly be made an exception as to any particular part of the town that requires cleansing more than another, all being in the same state of filth and uncleanness.

2nd. That the principal places used as receptacles for the ordure and ejecta of the inhabitants appear to be the plots mentioned above, and the sea-shore from Mr. Sheill's store to the Custom House; the consequence of which is, that when a southerly wind prevails, the atmosphere of that part of the town is loaded with the most pestilential and poisonous stench.

3rd. That there can be no doubt that this collection of impure air, increased by the miasma arising from damp cellars containing old salt-fish casks, old herring barrels, and such like (to which we had no entrance), must eventually lead to some terrible infliction in the shape of fever and its concomitant fatalities.

4th. That most of the large houses have privies, but there being no drains, and never emptied, the stench proceeding from them, particularly in the warm part of the year, in their immediate neighbourhood, is intolerable, and in many cases extends its inconvenience beyond their own immediate bounds. We are decidedly of opinion, to entertain the idea meditated by your Honour, of building privies for general use, would increase the evil; nor are the lower classes, for whom they would be intended, capable of appreciating the intention, or of using them properly.

5th. Taking into consideration that lime should only be distributed to those incapable of furnishing themselves, we think ten hogsheads of unslaked lime would be sufficient to wash the outhouses and cellars, and produce, after a *proper and thorough cleansing*, the purification required; but we must premise that all cellars should be emptied and allowed to dry before the use of the lime. We beg further to state that these remarks are applicable to Kinsale, where more hogs and stock are kept, but being more open, their inconveniences are not so much felt.

His Honour E. D. Baynes,
&c. &c.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN DOLREDGE.
ROBERT SAUNDERS.
P. G. BARRY.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(No. 51.)

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, June 25, 1851.

(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1850, together with a copy of a Despatch, which has accompanied it from the President administering the Government.

2. I regret the late period to which the transmission of this Report has been deferred, which delay I venture to ascribe, in part, to the successive changes in the administration of the Government, consequent on the recent arrival and lamented decease of the late President.

3. The President has touched upon the gloomy prospects, manifested in this volume, of the financial condition of the islands.

4. The general population which they contain, however, is in the enjoyment, as may be collected from some of his Honour's statements to a very considerable extent, of all the comforts of life to which they lay any claim.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Encl. in No. 19.

(No. 40.)

Virgin Islands, Tortola, June 14, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency copies of the Blue Book for 1850.

The falling off in the revenue has been occasioned by there being no colonial import duty from the 15th February until the 5th September, as well as from the diminished crop of sugar.

The embarrassment thereby created was at one time very distressing, as the inmates of the poor house could not be supported; and but for the eleemosynary relief they were allowed to beg, may have died from starvation.

The public servants were unable to procure the means of subsistence on the credit of their salaries.

I am happy to state that there is hope of an increased revenue this year from increased crop; but I fear that there is no immediate prospect of the Treasury being in a solvent state.

The rural population continue orderly and peaceable. A change is being gradually introduced into the system of working the sugar-producing estates by taking two days' labour from the labourers in payment of rent of cottage, provision-ground, and pasture, engaging to employ them other two days at about 7*d.* sterling a-day, and leaving it optional with both parties to hire, or be hired, at the same rate for the other two days.

This change has been introduced in consequence of the failure of the share system, and although 1*s.* 2*d.*, or at the outside 2*s.* 4*d.* per week, seems a small hire for a labourer, yet it must be borne in mind that the privilege of pasture in this colony is most extensively taken advantage of by a very large number of the labourers possessing horned cattle, and many of them horses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. STOBO.

His Excellency R. J. Mackintosh, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

NEVIS.

(No. 23.)

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
April 12, 1851.

(Received May 8, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a Despatch which I have received from the President administering the government of Nevis, forwarding in duplicate the "Blue Book" of that island for the year 1850.

2. I agree with the President's impression that a measure simplifying the relations of parties interested in the same estate would be of great value to this island.

3. In the mean while, there are symptoms of an increasing number of gentlemen who addict themselves, in a spirit of self-reliance, to the cultivation of the soil, and in doing so furnish, I conceive, the best possible augury for the future.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 12.)

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

SIR,

Nevis, April 3, 1851.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1850.

Blue Book in duplicate.

2. I regret the inability to call attention to any material improvement since my Report of last year. It is true the feeling of despondency then so very general has much abated, and that great efforts are being made by some to extend their cultivation; but the task of restoring this island to its former prosperity is, I fear, beyond the power of its present proprietary body; the encumbered property must be relieved from its heavy liabilities before any permanent change can be hoped for.

3. The revenue collected during the year not only defrayed the current expenditure, but provided the means of liquidating a portion of the debt.

4. The crop was unusually small, caused by a succession of dry weather. It is anticipated, however, that this year the deficiency will be fully compensated, and the yield of the two years will equal a fair average.

	Hhds.	Tra.	Bls.
Sugar	735	188	3,548
Puna.	Hhds.		
Rum	39	8	
Puna.	Bls.		
Molasses	205	38	

5. I am sorry to say that the schools have not maintained their accustomed credit, especially those under the management of the Wesleyan ministers, attributable principally to the resistance offered by the parents of the children to the making of the usual payments in aid of the schools. I trust the difficulty is but of a temporary nature, and that they will be restored to their former efficiency.

6. The amount of population may be assumed at about 10,200. Some labourers left the parishes of Windward and Lowland, during the latter part of the year, for St. Vincent's and Trinidad, but I am informed that nearly an equal number have returned to the island.

Population 10,200.

7. The conduct of the labouring classes has not been as satisfactory as hitherto. Stealing—particularly canes—has prevailed to an unusual extent; the gaol has had an increased number of inmates; and the schools have been irregularly attended. Some improvement has, however, latterly taken place, and I hope in my next Report to be able to speak more favourably.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Antigua.

DOMINICA.
No. 21.

DOMINICA.

(No. 9.)

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 28, 1851.

(Received May 23, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy in duplicate of the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1850, together with a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch accompanying it.

2. This island, from its larger proportional extent of waste land of excellent quality, is a member of this Government exciting, with reference to the possible development of its great natural resources, much interest, and I venture to conclude that your Lordship will peruse this Report with satisfaction.

3. The Civil Establishment is on a more moderate scale of expense compared with that of the other islands of this Government. In conjunction with this fact the increasing revenue of the past year is very satisfactory.

4. The value of the principal article of export would seem to have been to a considerable degree under estimated in the Customs' Returns, and leaves, as expressed in that form, unrepresented much that has been done in the raising of exchangeable products.

5. I have communicated with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the unsatisfactory state as reported of the Treasurer's securities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 21.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Dominica, Roseau, Government House,
March 25, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1850, with such observations thereon as the state and condition of the colony would seem to me to suggest.

Revenue.

	£.
1850.	49,510
1849	42,193
	<u>7,317</u>

1. I would, in the first place, beg to draw your attention to the item under the head of Revenue, which, when compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase amounting to 1,361*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; and, in connexion with this subject, I would also submit a comparative table of the exports for the same period, from which may be viewed a progressive improvement in the resources of the colony. The finances have in consequence now assumed a healthy aspect; and the colony will be able to meet its engagements, whether as regards the payment of the salaries to the public officers, when they become due, or to meet other demands. This important object, until lately, the Treasury was unable to accomplish, and the salaries of the public officers had been kept in arrears for a considerable period, so much so that the Legislature was under the necessity of having recourse to the measure of negotiating a loan from time to time from the Colonial Bank to obviate the inconvenience thereby occasioned.

Crops.

2. The crops promise an abundant harvest, perhaps never exceeded; this circumstance, taken together with the economical mode of conducting and supplying the estates with stores and agricultural implements, &c., will, I trust, go far to dissipate the desponding tone lately assumed from the depression which the low sales of the staple produce of the island have occasioned.

Labour.

3. Labour is continuous; nor has there been any complaint or representation made of any disposition to the contrary. Wages range the same as in the

preceding year, viz., from 6*d.* to 9*d.* I believe both labourers and employers are equally satisfied that such a rate is a fair remuneration.

4. Cotton has been partially cultivated to a small extent with a view to a trial, and it has been found to answer very well, particularly on land situated near the sea coast.

5. I cannot avoid noticing that some changes in the existing laws are very necessary, and should be introduced, several being framed during the period of slavery according to the then existing circumstances; amongst which is one directing gratuitous labour to be applied to the repairs of the public high and bye roads, and another, the Petty Debt Act which, I consider, operates very injuriously to the interests of the lower classes. The Legislature, however, have expressed an intention of amending these statutes.

6. There has been no crime of great magnitude committed during the past year; and offences of a general nature have much diminished.

7. I regret to state that the jail is still far from complete. The accommodation it affords is very inadequate, and completely prevents the proper classification of the prisoners; but the Legislature contemplate, as occasion offers, to make the necessary additions.

8. Every effort has been made by those who are placed over the schools, whether of the Established Church, Wesleyan or Roman Catholic, to promote improvement, and inculcate knowledge amongst all classes of the youth of the island. A general and comprehensive measure for primary instruction is now under the consideration of the Legislature; and a Bill for that purpose has been read a second time.

From the foregoing observations I feel warranted in assuming that if the same prudent course is pursued, this colony is in a fair way to become prosperous and happy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Mackintosh,

&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—The two almanacs annually required, cannot be forwarded this year, as none have been compiled.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 22.

(No. 75.)

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR BARKLY to Earl GREY.

Government House, May 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received July 7, 1851.)

IN forwarding the annual Blue Book for 1850, I shall as usual on such occasions offer a few remarks upon each of the various subjects to which the Schedules in it relate, and as the consolidated Returns of the stipendiary magistrates for the last half of that year have only lately reached me, I purpose making them also enclosures* to this Despatch, as they throw much light on several of those points to which it will be my duty to advert.

Enclosure A.*

Enclosure B., page;
125.

2. The abstracts of revenue and expenditure will be found to be simplified, and the items better arranged than in former years, but the forms lately adopted in the financial statements laid before the Combined Court appear to me nevertheless to present so much clearer and readier an insight into the finances of the colony that I transmit copies.

3. Under the head of Local Revenue I have added for the first time a statement of the expenditure for municipal purposes in the town of New Amsterdam, which is even heavier in proportion than that of Georgetown.

Legislation.

4. Thirty-three Ordinances were passed in 1850, being a large increase on the number in the previous year; among those which have received Her Majesty's assent, the most important are Nos. 7 and 8, passed respectively by the Court of Policy and Combined Court for securing 250,000*l.* (two hundred and fifty thousand pounds) of the guaranteed Parliamentary Loan to this colony, and Nos. 29 and 30 for facilitating the duties of justices of the peace, copied from the 11th and 12th Vict., c. 42 and 43.

No. 33, for the more effectual prevention of wilful trespass on land and other property, is also an Ordinance likely to prove valuable. Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, intended to amend and consolidate the laws affecting immigration, are still under your Lordship's consideration. With reference more particularly to the prohibition placed by the Directors of the East India Company on the emigration of their native subjects, unless a return passage (on the expiration of five years), at the expense of the colony be guaranteed to them. Some idea of the laborious nature of the duties discharged by members of the Court of Policy, and of the time diverted from other business, may be formed by looking at the dates of the passing of these 33 Ordinances, which show the Court to have been occupied with legislation during 10 months of the year.

5. Some decrease in the civil establishments of the colony will be found to have taken place during the past year. As in accordance with votes of the Combined Court only four superintendents of rivers and creeks have been employed since the 30th of June instead of six as heretofore, and five Commissioners of taxation in place of seven. No retiring allowance was provided for the officers thus struck off; but I have since had it in my power, on the resignation of Mr. Fennell, Superintendent for the County of Demerara, to confer that office on Mr. Hancock, whose services in the same capacity for the Mahaica and Mahaicony Creeks had been thus unceremoniously dispensed with, whilst provision having been (unsolicited) made for an additional Commissioner for the County of Essequibo by the Combined Court of 1851, I have been enabled to restore Mr. William Jeffrey to the office he before held. Mr. Forrester, the other Commissioner discontinued, having subsequently died, Mr. De Wolff, Ex-Superintendent of the Courentyne River, is the only old public servant still to be provided for when an opportunity presents itself for so doing.

The only new office created was that of Crown Solicitor, for whom a salary of 300*l.* (since reduced to 200*l.*) was voted with the view of saving the colony the costs often incurred in legal proceedings undertaken on behalf of public officers, owing to the necessity of employing a solicitor to act under the Attorney-General, and also of aiding the latter in getting up evidence and

* The Stipendiary Magistrates' Returns are not printed, being voluminous.

collecting witnesses for criminal prosecutions. Mr. R. W. Imlach was selected for this appointment, because he had previously performed some of these duties gratuitously. The principal changes during the year arose from the deaths of Mr. Retemeyer, the Colonial Receiver-General, and Mr. Hollingsworth, the Assistant Receiver-General, whose places, in both instances, were supplied by the promotion of officers in the same departments.

6. On the subject of officers giving security, I would remark that a very material alteration will be made in their position, should a Bill which I have introduced into the Court of Policy for the creation of an Auditor-General of Accounts pass into law, as that officer, besides investigating from time to time the books of the different departments, will be specially charged with the custody of all security bonds, and with the decision as to parties offering to become sureties, whom he will be empowered to require to justify their sufficiency by oath.

7. In turning to those returns which relate more particularly to the actual state of the colony during the past year, I shall, as I have hitherto done, for convenience' sake, divide them into two principal heads, according as they bear upon the moral or the physical aspect of the question. Under the first I shall combine the consideration of the statements respecting religion, education, and crime. Under the second, that of those connected with commerce, agriculture, imports and exports, &c.

8. As all comparative conclusions drawn from the former depend on the numerical amount of population to which they relate, I am sorry that I am obliged to show a blank in the present Blue Book on this score, the returns of the census taken on 31st March last not having yet been sufficiently classified and consolidated to admit of their being used. I am led to believe, however, that the total population, exclusive of independent tribes of aboriginal Indians, will prove about 126,000 souls, or 6,000 more than estimated in the half-yearly tables of the Stipendiary Magistrates sent herewith.

9. The clergy of those denominations which receive aid from the State were neither added to nor subtracted from in 1850. The number of churches and chapels shows an apparent increase of five. The attendants, however, would seem to have somewhat diminished both at the Established Churches and at the others, in the last half of the year. On the other hand, there is a slight increase both in the number of baptisms and marriages.

10. Under the head of schools a decrease of three is recorded among those established by the missionaries, but the account of scholars is more encouraging than it has been for some time past, showing that 6,633 children were on the lists of day-schools at the end of the year, against 5,616 at the end of 1848, and 5,153 on 31st December, 1849. Of these 2,284 were, as shown by the Blue Book, at the parochial schools of the Church of England, and 488 at the parochial schools of the Church of Scotland, and 1,048 at schools established by the Wesleyans, leaving 2,763 for other religious denominations, the majority probably being under the London Missionary Society, though the numbers shown in that Society's Report for 1850 is only 1,077, several schools making no returns. The numbers at Sunday-schools are, in all cases, about one-fourth larger, occasioned, in some instances, by the attendance of adult immigrants, chiefly Africans. At those rural schools, more particularly under the supervision of the Commissioners of Education, where the masters are remunerated by a *per capita* allowance made by the colony in lieu of salaries, as in the parish schools; the number, which in 1849, owing to the stoppage of the supplies, fell from 3,026 to 1,686, has again risen to 2,492.

11. Your Lordship may, I think, on the whole regard these statistics as of a cheering nature; and as the Commissioners of Education have at length published a Report, laying down the principles on which they consider the State should act in regard to public instruction, I trust no long time will elapse before the means of education are rendered more commensurate with the requirements of the population than they have ever yet been. To the effects of some such general system of instruction, and to those effects alone, can we look, under Providence, for a happy issue to the great social experiment now in progress in this colony; and it is evident that active co-operation on the part of the Colonial Legislature is imperatively and immediately necessary to afford the rising generation in the more remote and uncultivated districts over which population is now scattering itself, the opportunity of that religious and moral

BRITISH GUIANA. training without which they threaten to grow up mere African savages. Experience has shown, that however successful the voluntary principle may prove in diminishing the labours of the State-paid churches in densely-peopled and wealthy neighbourhoods, it cannot, from its very nature, support ministers and teachers in these distant wilds, which consequently stand in need of liberal missionary assistance from some quarter or another, as any tax which could possibly be levied on the settlers themselves, with a view to checking so lamentable a secession from productive industry, would be but of inconsiderable amount. Your Lordship is aware that I did not fail to impress considerations like these upon the Combined Court, and I am happy to say that curates have been provided for the Upper Demerara River and Corentyne Coast, and a catechist for the River Pomeroon, where the people have latterly been utterly destitute of instruction.

Gaols and prisons. 12. As crime and ignorance ever go hand in hand, it will, I fear, be years before the Blue-Book returns on this head can be held up as really satisfactory. The hopes, indeed, which I expressed last year that the amelioration then noticed might prove progressive, appear on the face of the returns now sent not to have been disappointed, for the total number of commitments recorded is only 2,750, against 3,409 in 1849, and 3,691 in 1848; but it will be seen from the enclosed Consolidated Returns of Commitments since 1835, printed by order of the Court of Policy, that even this number considerably surpasses the commitments in any year previous to 1846; and they present a still further unsatisfactory feature in the increasing proportion of prisoners committed "twice or oftener," amounting in 1850 to 33 per cent. of the whole. In fact, although with the revival of agriculture and the more punctual payment of wages fewer commitments to gaol have taken place, this circumstance must, I fear, be attributed rather to the immunity from imprisonment granted (as the law now stands) upon payment of pecuniary penalties to so many offences, including even petty thefts; for an examination of the comparative Tables annually forwarded will show that a larger number of cases were disposed of, both by the stipendiary magistrates and by the police magistrates of Georgetown than in 1849; whilst from the half-yearly returns from the former it will be found that the proportion convicted increased in the latter part of the year.

Prisoners in gaol, Enclosure DD., page 136.
Enclosure C., pages 134 and 135.
Enclosure D., pages 135 and 136.
13. The only point, indeed, which I can with genuine satisfaction refer is the diminution in crimes of a serious character, as exhibited partially in the enclosed statements of trials before the Supreme Criminal Court, and still more fully in the continued decrease in the number of felonies reported in the stipendiary magistrates' returns, which has now gone on uninterruptedly for two years past. Murder, which was at one time so rife, has nearly disappeared, no conviction having taken place in 1850; and highway robbery, which once prevailed to so terrible an extent, is now unheard of. The improved discipline enforced among the convicts at the penal settlement in the Massaroony, will, I trust, enable us to maintain the advantage thus gained, and the adoption of a more efficient system of hard labour in the colonial gaols, with regard especially to prisoners convicted of theft more than once, may, I earnestly hope, extend the improvement to the perhaps not less hardened offenders, who contrive to steer clear of graver crimes.

Enclosure E., page 137.
14. With a view of enabling your Lordship to judge of the condition of the Penal Settlement, I forward a return of the number of convicts remaining there at the end of the year, and the nature of their occupations, also a continuation of the returns as to their attendance and progress at the school, which I can, from personal inspection, attest, is producing very beneficial effects on their habits and demeanour. Lastly, an extract from the register of mortality, showing, that out of an average of more than 200 convicts always on the spot, only two died during the year (one of them accidentally drowned while bathing), a result which reflects the highest credit on all the officers connected with the establishment, and awakens very painful anxiety as to the numerous deaths which took place in the years immediately preceding the recent inquiry.

Enclosure F., page 137.
Enclosure G., page 138.
F. 3.
Enclosure I., page 139.
15. In reporting upon the condition and prospects of colonial agriculture during the past year, it is my desire, as it has ever been, to give a fair and impartial view of a subject on which so much difference of opinion has, for a long time past existed, and though I myself entertain no doubt that a very decided improvement has manifested itself in the position of the planting interests, and think it so desirable that the fact should be stated, that I expressed my con-

viction of it on opening the Combined Court, publicly and without fear of contradiction, I shall not rely on the present occasion on the expression of my individual views in opposition to the lamentable picture which the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State and Property of the Colony have lately published, but shall refer your Lordship to those of a body of gentlemen well qualified to judge, both from experience and interest—the Chairman and Directors of the British Guiana Bank—whose Report herein enclosed, contains in its concluding paragraphs as correct and as business like a *resumé* of the brightening prospects of the colony as could be penned.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure I., page 139.

16. Nor will the return of plantations sold at execution sales during 1850 by the Provost Marshal, belie their assertions, for those especially which were put up in the latter parts of the year brought prices, low though they be, better by far than they would have commanded at any time during the two previous years.

Enclosure J., page 140.

17. The exports of the colony having been almost to a hogshead the same as in 1849: it is clear that this improvement is mainly due to the more remunerative prices obtained for sugar in Europe, and its continuance, therefore, I need hardly state, is, to a great degree, contingent upon similar causes. The difference in the value of the two crops will be seen from the statement in the Blue Book to have amounted to no less than 140,000*l.* sterling, a sum which, supposing estates on the average to have just covered their expenses in the previous year, was left as clear profit on the capital embarked in the production of sugar in this colony. As the value of the imports into the colony increased nearly to as large an extent, viz., 127,000*l.*, it is probable, however, that a great part of this profit was again invested by proprietors in improving the condition of their estates, of which I trust the results will be exhibited even in the present year's crop, the prospects of which at present are very satisfactory.

Enclosure K., page 140.

Return of produce—sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, exported from 1839 to 1850.

18. On the whole, whatever prognostications of ill the Commissioners of Inquiry may have indulged in, prognostications, it should be observed, actually reduced to writing before the date of my Despatch sent with the Blue Book of 1849, though only now published, I must avow myself very thankful that the colony has made much greater progress than could have been anticipated in so comparatively brief a space of time, and also far more confident than I should then have ventured to express myself as to its future prosperity.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Enclosure (A) in No. 22.

Encl. (A) in No. 22.

RETURNS of the Stipendiary Magistrates in British Guiana for the Half-year ending
31st December, 1850.
(Not printed, being voluminous.)

Enclosure (B) in No. 22.

Encl. (B) in No. 22.

BRITISH GUIANA.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, No. 1, of 1850.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL and ASSISTANT RECEIVER-GENERAL in Account with the Colony
of British Guiana.

Dr.

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
To Balance from 1849, as per last account . . . . .	.	.	4,905	95		
Less—Due by the former Assistant Receiver-General in Berbice, H. J. Baird . . . . .	.	.	2,488	95		
Actual Balance in the Chests, viz.—						
In Georgetown 2,098 dolls. 08½ cents, in New Amsterdam 318 dolls. 91½ cents. . . . .	.	.	.	.	2,417	0
To amount of Promissory Notes on hand, 31st Dec. 1849, taken on account of the Import Duty of that year, and since collected . . . . .	.	.	.	.	14,505	66½
To the following Arrears of Taxes for 1849 and previous years, also collected and applied in liquidation of the Unpaid Accounts per contra, viz.—						
Arrears of Colony Craft Tax		1	70			
,, Horse and Carriage Tax		199	0			
,, Produce Tax	1,798	05				
,, Income Tax	347	16½				
			2,345	91½		

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of
British Guiana—*continued.**Dr.—continued.*

	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
For service of 1846—			
Horse and Carriage Tax	10 0		
Income Tax	4 0		
		14 0	
For service of 1847—			
Horse and Carriage Tax	46 0		
Produce Tax	486 15		
Income Tax	57 60		
		589 75	
For service of 1848—			
Horse and Carriage Tax	3,908 0		
Produce Tax	6,708 19		
Income Tax	9,239 0		
		19,855 19	
For service of 1849—			
Horse and Carriage Tax	3,472 0		
Produce Tax	24,075 22		
Income Tax	7,976 26		
		35,523 48	
Total Arrears collected . . . . .	. .		58,828 33½
To Amount of the General Revenue received during the year from all sources, as under—			
Import Duty	414,224 88		
Less—Amount of Drawbacks, &c.	10,160 86		
		404,064 02	
Wine and Spirit Duties	48,497 14½		
Less—Amount of Drawbacks	645 03		
		47,852 11½	
Beacon and Tonnage Duties . . . . .	. .	37,787 74	
Rum Duty	112,418 63½		
Less—Comptroller's Commissions, &c.	3,062 06		
		109,356 57½	
Tax on Marshal's Sales, Berbice . . . . .	. .	2,050 67	
Auction Duty, 1 per cent. . . . .	. .	699 95	
Ditto, Berbice . . . . .	. .	240 34	
Auction Licences . . . . .	. .	400 0	
Bonded Warehouse Licences . . . . .	. .	562 25	
Craft Licences . . . . .	. .	6,778 27½	
Cart Licences	2,033 33½		
Cart Tax	121 50		
		2,154 83½	
Gun Licences . . . . .	. .	968 98½	
Huckster Licences . . . . .	. .	10,425 92	
Liquor Store Licences . . . . .	. .	1,435 0	
Public Entertainment Licences . . . . .	. .	160 0	
Porters' Licences . . . . .	. .	273 13½	
Retail Spirit Licences, Town . . . . .	. .	39,820 0	
Ditto, Rural Districts . . . . .	. .	39,560 0	
Shop and Store Licences	28,645 79		
Less—Refunded and Returned in Discount for Income Tax, &c.	4,535 15		
		24,110 64	
Weighers' and Gaugers' Licences . . . . .	. .	35 0	
Woodcutting Licences . . . . .	. .	2,792 04	
Grants of Land . . . . .	. .	142 26	
Acre Money . . . . .	. .	1,058 86½	
For service of 1850—			
Produce Tax, 1849 . . . . .	. .	5,478 0	
Income Tax, 1849 . . . . .	. .	5,225 67	
Horse and Carriage Tax, 1849 . . . . .	. .	1,337 0	
Fees of the Government Secretary's Office, George- town . . . . .	. .	6,179 27	
Fees of the Assistant Government Secretary's Office, Berbice	750 40		
Less—Paid Assistant Government Secretary, until the duties were annexed to the Office of Assistant Receiver-General	585 0		
		165 40	
Fees of the High Sheriff's Office . . . . .	. .	2,098 0	
Fees of the Sheriff's Office, Berbice . . . . .	. .	192 0	
Fees of the Registrar's Office, Georgetown	25,536 60½		
Less—Paid out to Registrar, Sworn Clerks, &c.	23,410 44		
		2,126 16½	

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 127

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of
British Guiana—*continued.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

Dr.—*continued.*

	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
Fees of the Registrar's Office, New Amsterdam .	3,864 95		
Less—Paid out to Registrar and Sworn Clerks .	3,418 05		
		446 90	
Fees of the Office of Secretary to Chief Justice .		1,088 26	
Seizures	2,552 41½		
Less—Paid out to Seizing Officers, &c.	1,186 75		
		1,365 66½	
Fines collected	4,466 62		
Less—Paid out to Officers, &c.	287 84		
		41178 78	
Fines under Ordinance 19, 1845	5,285 22		
Less—Paid out for Stationery for Magistrates, Rent of Court Rooms, Constables, &c.	983 49		
		4,301 73	
Fines of the Police Magistrate's Office	2,800 05		
Less—Paid out for Stationery, &c.	145 77		
		2,654 28	
Interest received on Town-Council Bonds		494 16½	
Amount received from Burial-ground, New Amsterdam		167 14	
Proceeds of the Sale of a small Steam Engine, at La Penitence		113 70	
Amount received from Royal West India Steam Packet Company for conveyance of European Mails to Berbice		2,280 0	
Total Amount of the General Revenue			772,615 73½
To the following Sums also received this year, in advance for the service of 1851, viz.— For service of 1851—			
Horse and Carriage Tax		14 0	
Income Tax		60 83	
Produce Tax		153 65	
			228 48
To Amount Invoice of Copper Coins, received from Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., Exchange 4 dolls. 80 cts. Less—Their Commissions and Shipping Charges .	£109 2 7 9 2 7	523 82 43 82	
Being 33 <i>l.</i> in Penny-pieces, 60 <i>l.</i> in Halfpence, and 7 <i>l.</i> in Farthings	100 0 0		480 0
To Amount Bills drawn on the Loan Commissioners for Passage-money of sundry Portuguese Immigrants, charged per contra, 1,094 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> —Exchange, 4 dolls. 74 cents		5,190 0	
To Amount Sums paid in London by the Commissioners of the Loan for Immigration purposes, in addition to above, and for Interest on the 170,000 <i>l.</i> Bonds, as charged per contra, 9,059 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>		43,484 64	48,674 64
To Amount received on account of 1,329 dolls. 09 cents, due by Mr. Whinfield to the Colony			996 75
To Balance in hand, as per annexed Account Current, for special purposes, No. 2, brought forward			300 16½
			898,546 77

Cr.

By Amount of the General Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1850, as under, viz.—		Dolls. Cents.
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS—		
Parish of All Saints		625 50
„ St. Andrew		1,562 50
„ St. Catherine		812 70
„ St. Clement		1,441 88
„ St. George		2,295 75
„ St. John		312 75
„ St. James		1,212 75
„ St. Luke		1,520 45
„ St. Mary		312 75
„ St. Mark		642 75

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of
British Guiana—*continued.**CR.—continued.*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Parish of St. Michael	182	10		
„ St. Paul	1,012	75		
„ St. Peter	312	75		
„ St. Patrick	391	0		
„ St. Swithin	625	50		
And for Repairs of Seadam	900	0		
„ St. Saviour	1,012	75		
„ The Trinity	312	75		
Dutch Reformed Church	250	0		
Roman Catholic Church	7,094	71		
Wesleyan Missionary Church	2,500	0		
					24,834	09
SCHOOLS, viz.—						
St. George's Free School	1,334	0		
St. Andrew's Parochial	500	0		
Infant School Institution	767	0		
Wesleyan Church School, two years	1,000	0		
Coolie School, Half-year's Grant	250	0		
Roman Catholic School, Georgetown	250	0		
Ditto, New Amsterdam	117	75		
Church of England School, New Amsterdam	333	0		
Kirk of Scotland School, New Amsterdam	333	0		
School for Indians at Bartica	400	0		
Ditto ditto at Indiana	228	77		
Collegiate Grammar-school, Georgetown	1,200	0		
Schools in Rural Districts, from 1st January to 31st December, at 2 dolls. per caput	2,793	50		
					9,507	02
ANNUITIES AND GRATUITIES—						
Paid Annuitants on Estimate	577	12		
Gratuity to the Widow of the late Judge Firebrace	2,400	0		
Ditto to Dr. Clifton, J.P., for service as Magistrate	240	0		
					3,217	12
THE POOR, viz.—						
Board of Poor's Fund and Alms'-house, including 8,213 dolls. 35 cents due by the Board on the 1849 Expenditure	32,665	57		
Paid in aid of the Poor of the Rural Parishes	10,042	30		
Special Vote to Dr. Hutson, for attending Vagrant Coolies in Georgetown Gaol	250	0		
					42,957	87
THE HOSPITALS—						
Ordinary Expenses of the Colonial Hospital	41,246	11		
Physician to ditto	2,250	0		
Resident Surgeon	1,400	0		
Additional Resident Surgeon	146	31		
Secretary to Board of Directors	1,000	0		
Ordinary Expenses of Seamen's Hospital	3,663	65		
Physician to ditto	1,250	0		
Ordinary Expenses of Hospital, Berbice, including Asylum and Poor Expenditure	16,112	44		
Visiting Physician	1,680	0		
Lazaretto Kao Island	814	55		
					69,563	06
POLICE ESTABLISHMENT—						
Salaries	70,307	90		
Rent of Stations	5,581	80		
Medical Attendance	762	83		
Shoeing Horses, &c.	1,851	16		
Hospital Expenses	761	40		
Horses Purchased	1,793	35		
Boat Account	1,206	26		
Freight and Cartage	634	22		
Forage and Fodder	8,285	0		
Saddlery	888	81		
Contingencies	2,828	54		
Special Vote for arrears of Rent of Pomona Police Station	308	50		
			95,209	77		
Less—Refunded by the Banks for Night Guards, and received for sundry Horses and Packages sold	2,269	0		
					92,940	77

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 129

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of
British Guiana—continued.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Cr.—continued.

	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
GAOLS—			
Georgetown	13,955 04	
Mahaica	2,121 07	
Wakenaam	2,297 46	
Capoey	2,460 54	
Temporary	1,011 15	
Berbice	5,670 55	
Special Vote to James Smith for arrears of Salary due to him as Keeper of Lock-up at Friends	447 60	
		27,963 41	
Less—Amount received for Dieting Military Prisoners, &c.	753 06	27,210 35
PENAL SETTLEMENT—			
Salaries	14,255 32	
Provisions	6,774 19	
Hospital	725 44	
Tools	489 31	
Materials	2,532 66	
Contingencies	3,080 85	
Paid for Timber for Sawing	1,386 0	
		29,243 77	
Less—Amount received during the year for Stone and Plank	5,966 03½	23,277 73½
REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS—			
Colonial Receiver-General	4,800 0	
Clerks for the Office of ditto	3,587 75	
Assistant Receiver-General	2,520 0	
Financial Accountant	3,600 0	
Clerks for the Office of ditto	1,800 0	
Inspector of Import Duties	1,920 0	
Sub-Inspector of ditto, Berbice	1,000 0	
Out-door Supervisor of Aid-Waiters	1,920 0	
Expenses for Boat and Crews, Day and Night for ditto	1,861 0	
Clerks, Warehouse Keeper, and Lockers	4,057 76	
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, Berbice	800 0	
Aid-Waiters	14,522 0	
Rent of Custom-House, New Amsterdam, and for River and Courantyne Boats for prevention of Smuggling	1,572 90	
Superintendents of Rivers and Creeks	7,625 0	
Commissaries of Taxation	7,000 0	
		58,586 41	
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS—			
Agricultural Chemist, nine months' Salary of, and Expenses of the Laboratory	4,876 52	
Commissary of Population	1,440 0	
Crown Surveyor	480 0	
Crown Solicitor, nine months' Salary	1,080 0	
Copying Clerk, Court of Policy and Combined Court Usher to ditto	700 0	
		800 0	
		9,376 52	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF JUSTICE—			
Expenses of Jurors, Witnesses, Medical Exami- nations, &c.	7,063 08	
Rent of Office for Petty Debt Court, Georgetown	236 68	
Ditto, New Amsterdam, nine months	90 0	
Clerk to Sheriff of Berbice	720 0	
Ditto ditto Essequibo	720 0	
Additional Salary to Mr. Heintzen, Clerk to the High Sheriff	400 0	
Police Magistrate	3,333 33	
Clerk to ditto	1,400 0	
		13,963 10	

S

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of
British Guiana—*continued.**Cr.—continued.*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
PUBLIC DEBT—						
Amount remitted to Loan Commissioners to invest in Three per Cent. Consols towards the Sinking Fund, for the first Immigration Loan	.	.	52,191	35		
Amount of Interest paid in England on 170,000 <i>l.</i> , Loan for Immigration	.	.	37,440	0		
Amount of Interest paid on the Deposits in the Savings' Bank	.	.	1,890	35		
Amount of Interest paid on Dr. Rodie's claim	.	.	2,528	74		
					94,050	44
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—						
Amount expended in Demerara and Essequibo by the Commissioners	.	.	5,247	02		
Ditto, in Berbice	.	.	300	25		
Rent of Residence for His Excellency the Governor	.	.	2,880	0		
Warden of Public Buildings	.	.	800	0		
Colony Housekeeper, New Amsterdam	.	.	667	0		
Paid special Vote to Messrs. Morison and Knox, for Painting the Asylum and Hospital, Berbice, 1847	.	.	1,263	0		
					11,157	27
FERRIES—						
Amount of Contract for Demerary Ferry	.	.	2,333	0		
Extra Trips, Demerara Ferry Steamer	.	.	260	0		
For making up Road on west side and Tarring Stelling (nine months)	.	.	450	0		
Amount paid for Repairs to Berbice Ferry	.	.	722	88		
Less—Amount of Ferriage received	.	.	392	58		
			330	30		
					3,373	30
PUBLIC ROADS AND BRIDGES—						
Amount paid out by Central Board	.	.	7,473	97		
Less—Amount received from Plantations Grove, Fellowship, and Huntley, with 10 per cent. on Advances for Road Repairs	.	.	82	35		
			7,391	62		
Salary of Commissary of Roads and Bridges	.	.	750	0		
					8,141	62
PILOT COMMITTEES—						
Amount paid for Lighthouse	.	.	996	0		
Amount Vote for Berbice paid	.	.	1,200	0		
Paid Survey of Berbice Light Ship	.	.	250	0		
					2,446	0
IMMIGRATION PURPOSES—						
Amount paid out of the Colonial Treasury for Bounties and for Expenses of Superintendence during the year, as under—						
1st. Bounties on 744 men						
Ditto 370 women	All Portuguese	.	34,340	0		
Ditto 119 boys		.				
Ditto 94 girls.		.				
Ditto 89 infants (free).		.				
Ditto 99 women	Kroomen and Free Settlers, Sierra Leone	.	2,725	0		
Ditto 10 men		.				
Ditto 5 infants (free).		.				
1,530						
To 262 Coolies, per Lord Hungerford, Success, and Nestor, in lieu of Return Passages to India	.	.	12,790	0		
2nd. Expenses of Superintendence—						
To Agents and Clerks	.	.	3,248	0		
Health Officers' Fees	.	.	362	28		
Interpreters	.	.	53	64		
Stationery	.	.	292	76		
Contingencies	.	.	667	38		
			4,624	06		
			54,479	06		

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 131

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of **BRITISH GUIANA.**
British Guiana—continued.

CR.—continued.

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Bill for Expenses of 72 Liberated Africans at Rio de Janeiro, received per "Fame" . . . . .	.	.	204	82		
Amount paid in London by the Commissioners, as under—						
Back Passages of Africans to Sierra Leone, 956 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	4,590	0				
Allowances to Medical Officers on board Her Majesty's Ship "Growler" when conveying Immigrants, 68 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	329	04				
Advances to Mr. White on account of Salary, 100 <i>l.</i> , and to pay Passage to Calcutta, 127 <i>l.</i>	1,089	60				
Postages, 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	36	0				
			6,044	64		
					80,728	52
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Paid for Books and Stationery for sundry Public Offices, Registrar's Office for Fees for filing Claims, &c., Advertising Notices of Voters and Jury Lists, keeping Public Clocks in order, Feeding sundry Sick Paupers in the Country, and Burial of Dead Bodies, Expenses of the Thorough Drainage Committee, and other Sums of smaller amount classed under the head of "Extra-ordinaries" . . . . .	.	.	3,502	60		
Paid special Vote Bill of Costs in re Watson v. Hackett . . . . .	.	.	338	90		
In part of Vote for the Expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Colony . . . . .	.	.	769	90		
Table Money to the Officers of the Garrison . . . . .	.	.	4,738	12		
Paid Vote for keeping Colonial Arms in order . . . . .	.	.	200	0		
Special Vote to pay Balance of Account to Murray Brothers and Co., for Rifles imported in 1848 . . . . .	.	.	520	0		
Paid Grant to the Astronomical and Meteorological Society . . . . .	.	.	480	0		
					10,549	52
PRINTING EXPENSES—						
Paid One Year's Contract with Messrs. Baum and Dallas, to 31st December, 1850 . . . . .	.	.	7,000	0		
Paid Special Vote to ditto, for extra Printing in 1849 . . . . .	.	.	690	0		
Paid for Publication of Notices in "Berbice Gazette" . . . . .	.	.	700	0		
					8,390	0
OVERLAND MAIL—						
Amount of Expenses paid out for the Overland Mail to Berbice . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,620	89
CIVIL LIST—						
Amount paid out for the support of the Civil Government of British Guiana, in the year 1850, in conformity with the Civil List Ordinance . . . . .	.	.	162,004	96		
Less—This Sum returned into the Chest, being the unexpended Balance of the Civil List and Civil List Contingencies . . . . .	.	.	5,627	21½		
					156,377	74½
Total General Expenditure . . . . .	.	.	.	.	732,469	34½
Amount of Berbice Paper Currency, viz.—86 Joes, 45 Half-Joes, and 8 Quarter-Joes, equivalent to 1,474 dolls. ; and of H. J. Baird's Promissory Note of 5th January, 1845, for 100 dolls., in the Chest of the Assistant Receiver-General at Berbice, burnt by the Financial Representatives at Berbice, as per order of the Court of Policy, dated 7th November, 1850 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1,574	0
BY THE FOLLOWING VOTES OF FORMER YEARS PAID, viz.—						
Balance due upon the Ice-House . . . . .	.	.	5,000	0		
For purchase of Percussion Rifles . . . . .	.	.	600	0		
Dr. Hutson, to remunerate him for attending Vagrant Coolies . . . . .	.	.	150	0		
Parish of St. Saviour, Two Years' Annual Grant . . . . .	.	.	1,320	0		

BRITISH GUIANA. The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of
British Guiana—*continued*.

DR.					
SCHOOLS, viz.—		Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, from 26th May to 31st Dec., 1849		715	40		
Presbyterian School, All Saints, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1849		83	25		
Ditto at Indiana, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1849		100	0		
Allowance to Schools in Rural Districts from 1st Oct., 1848, to 31st Dec., 1849, at 2 dolls. per caput per annum		3,636	85		
				4,535	50
Amount paid in part of Claims against the Colony, contracted in 1848, during the Stoppage of the Supplies . . . . .		.	.	16,864	15
Ditto, in 1849 . . . . .		.	.	114,052	20
					142,521 85
By Balance in Cash and Notes at one month on hand 31st December, viz.—					
	Cash.	Notes.			
In the Chest of the Receiver-General	Dolls. cents. 3,666 04½	Dolls. cents. 16,952 95 =	.	20,618 99½	
Ditto Assistant Receiver-General	396 20½	966 37 =	.	1,362 57½	
	4,062 25½	17,919 32 =	.	.	21,981 57½
					898,546 77

E. E.

WM. B. POLLARD, Acting Financial Accountant.

Demerara, 26th February, 1851.

By Command,

W. B. WOLSELEY, Acting Secretary.

BRITISH GUIANA.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, No. 2, of 1850.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL and ASSISTANT RECEIVER-GENERAL in Special Account with the
Colony of British Guiana.

DR.					
<i>For the following Sums received during the Year 1850 for particular Application:—</i>					
TO BRIDGE TOLLS—		Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
For the following Tolls received under Ordinance No. 3, of 1846, viz.:					
Canje Bridge		2,602	91		
Mahaica ditto		674	70½		
Mahaicony ditto		220	97½		
Abari ditto		90	35		
				3,588	94½
For amount of Interest on the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bridge Bonds received this year and reinvested, as charged per contra.		.	.	557	65
					4,146 59½
TO DEPOSITS—					
For unclaimed Balances received during this year from the Administrator-General, Demerara and Essequibo, in conformity with Clause 13, of Ordinance No. 17, anno 1846 . . . . .		.	.	3,256	57
Ditto, from Administrator-General, Berbice . . . . .		.	.	158	16
					3,414 73
Amount of Mortgage of 17,000 <i>l.</i> lent the Railway Company from the Orphan Chamber Deposits, received back from them in settlement of the new loan . . . . .		.	.	.	81,600 0
For Interest on ditto to date also received . . . . .		.	.	.	5,191 35

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 133

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Special Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.* BRITISH GUIANA.

Dr.—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.	Dolls.	Cents.
TO PARLIAMENTARY GUARANTEED LOAN—						
For 18 Bills drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the authority of Ordinance No. 7, of 1850, in part of the Parliamentary Loan of 250,000 <i>l.</i> , viz. :—						
1 Bill	(All dated 11th Dec.,)	17,000	0	0		
1 ditto	1850, at 30 days'	10,873	4	0		
1 ditto	sight, in favour of	7,500	0	0		
1 ditto	Peter Rose, Chair-	5,000	0	0		
5 Bills, 500 <i>l.</i> each	man of the Deme-	2,500	0	0		
5 ditto, 300 <i>l.</i> each	rara Railway Com-	1,500	0	0		
2 ditto, 250 <i>l.</i> each	pany	500	0	0		
1 ditto		126	16	0		
1 Bill, at 30 days' sight, in favour of J. C. Schade, as Acting Colonial Receiver-General, dated 11th December 1850		5,000	0	0		
Exchange, 480 dolls.		50,000	0	0	240,000	0
TO BOARD OF POOR'S FUND—						
Received in conformity with Clause 6, of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1844, from Licensed Auctioneers, amount of the 2 per Cent. Auction Duty upon gross amount of Sales						
					1,400	0
					333,752	67½

Cr.

For the following Sums paid out this Year, as directed by Ordinances, or under the authority of the Court of Policy :—

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
BY BRIDGE TOLLS—						
Paid Interest to the Holders of the Bonds for Loan for Public Bridges in terms of Ordinance No. 3, anno 1846			3,368	50		
Paid 6 months' salary of Abary Bridge Keeper			100	0		
Paid Repairs of Mahaica Bridge			202	85		
			3,671	35		
Invested in the Local Banks at 4 per cent. interest towards the Sinking Fund for Bridge Bonds			557	65	4,229	0
BY POLICE REWARD FUND—						
Paid out during the year by authority of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1839, 13th clause, for Pensions and Gratuities			980	0		
Less Fines on Policemen received during the year			599	67	380	33
BY DEPOSITS—						
Paid out this year to Claimants, under orders from the Court of Policy, from the unclaimed Balances deposited by the Administrator-General of Demerara and Essequibo			3,720	14		
Ditto, deposited by the Administrator-General of Berbice			222	80		
Ditto, Orphan Chamber deposits, Demerara and Essequibo			3,797	37		
Ditto, ditto Berbice			102	87	7,843	16
Remitted the Colonial Trustees, London, 17,000 <i>l.</i> amount capital received back from the Railway Company to be invested in 3 per cent. Consols					81,600	0
BY DEMERARA RAILWAY COMPANY—						
Paid out to them under Ordinance No. 9, anno 1850, in part of 50,000 <i>l.</i> agreed to be lent them for the purpose of completing the Railway to Mahaica, 45,000 <i>l.</i> ; exchange, 480 dolls.			216,000	0		
For other 5,000 <i>l.</i> remitted to be invested until the conditions of clauses 2 and 3 of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1850, be fulfilled ; exchange, 480 dolls.			24,000	0	240,000	0

BY BOARD OF POORS' FUND—	Dolla.	cents.	Dolla.	cents.	Dolla.	cents.
Paid out during the year to the Treasurer of the Board upon a general warrant, amount of the 2 per cent. auction duties received	1,400	0
For Balance due upon this account transferred to the general Account Current, No. 1	300	16½
					835,752	67½

WM. B. POLLARD, Acting Financial Accountant.
By Command,
W. B. WOLSELEY, Acting Secretary.

**CONSOLIDATED RETURN of Commitments to the Gaols in British Guiana, from 1835 to 1840,
both Years inclusive.**

Year.	Gaol.	Number of Europeans and Americans.	Number of Portuguese.	Number of Creoles.	Number of Coolies.	Number of General Commitments.	Grand Total.
1835	Georgetown . .	50	..	1,981	..	..	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	57	2,086
1836	Georgetown . .	182	57	2,106	..	..	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	33	2,378
1837	Georgetown . .	97	20	1,855	..	..	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	67	2,039
1838	Georgetown . .	93	53	1,939	..	..	..
	Wakenaam . .	..	..	..	..	25	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	192	2,302
1839	Georgetown . .	87	18	1,486	5	..	..
	Wakenaam . .	..	..	..	..	113	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	134	1,843
1840	Georgetown . .	81	3	1,517	6	..	..
	Wakenaam . .	..	..	..	..	121	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	178	1,906
	Total . .	590	151	10,884	11	920	12,556

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

(C)—continued. BRITISH GUIANA.

CONSOLIDATED RETURN of Commitments to the Gaols in British Guiana, from 1841 to 1849, both Years inclusive, and Returns of Recommitments to Georgetown Gaol, from 1844 to 1849.

Year.	Gaol.	Number of Europeans and Americans.	Number of Portuguese.	Number of Creoles and Africans.	Number of Coolies.	Number of General Commitments.	Grand Total.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times.	Six Times.	Seven Times.	Eight Times.	Nine Times.	Ten Times.	Eleven Times.	Twelve Times.
1841	Georgetown .	129	5	1,477	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahaica .	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	..	..	130	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	13	..	170	..	..	2,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	Georgetown .	84	19	1,581	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahaica .	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	9	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	17	1	230	1	..	2,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843	Georgetown .	60	30	1,586	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahaica .	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	1	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	10	..	..	1	233	2,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844	Georgetown .	85	13	1,324	4	..	..	115	32	16	14	9	5	1	3	1	2	1
	Mahaica .	4	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	13	..	237	..	..	1,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845	Georgetown .	113	11	1,418	7	..	..	132	48	24	13	9	5	2	0	2	1	..
	Mahaica .	3	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	1	..	95	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	28	2	187	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846	Georgetown .	116	74	1,821	4	..	..	151	46	18	9	4	3	1	0	..	1	..
	Mahaica .	4	74	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	..	17	181	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	33	9	396	6	..	3,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	Georgetown .	133	91	1,449	92	..	..	170	48	11	9	4	1	3	1	..	..	..
	Mahaica .	..	21	124	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	..	13	134	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	24	3	288	75	..	2,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	Georgetown .	55	140	2,093	205	..	..	209	54	18	14	4	2	0	0	..	..	..
	Mahaica .	..	14	177	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	9	223	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	1	2	194	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	10	8	452	30	..	3,691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849	Georgetown .	62	84	1,715	185	..	..	243	124	41	23	8	3	2	0	1	1	..
	Mahaica .	3	2	233	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	8	326	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoev .	..	..	282	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice .	5	1	377	24	..	3,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	1,016	651	19,744	877	952	23,240	1,020	132	128	82	38	19	9	4	4	5	1

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Enclosure (D) in No 22. Encl. (D) in No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of CASES disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, exclusive of Petty Debt Cases, during the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	1848	1849	1850
January .	413	556	432
February .	464	558	375
March .	524	560	422
April .	438	348	486
May .	447	405	476
June .	586	420	440
July .	537	329	443
August .	545	407	499
September .	477	303	463
October .	604	467	466
November .	601	393	562
December .	577	329	454
Total .	6,213	4,975	5,518

136 **REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT**

BRITISH GUIANA.

(D)—*continued.*

NUMBER of CASES disposed of by the Police Magistrate of Georgetown during the same period.

	1848	1849	1850
January .	235	322	359
February .	314	255	376
March . .	296	318	364
April . .	305	261	409
May . .	389	309	362
June . .	331	324	399
July . .	353	293	409
August .	330	263	328
September .	294	267	301
October .	358	338	326
November .	333	269	349
December .	280	246	325
	3,818	3,465	4,307
Cases under Tax Ordinance .			101
Total . . .			4,408

Taken from the Returns.

April 24, 1851.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

Encl. (D D) in
No. 22.

Enclosure (D D) in No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS at the different Gaols of the Colony at the end of each Quarter of 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	1848				1849				1850			
	Demerara.	Essequibo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Essequibo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Essequibo.	Berbice.	Total.
March . .	166	26	35	227	241	47	15	303	162	30	44	236
June . .	150	29	36	215	191	47	43	281	182	45	57	284
September .	150	22	23	195	161	38	66	265	205	32	51	288
December .	189	29	26	244	132	39	41	212	176	25	26	227
Total . .	655	106	120	881	725	171	165	1,061	725	132	178	1,035

Mem. of Number of Prisoners at the Penal Settlement.

January 1, 1848 . . . 151
 ,, 1849 . . . 150
 ,, 1850 . . . 186
 ,, 1851 . . . 218

Taken from the Returns.

April 25, 1851.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Assistant Acting Government Secretary.

BRITISH GUIANA

(F.)—continued.

Tabular Return of Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, Massaroony River, &c.—continued.

Recapitulation.											Produce this Month.						
Remaining from last Month.	Received this Month.	Released this Month.	Remains.	Natives of Barbados.	Natives of other Islands.	Natives of America.	Natives of Africa.	Natives of Europe.	Not Natives.	Natives of British Guiana.	Total.	Cubic Feet Hewn Stone.	Tons Road Metal.	Tons Whole Stone.	Green Heart Slabs.	Feet of 2-inch G. H. Plank.	Amount of Production.
199	20	1	218	28	14	..	20	..	16	140	218	..	260	297	15	300	..

Officers of the Settlement.								Range of the Thermometer.						REMARKS.		
Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Surgeon.	Chaplain and Catechist.	Chief Constable.	Wardens.	Guards.	Total.	Amount of Salaries.	Maximum by Day.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum by Night.	Minimum.	Medium.	Prevalent Winds.	
1	1	1	2	1	2	14	22	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
His Excellency Henry Barkly, Esq., Governor, and family, with a party, arrived per schooner "Lucretia," December 25, 1850.																
Convict John Pool (Coolie), No. 165, made an attempt at suicide during the night of the 29th or morning of the 30th inst.																

A true Copy of the December Return.

April 28, 1851.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Encl. (G) in No. 22.

Enclosure (G) in No. 22.

NUMERICAL RETURN of CONVICTS attending the School at Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, BRITISH GUIANA, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1850.

Number of Convicts at the Settlement on the 1st day of October, 1850.		Of whom can			Of whom have learned since Arrival to			Of whom have learned during the last 6 Months to			Number learning on the 31st day of December 1850, to			Number able to repeat the Lord's Prayer.	Average attending School during the last 3 Months.
		Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.		
Creoles	125	72	40	40	36	25	12	37	15	..	69	34	20	Nearly the whole of the Convicts.	90
Immigrants	71	42	21	21	22	15	15	15	15	..	35	20	10		59
Total	196	114	61	61	58	40	27	52	30	..	104	54	30		149

April 25, 1851.

Taken from the Returns,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Assistant-Acting Government Secretary.

Encl. (H) in No. 22.

Enclosure (H) in No. 22.

REGISTER of Deaths on Her Majesty's Penal Settlement of British Guiana, during the Year 1850.

Date.	Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Age.	Native Country.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.
Feb. 12	John Boyd . . .	Male .	7	Demerara	None . .	Convulsions.
March 12	William Boyd . . .	Male .	5	Demerara	None . .	Ditto.
April 2	Sarah Mary Moore .	Female	1	Demerara	None . .	Died from exhaustion, having been in a most debilitated condition from birth.
June 9	Merioth Pucefield .	Male .	30	England.	Guard . .	Fever.
						(Signed) GEORGE BOTT, Jan. 6, 1851. Superintendent.

Also the following Convicts whose deaths have been already reported.

March 22.	Morris Cane . . .	Male .	23	Africa .	Soldier, 3rd W. I. Regt.	Accidentally drowned.
July 19	Andrew Guy . . .	Male .	21	Demerara	Labourer .	Dysentery.
						(Signed) GEORGE BOTT, Jan. 6, 1851. Superintendent.

A True Copy,
W. B. WOLSELEY,
Acting Government Secretary.

Enclosure (I) in No. 22.

BRITISH GUIANA.

British Guiana Bank, Georgetown,
January 30, 1851.

Encl. (I) in No. 22.

SIR,

I AM desired to hand you the accompanying copy of the Report of the Chairman and Directors of the British Guiana Bank, as submitted at a meeting of the proprietors in the corporation held this day. And I have to request you would be pleased to lay the same before his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. W. B. Wolseley,
Acting Government Secretary.

FRED. VERBEKE, Manager.

REPORT of the CHAIRMAN and DIRECTORS of the BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

The Directors lay over to the Proprietors the following Statement of the Affairs of the Bank :—

ABSTRACT SUMMARY exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of the BRITISH GUIANA BANK
on the 31st December 1850.

Dr.		The BRITISH GUIANA BANK.		Cr.	
		Dolla. Cents.		Dolla. Cents.	
Stock		1,007,813 33	Due to the Bank on account of Securities in Bills discounted, Bonds, other Investments. Cash in hand, and in the hands of Agents	2,001,019 02	
Due to the public on account of Lodgements, including Interest to date on Deposit Receipts	735,054 90		Bank Premises, Office Furniture, &c.	40,911 88	
Circulation	123,250 0				
Dividends unclaimed	5,017 83				
Balance in favour of the Bank	170,794 84				
		2,041,930 90		2,041,930 90	

Audited,
SAMUEL A. HARVEY.
D. MACDONALD.

(Signed)
FRED. VERBEKE, Manager.
ALEXANDER GARNETT, Accountant.

The foregoing statement exhibits a balance in favour of the Bank of the sum of 170,794 dollars 84 cents, consisting of 143,286 dollars 68 cents, being the amount of the reserved funds, the remainder 27,508 dollars 16 cents constituting the net profit for the past half-year.

This will admit of the usual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The Directors do therefore recommend the declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, which will require the appropriation of the sum of 20,156 dollars 26 cents, leaving over an amount of 7,351 dollars 90 cents, in accumulation of the reserved profits.

It will be perceived, on a comparison of the statement of the Bank's affairs now laid over with the one of the preceding year, that during the intervening period the deposits have increased from the sum of 626,431 dollars to 735,054 dollars, thereby placing further assets at the Bank's command; and it has been in the expectation of a revival of activity in commerce that the Directors look forward to a more extended and profitable employment of the deposits, and therefore have not restricted them by reducing the rate of interest allowed to depositors.

The directors trust their anticipations in this respect may be fulfilled.

Although the Directors are not enabled to announce, as the general results of the Bank's operations, any augmentation of profits, yet there have been, and still continue to be, manifest indications of an improved state of things, especially in regard to the staple productions of the colony. The last sugar crop, as compared with those formerly produced, has undoubtedly been small; but after a due allowance for the many plantations whose cultivation has been wholly abandoned, and for others in nearly the same position, the Directors but reiterate the general opinion, in stating that those properties now in full operation have been advantageously carried on, and their prospects for the current year are brightening.

A progressive return to former states of the colonial productions may come within the range of hopeful anticipation, through the means of steady remunerative prices, a moderate but continuous immigration of agricultural labourers economically and judiciously conducted, and concurrently therewith the utmost possible restriction, if not the entire extinction, of the foreign African slave trade.

A renewed activity in trade would find the Bank fully prepared to meet all legitimate wants and demands for its utmost extension and development.

British Guiana Bank, Georgetown,
January 30, 1851.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure (J) in No. 22.

Encl. (J) in No. 22. RETURN of CULTIVATED ESTATES sold at Execution Sale by the Provost Marshal of British Guiana during the Year 1850.

Date.	Name of Estate.	County.	Cultivation.	Purchaser.	Amount.
1851					Dollars.
Feb. 18	Zeeburg	Demerara .	Sugar . .	A. Maclaren . . .	14,000
April 9	St. Christopher . .	„ .	„ . .	W. V. Carryius . .	1,000
May 20	Farm	„ .	„ . .	E. B. Causyar . .	15,200
„ 21	Success	„ .	„ . .	Cavan Brothers & Co.	19,200
„ 22	Lowlands	„ .	„ . .	J. Daniel and Sons .	7,600
„ 23	Dockfour	„ .	„ . .	„ „ .	550
June 26	Vreedestein	„ .	„ . .	J. Gladstone . . .	1,800
„ 27	Nouvelle Flanders .	„ .	„ . .	C. M'Garel	5,000
Aug. 26	Friendship	„ .	„ . .	A. Clambers	940
Dec. 30	Illein Touderoyen .	„ .	Plantains .	F. Vertehe	20,200
Feb. 21	Meerzorg	Essequibo .	Sugar . .	E. Baillie and Sons .	3,100
March 20	Maria Jolanna . . .	„ .	„ . .	A. Rankin	9,950
„ 27	Henrietta	„ .	„ . .	W. Roberts and G. A. Marls.	4,121
April 3	Three Friends . . .	„ .	„ . .	John Lane	1,650
„ 12	2-3rds Bahetias Luot.	„ .	„ . .	W. V. Canyius . . .	4,599
„ 30	Iohanna	„ .	„ . .	John Cameron . . .	2,100
May 28	Sophirnbarg	„ .	„ . .	W. Russell	5,450
„ 29	Mainstay	„ .	„ . .	E. Baillie and Sons .	8,500
„ 30	Richmond	„ .	„ . .	Executors of Bean .	14,900
June 24	Hibernia	„ .	„ . .	S. R. Simpson . . .	1,201
Aug. 26	Hoop en Vries . . .	„ .	„ . .	W. Alexander . . .	730
Sept. 27	Friends and Invluigh .	Berbice .	„ . .	Cavan Brothers & Co.	15,000
„ 24	Mara	„ .	„ . .	„ „ .	20,000
„ 26	Smithfield	„ .	„ . .	„ „ .	15,000
„ 25	Ma Retiaite	„ .	„ . .	„ „ .	19,990
„ 25	Sclepmoed	„ .	Plantains .	James Laing . . .	1,250

Georgetown, May 2, 1851.

W. H. HOLMES,

Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

Encl. (K) in No. 22.

Enclosure (K) in No. 22.

RETURN of PRODUCE exported from the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA from the Year 1839 to 1850, inclusive.

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.
	Hhds.	Puncheons.	Casks.	lbs.
1839 .	38,537	16,071	12,134	1,585,200
1840 .	40,653	15,198	15,999	3,357,300
1841 .	34,199	11,118	16,179	1,088,670
1842 .	36,211	10,631	17,894	2,177,120
1843 .	35,738	8,296	24,957	1,428,100
1844 .	38,999	11,706	21,677	1,490,737
1845 .	39,647	15,139	16,763	501,900
1846 .	26,201	8,384	14,605	102,450
1847 .	47,208	18,483	13,616	189,390
1848 .	46,610	23,890	10,716	181,700
1849 .	37,911	15,403	15,732	100,550
1850 .	37,351½	15,941	11,807	25,086

Custom House, Demerara,
8th February 1851.

BENJOT, Comptroller.

TRINIDAD.

(No. 17.)

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord HARRIS to Earl GREY.

Trinidad, February 10, 1851.

(Received March 10, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to give a satisfactory account of the income, and to show that it has considerably exceeded the expenditure, the gross sums to be compared being,—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	88,660	10	6½
Expenditure	77,402	8	1
Excess	£11,258	2	5½

But these sums do not show quite correctly the actual amounts of the two last items; for, on the one hand, there is the account of the agent in London to be added to the expenditure, amounting to about 2,500*l.*; and, on the other, there is a sum of 3,132*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* advanced for repairs to roads, which will be repaid by the Road Fund. The expenditure will thus be reduced by the sum of 632*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

As compared with the year 1849, there is an apparent diminution of revenue to the amount of 8,211*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; but this is accounted for by credits for advances on account of the loan which were given in 1849, and also by the reduction of the export duty, which alone caused a decrease of 9,238*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*

These losses have, to a certain extent, been compensated for by reimbursements in aid from the ward rates.

In comparing the items of revenue in detail with the year 1849, it will be found that there is an increase on imports of 1,019*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*

Exports, diminution caused by reduction in, 9,238*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*

Wharfage, decrease in, of 30*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Tonnage, decrease in, caused probably by unusually late arrival of shipping, 279*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Rum duty, decrease of, 679*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There is in this item really no diminution. In 1849 the amount received was 14,581*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; but then of this sum 4,556*l.* was paid for the stock on hand on 1st January.

The receipts under other heads are very much the same as in the former year.

On the side of expenditure, the only item worthy of remark is that of roads and bridges.

This is the first year for a long period in which the expenditure on roads has been entered upon the general accounts, their direction having been under a local administration, and supported by a local rate.

Of the sum of 9,145*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, 909*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* has been expended on bridges, which had been allowed to go entirely to decay.

Of the remainder, the sum in excess above the rates received from the wards amounts to 3,132*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* This has been advanced in order to put some portions of the roads into good repair, and will be refunded.

Having, so far as appears necessary, entered on the subject of the general revenue and expenditure, I have next to refer to the local rates.

The working of the Ordinance on which these rates depend only came fully into play last year; and this is, therefore, the first occasion on which any opinion can be given as to its success.

On the whole, I have so far reason to be satisfied with it as to confirm my conviction that the principle on which it is founded is correct.

In a colony constituted as this is, there are, of course, many difficulties, independently of direct opposition, to overcome in establishing a system of this nature. The confusion of races and languages, the suspicions of the population,

TRINIDAD.

the want of a landed gentry, the general distress, and the very irregular habits in matters of business, in which delay and postponement are the only ones which can be certainly counted on, all tended to weaken the probabilities of success.

The rates have been in general readily paid, not with very great punctuality, but that is partly owing to the various crops being gathered at different seasons of the year; and though it has been necessary to issue warrants of distress against a great number of properties, and to advertise them for sale, yet very few have as yet been brought to the hammer; and even in those cases where properties have been sold, it has been with the consent of the proprietors, and for the purpose of obtaining a better title.

The deficit out of the total rate assessed amounts to about 2,000%.

I am very confident that in a short time the population will feel the advantage of having defined localities.

In many instances already the wardens, some of whom deserve the highest credit for their exertions, manifest great interest in the state of their wards, which is certain to produce a beneficial effect.

By the help of this Ordinance, and that which has reference more particularly to roads, I have been enabled to effect a very decided improvement in the condition of the roads, which, should their provisions be strictly enforced, will in a short time become general to the whole island.

I have lately had occasion to address your Lordship on the state of the immigrants. I can only add, that the reports I receive from all quarters respecting them are very satisfactory. The need of their assistance is daily becoming more evident, the Creole population evincing less inclination every year to engage in the labour on sugar estates.

It has been most erroneously asserted that they have been driven away by the low wages offered by the planters, who, it is assumed, are enabled to do this by having the command of immigrants.

It can hardly be supposed that the planters would willingly have incurred the immense expense of immigration, for which a diminution of wages is in no way equivalent, could they have found a sufficient supply of labour in the colony.

I am sorry that I am not able to give a very satisfactory account of the general progress of education, the scarcity of efficient teachers being the principal impediment, and which must continue until a good normal school be established. Neither is it in my power to make a statistical report in elaborate detail.

The absence of any local authorities for some years; the uncertainty of communication; the want of punctuality in making returns, which has been general; have rendered any attempts of the sort impossible.

So soon as the warden's Ordinance is thoroughly established, a postal communication punctually at work, and a census of the population taken, it may be hoped that the information will be attainable for making proper returns.

The annual returns from the gaol and hospital show an account very similar to that of last year.

It is to be hoped that the cholera may not reach this island. In case it should be afflicted by that fearful scourge, every precaution has been taken to prevent or alleviate the malady.

Immediately on hearing of its ravages in Jamaica, I called into activity the Boards of Health of Port of Spain and San Fernando, which had been formed by me in 1848.

The towns have been strictly visited, and the inhabitants induced to exert themselves in taking all the needful measures.

A sanitary inspector has been appointed, who is in constant communication with the police, in order to enforce the laws bearing on the subject. The wardens have been instructed to be prepared to establish hospitals and dispensaries in their wards at a moment's notice, and a good supply of medicine has been secured.

I am in hopes that the material prospects of the island are good, though the sugar crop of last year was not equal to some of those preceding it, yet it exceeded the average of the previous 10 years.

The return of the exports for 1850, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, with the average of the three previous years, and with the largest and smallest on record, is shown in the annexed table.

TRINIDAD.

Crop of 1850.		Crop of 1850 compared with the previous 10 Years, 3 Years, and Largest and Smallest Crop.			
		Previous 3 Years.	Previous 10 Years.	Largest Crop.	Smallest Crop.
Sugar lbs.	37,715,340	43,678,018	34,858,896	1847—44,665,600	1840—24,664,984
Molasses gals.	742,161	950,158	839,506	1849—1,066,222	1840—605,057
Cocoa lbs.	3,570,451	3,651,795	3,192,696	1849—4,732,104	1832—1,346,521
Coffee "	184,275	92,247	220,909	1840—411,978	1831—19,521
Cotton "	..	23,780	117,341	1844—355,970	1850—..
Rum gals.	24,480	34,697	31,480	1848—103,581	1846—102

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HARRIS.

MALTA.

MALTA.

(No. 68.)

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General R. ELLICE to Earl GREY.

Malta, July 24, 1851.
(Received August 6, 1851.)

My LORD,
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the 'Blue Book for 1850, accompanied by the following Report:—

Establishments.

2. The total annual amount borne on the schedule of establishments, prepared on the 1st January, 1851, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, is 53,571*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, composed as follows:—

Salaries :—		£.	s.	d.
Fixed establishments . . .	44,092 19 0			
Provisional and temporary . .	6,893 6 0			
		50,986	5	0
Allowances		1,305	8	9
Office contingencies		1,279	8	0
		53,571	1	9

3. Compared with the schedule formed for the year 1850 there is a net decrease of 137*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, namely, in

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	45	7	11
Allowances	40	0	0
Office contingencies	51	16	0
	137	3	11

4. The net decrease under the head of salaries is the result of several differences acting both ways.

5. The most marked items of increase are 364*l.* for the establishment of the Hospital of Incurables, and 100*l.* salary for the Professor of Primary Instruction; of decrease, 390*l.* on 17 quarantine guards and boatmen reduced; and 250*l.*, being the salary of Inspector of Prisons and Charitable Institutions, transferred to "Civil contingencies."

6. The decrease in allowances is owing to the transfer to the "Civil contingencies" of a charge of 40*l.* for the Inspector of Prisons and Charitable Institutions.

MALTA.

Revenue and Expenditure.

7. In the general estimates prepared in 1849 for the year 1850, the revenue was taken at 120,045*l.*, and the expenditure at 114,002*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* From the provision of previous years the sum of 24,372*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.* remained unexpended, and a further sum of 9,969*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* was appropriated within the year out of surplus revenue, to meet supplemental estimates, making a total provision of 148,344*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* for expenditure from the 1st January, 1850.

8. The actual collections of 1850 amounted to 129,293*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*, being 9,248*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.* above the estimate, and 2,995*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* above the revenue brought to account in the previous year; but that year having included 2,138*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for surplus funds and arrears accrued from branches until then separately accounted for, the actual receipts of 1850 will be found on a fair comparison to have exceeded those properly belonging to 1849 by above 5,000*l.*, composed principally as follows:—

255*l.* in the Customs; 537*l.* in the quarantine dues, arising from the greater length and number of quarantines brought on by the epidemic prevailing in adjacent countries; 111*l.* in land sales, the same forming a casual branch of income; 98*l.* in landed rents; 3,700*l.* in rents, exclusive of land, of the Government houses and other buildings; 138*l.* in fines, forfeitures, and fees of Court; and 368*l.* in the sale of immovable property (the amount of which in 1850 is 1,425*l.* in aid of outlay for the improvement of rental), set against a decrease of 122*l.* in the amount of interest received for money lent by the Monte di Pietà on pledges; besides minor items of difference operating both ways.

9. It is to be observed that the main item of increase arises from the letting of Government houses under the new valuation, a reform to which your Lordship's attention was directed in last year's report, and previously; and which now shows its anticipated effects in the addition of nearly 4,000*l.* per annum to the public revenue, without pressure on the poorer classes or injustice to the rich.

10. The increase of the Customs is a net sum, formed by 525*l.* in the consumption duties, set against reductions of 107*l.* in the tonnage dues, and 163*l.* in the store rent.

11. The expenditure during the year amounted to 125,361*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, being 15,598*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.* more than the amount actually paid within the previous 12 months; which, however, in consequence of a change in the time of settlement dependent on the new Treasury instructions, included only 11 months of expense. By making the expense for December, 1849, serve for the comparison of both years, the difference will be reduced by 9,713*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*, being the amount of payments due for that month (see last year's Report, paragraph 13), to 5,885*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

12. Owing to the change above referred to the saving can only be approximately estimated, which may be done as follows.

13. The total provision for service, commencing on the 1st January, 1850, derived from the general estimate, from unexpended balances of former estimates, and from supplementary provision made within the year, has already been shown to have amounted to 148,344*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*, and has been disposed of as follows.—

	£.	s.	d.
Expended within the year 1850 . . .	125,361	11	7
Remaining over for future disbursement .	10,816	2	6
Cancelled for the month of December, 1850, and saved for the other months .	12,167	4	4½
	148,344	18	5½

14. If the cancelled portion for December, 1850, be assumed as equivalent to the portion for December, 1849, paid in January following, already stated to have amounted to 9,713*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*, the amount of saving will stand at 2,453*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Beyond this general result the complication of details between the two portions would prevent, for the year 1850, any specific explanation of the saving, an obstacle which will not apply to the expenditure of future years.

Financial Condition.

15. The result of the finances of the year may be summed up as follows:—At

the commencement of the year 1850 there was in the Treasury of Government an available unappropriated surplus of 12,810*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* In addition to the ordinary estimates for the year supplementary estimates to the extent of 9,969*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* were voted within it, yet the unappropriated available surplus at the end of the year amounted to 19,635*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, as will appear from the following statement:—

Surplus funds, 31st December, 1849, of which—

	£.	s.	d.
Appropriated	£24,372	13	7½
Available	12,810	1	5
			37,182 15 0½
1850—Revenue	129,293	6	8½
Expenditure	125,361	11	7
			3,931 15 1½
Surplus funds, 31st December, 1850			41,114 10 1½

16. Deducting from the above sum 10,816*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* already stated to have been appropriated for future disbursement, and deducting also 10,662*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*, being the amount of revenue received in December, 1850, and reserved to meet the expense for the service of that month due in January, 1851, there remains from 1st January, 1851, an available surplus of 19,635*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*

17. The above surplus is composed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Cash	£75,323	7	6
Advances	2,821	0	0
			78,144 7 6
Deposits			37,029 17 4½
Net capital			41,114 10 1½

Public Works.

18. In the general estimate for the year, the usual provision was made for the ordinary maintenance and repair of the Government buildings and lands, and of the aqueducts, roads, streets, sewers, and other objects of yearly maintenance.

19. On such of the special works enumerated in last year's report as were not then completed, the expenditure has been continued as follows:—

£.	s.	d.	
229	0	8	in completing the new prison, and adapting its four towers for residences of the warders.
99	11	2½	in completing the improvement of the mercantile harbour, by constructing a new mole and increasing the accommodation for the building and repair of ships and boats.
10	16	9½	in completion of the work of converting a stone quarry at the Lazaretto into a tank.
230	19	6½	continuing the restoration of the monuments in St. John's church.
85	10	8	continuing the restoration of certain public cisterns in the country.
94	2	4	continuing the extension of the breakwater at Gozo.
1,320	17	11½	completing the excavation of 75 corn fosses at Floriana.
1,037	4	3	completing the construction of 67 oil vats on the Marina of Valletta.
45	15	10	continuing the construction of a record room in the chief Secretary's office.
912	2	7½	continuing the building of a poor-house at Gozo.
9	8	4½	completing the fitting up of three grain stores in the Lazaretto.
105	15	1½	completing the work of adapting for bonding stores the late naval bakery.
626	18	8	completing for use the new central hospital.
79	11	4½	completing various works for improving the lunatic asylum at Floriana.

MALTA.

154 19 3 completing the repair of the damage done to the moles and roads by the storm of December, 1848.

20. On the five special works described in the Report of last year to have been then provided for, but not commenced, the following sums have been expended :—

£.	s.	d.	
3,230	10	10½	constructing new law courts and offices.
3,598	3	10½	constructing four stores for bonding grain at the Corradino.
277	18	3½	additions to the hospital of St. Spirito at Notabile.
976	2	10½	widening the road (or mole) on the Marina of Valletta.
74	13	11½	constructing a new staircase in the Albergo d'Italia, leading to the new record room of notarial acts (this being of the five, the only work completed within the year).

21. Under the supplemental estimates passed in the course of the year 1850, and charged on surplus revenue, the following works were commenced, and sums expended within the year :—

£.	s.	d.	
1,091	15	4	formation of public gardens at the Argotti. (Estimate, 1,175 <i>l.</i>)
1,142	16	5½	altering and enlarging the late hospital for males in Valletta to fit it as a house of industry for the reception and instruction of orphans. (Estimate, 3,202.)
106	19	8½	alterations to improve the sanitary state of the Ospizio at Floriana. (Completed; estimate 107 <i>l.</i>)
179	15	5¾	sundry alterations and repairs in the Opera House. (Completed; estimate, 180 <i>l.</i>)
13	18	6½	fitting up the former grain store at Floriana, to serve as model schools for the instruction of school mistresses, and as a female penitentiary. (Estimate, 235 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> , in addition to 247 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i> , remaining from a provision in 1848, out of which nothing was expended in 1849.)
57	17	11½	raising the arch over a thoroughfare in a street of Valletta. (Estimate, 65 <i>l.</i>)

22. Besides these estimates, others supplemental to sums previously voted for works already commenced, were provided for in the year 1850. The sums expended out of this new provision are incorporated in their place in the statements already given of the expenses defrayed on works from the votes of previous years.

23. In addition to the works commenced or completed out of the supplemental provision for the year, the following three works were at the same time provided for, though not commenced within the year :—

Constructing a ramp on the bastion under Singiea. (Estimate, 527*l.*)
 Alterations in the office of marine police, construction of a guard station with cells, and of a magazine for goods brought from Gozo. (Estimate 397*l.*)
 Fixing a buoy on the shoal off Fort Tigné. (Estimate, 40*l.*)

Military.

24. The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1850 for the military protection of Malta, amounted to 103,412*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, to which are to be added as usual to 6,200*l.* contributed from the revenues of the island ;—namely, 1,200*l.* in consideration of the augmented strength of the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, to enable it to furnish guards for the coast, and 5,000*l.* in aid of the military service of the island generally. The total amount expended for military objects thus being 109,612*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

25. The amount of bills drawn by the Commissariat on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the military and naval service is

104,610*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, being 39,581*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* less than the amount so drawn during the preceding year.

MALTA.

Judicial.

26. In the course of the year 1850 the Report and projected code of the Commission of Civil Procedure were transmitted to England, which code was afterwards, by your Lordship's directions, referred to Mr. Jameson for his opinion.

27. The Council of Government in its new form met in the commencement of the year. The criminal code which had been with your Lordship's consent reserved for their consideration, was laid before them, and underwent considerable discussion, and many alterations in committee. After passing through, it was reprinted with the alterations.

28. Several other Ordinances were also passed through the Council; and the police code, forming a subordinate part of the body of Criminal Law, introduced and read a first time.

Crime.

29. Forty-one indictments were preferred during the year in Her Majesty's Criminal Court, and the Court of Special Commission, against 54 persons, as follows:—

- Against 1 person for premeditated homicide, who was convicted of homicide without premeditation, and condemned to hard labour for life.
- Against 2 persons for having thrown into a cistern a recently-born infant, unknown whether born alive or not, of whom one was acquitted, and the other convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for six months.
- Against 3 persons for wounding, who were convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment; 1 for three months, and 2 for two months.
- Against 1 person for discharging a gun loaded with small shot in an inhabited place, and accidentally wounding, who was convicted and condemned to pay a fine.
- Against 1 person for an attempted suicide, who was acquitted.
- Against 3 persons for a premeditated assault on a public officer, his wife, and daughter, in consequence of an official report by him made in the discharge of his duties, and for using to him insulting language; of whom one was acquitted, one was convicted of a simple assault, without premeditation, and condemned to simple imprisonment for 15 days, and to pay a fine, and the other was only convicted of using insulting language, and condemned to pay a fine.
- Against 19 persons for theft, of whom 4 were acquitted, and 15 were convicted and condemned;—10 to hard labour, 5 for six months or less, 1 for one year, 1 for two years, 1 for five years, and 2 for ten years; 4 to simple imprisonment for six months or less, and 1 to pay a fine.
- Against 2 persons for attempted theft, who were convicted and condemned; 1 to hard labour for six months, and the other to simple imprisonment for four months.
- Against 2 persons for attempting to open a shop with false keys, and wounding three policemen; of whom 1 was convicted of both charges, and condemned to hard labour for three years, and the other was convicted of only the former of said charges, and condemned to hard labour for one year.
- Against 1 person for receiving in bad faith money from a child, who was convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for one month.
- Against 1 person for bigamy, who was convicted and condemned to two years simple imprisonment.
- Against 2 persons for sodomy, of whom 1 was convicted of an attempt to commit the crime, and condemned to simple imprisonment for one year, and the other was acquitted.

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- Against 1 person for breach of the precept not to go out during night, who was convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for 15 days.
- Against 3 persons for publishing libellous printed writings, of whom 1 was acquitted, and 2 were convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment, 1 for six, and 1 for four months.
- Against 8 persons for landing on arrival from abroad, without permission, and being admitted to pratique, who were convicted and condemned to pay a fine.
- Against 1 person for not manifesting on entering the harbour the existence of gunpowder on board a merchant-vessel under his command, who was acquitted.
- Against 1 person for threatening violence to, and intimidating his father, who was convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for two months.
- Against 2 persons for facilitating the desertion of two seamen from on board a merchant-vessel to which they belonged, who were acquitted.

—
Total 54 of whom 42 were convicted, and 12 acquitted.

30. I may here observe that it was from the commencement of the year 1850 that the new prison was occupied, and the new system of prison discipline brought gradually into use. To its effects in deterring, and in reforming, your Lordship's attention has already been directed in Mr. More O'Ferrall's Despatch, No. 6 of the 18th January last, transmitting the first Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons, so recently that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to it.

Ecclesiastical—Education.

31. The institutions for education of a higher kind underwent but little change in this year. Their working continued to be an improvement on what it had previously been. The primary schools passed under the direction of Dr. Pullicino on his return from England, where he has, as your Lordship is aware, spent some time with a view to prepare himself for the introduction of a new and improved system of primary education into Malta. Some time will elapse before the results of this measure are fully perceivable.

Commerce and Manufactures.

32. The value of imports subject to import duty is less in 1850 than in 1849 by 87,658*l.*, there being a decrease of 44,952*l.* in the value of wheat; of 7,199*l.* in the value of Indian corn; of 20,712*l.* in the value of olive-oil, and of 41,698*l.* in inferior wines; while on the other hand there is an increase of 22,786*l.* in the value of barley, and of 3,002*l.* in the value of pulse imported during the year 1850 over the imports of those articles respectively during the year 1849; the other differences being of so small an amount as not to require observation.

33. The total amount of exports is also less in 1850 than in the previous year by 18,226*l.*; although in the article of cotton wool alone, there is an increase in the value of the quantity exported in 1850 of 36,632*l.* when compared with the year 1849.

34. The decrease is principally in the articles of cotton manufacture, wheat, Indian corn, oil, and inferior wines.

35. In 1850 six vessels were built at Malta, measuring 1,210 tons, which were registered.

Agriculture and Grants of Land.

36. The crop of barley was an average one; of wheat rather better, and the crop of cotton rather abundant. The prices of this last article were high on account of the foreign demand.

37. The crops of cummin and anise-seed were good, and the prices of both articles decidedly high. Those of sulla and potatoes were tolerably abundant.

38. Fruits generally produced abundantly; the exportation of lemons, in particular, was extensive, and at double the price of the three past years' average.

39. Thirty-one building sites in the new village at Melleha were granted,

during the year 1850, for 18*l.* 12*s.*; and more applications were expected at the close of the year.

40. Nine other patches of waste ground were sold in 1850, in different parts of the island; their sale amounted to 70*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

41. An extensive piece of ground near Selmun Castle was granted, on lease for 60 years, in 20 portions, at a nominal annual rent (4*s.* to 6*s.* each portion), to be reclaimed.

Population.

42. The native population appears by the return to have increased since the returns of last year by 1,213; accurate information on this head, however, will be given by the census of the present year.

Quarantine.

43. In last year's report it was stated to your Lordship the satisfactory working of the large reductions made in 1848 in various terms of quarantine. The past year has been less fortunate in this respect. In June, the Board of Health thought it necessary, in compliance with the feeling of the population, to impose 10 days' quarantine on Tunis, where the cholera then prevailed. The futility of the precaution was shortly shown by the appearance of cholera in Malta itself. The island was consequently placed in quarantine by all the ports of the Mediterranean, including even Marseilles.

44. After the steady resistance of this Government, in the autumn of 1849, to a strong pressure upon it in favour of establishing a quarantine against Marseilles, this step on the part of the sanitary authorities of that port was scarcely to have been expected. I have, however, reason to believe that the French Government yielded as little as it could to a strength of popular feeling which it could not with prudence oppose altogether.

45. Quarantines of various lengths were afterwards imposed by Malta on Marseilles and other Italian ports. In fact, during a great part of the year 1850, almost all the ports in the Mediterranean were enforcing against each other a mutual quarantine, by way, sometimes, of retaliation, but, more frequently, of imaginary protection against an evil which was equally present with every one of them.

46. The prejudices on this subject are too strong to be got rid of rapidly, and a year of epidemic disease has tended to reanimate them. Some progress, however, was made in the course of the year. The ordinary quarantine, in the absence of disease, on Egypt, Syria, and the regency of Tripoli, was reduced from five to three days, and further reductions may probably follow. It is only by taking advantages of opportunities, and by the gradual disuse of obviously unnecessary precautions, that the public can be led to sound views on this long misunderstood subject.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ELLICE.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 23.

(No. 200.)

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir H. G. WARD, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands, to Earl GREY.

Corfu, August 2, 1851.

(Received August 25, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, herewith enclosed, the duplicate of the annual finance statement, called the "Blue Book," for the year 1850, together with the accompanying report.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. G. WARD.

Encl. in No. 25.

Enclosure in No. 25.

REPORT on the BLUE Book for the year 1850.

THE time during which the Legislative Assembly have had the control of the extraordinary expenditure has been too short to admit of any positive statement as to the influence of the change upon the finances of the country; therefore the present report, like its predecessors, is only valuable as affording such general and detailed information with respect to the condition and prospects of these States as, without it, must be laboriously sought for in the return to which it relates.

Civil Establishments.

During the financial year which terminated on the 31st January 1851, considerable alterations have been effected in the civil establishments, partly by the abolition of offices and partly by the diminution of salaries. The amount and detail of this reduction will be given in their proper place.

It was stated in a former report that the olive crop, the staple produce of the island of Corfu and Paxo, having ceased to be biennial, a comparison of the revenue of consecutive years would be more satisfactory than a comparison of alternate years; accordingly, in the present report, the revenue of the year ending January 1850, will be compared with that of the year ending 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
The gross amount of the General Revenue for the			
year 1849 was	132,904	13	1½
That for the year 1850 was	142,096	4	1½
Showing an increase in favour of the latter year	9,191	11	0½
The gross amount of Municipal Revenue for 1849			
was	32,317	10	11½
That for 1850 was	32,000	10	1½
Showing a decrease in the latter year of	317	0	0½

The items of General Revenue showing a decrease are—

	£.	s.	d.
Transit duty	542	15	4½
Importation duty—			
Foreign wines	236	8	4
Tobacco	522	15	5½
Receipts for health—			
Office tariffs	262	16	9½
Judiciary tariffs	38	5	11
Bonding duties	897	18	11½
Mortgage and registrations	7	10	1½
Freights of Government steam-packets	1,193	4	7½
Receipts for public instruction	224	4	7
	£3,926	0	1½

The apparently serious falling off in the revenue, arising from transit duty, is simply the consequence of the abolition of that duty by the 82nd Act of the 8th Parliament, which came into operation in December 1849. The same observation applies to the apparent falling off of the revenue, arising from bonding duties, which were abolished by the same Act of Parliament.

As foreign wines are almost entirely consumed by the British portion of the community, the decrease of revenue arising from that source may be accounted for, partly by the reduction of salaries and offices, but principally by the unwillingness of the several regiments composing the military force to renew their stock when expecting to be relieved. Both these circumstances, too, that is, the reduction and the imminent relief, have had their influence upon the falling off of the tobacco importation duties; to these may also be added an increased home cultivation. But the principal cause is a temporary glut, caused by the over-importation of former years.

The restrictions upon intercourse, occasioned by the breaking out of the cholera in the island of Cephalonia, during the last summer, fully accounts for the decrease in the receipts, under the Health Office tariffs.

The difference between the receipts of the two years for the Judiciary tariffs, arose from a casualty too trifling to be noticed. The same may be said with respect to the mortgage and registration dues.

The heavy falling off in the amount of freight of Government steam-packets is occasioned by limiting the number of voyages which they perform, and by the additional facilities allowed to the Austrian Steam Company; but without reference to the great advantages which the public derives from these facilities, an inspection of the return will show that any falling off in the freights of the Ionian Government steamers will be abundantly compensated, not only by the reductions in the packet establishment, which they will enable the Government to effect, but by the augmented revenue, which must be the consequence of facilitated communication.

The decrease in the amount received from public instruction is the consequence of a falling off in the number of scholars, occasioned partly by the state of the public health and partly by political excitement. It is to be hoped that the apprehensions arising from these two causes will, ere long, subside, and that the schools will be frequented as formerly.

The items of General Revenue showing increase are—

	£.	s.	d.
Customs	2,875	0	0
Export duties—			
Olive oil	7,700	0	0
Currants	1,179	0	0
Island wines	13	0	0
Import duties—			
Grain	164	0	0
Stamp duties	492	0	0
Gunpowder monopoly	239	0	0
Post-office receipts	167	0	0
Executive police ditto	25	0	0
Warehousing duties	89	0	0
Printing-office receipts	35	0	0
Miscellaneous	133	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£13,111	0	0

The prosperity of the people in general, as shown by the amount of the ad-valorem duty, raised upon the exportation of their staple produce, whether olive oil or currants, must always influence the amount of duty levied upon the manufactured goods and colonial produce imported for their consumption; accordingly, as the duty upon the exportation of olive oil and currants for the year 1850 exceeds that for 1849, so the importation customs' duties for the former exceed those of the latter year, and the excess in both these cases is the effect of natural causes, such as a more productive season and a slight improvement in the price of currants.

To the stimulus imparted by more abundant produce and better prices, to

IONIAN ISLANDS.
—

commercial and other transactions in which stamps are required, may be attributed the increase of 492*l.*, under the head of stamp duties.

The increased productiveness of the grain duties, though not considerable, is both important and satisfactory, being the admitted consequence of the facilities afforded by the 7th Act of the 9th Parliament, to those labourers from the Southern Islands who emigrate to the Morea and Candia during the harvest, and return at its close, bringing with them considerable quantities of grain.

The improvement in the revenue, arising from the monopoly of gunpowder, is but apparent, a great part of the stock purchased and paid for in 1849 having been sold in 1850.

The receipts of the Post-office, like those of the Stamp-office, have felt the beneficial influence of the general prosperity; they have also been increased by the facilities for correspondence afforded by the Austrian Steam Company.

The increase shown under the heads of police receipts, warehousing duties, and printing-office receipts respectively, is too trifling to require explanation.

A comparison of the municipal revenue for 1849 with that of 1850 shows a decrease of 317*l.* in the latter year.

The articles showing a decrease are:—

	£.
Sale of lands	245
Arm licences	75
Shop and tavern licences	257
Fines and compensations	282
Post duties	37
Mole duty, Santa Maura	10
Import duty on cattle	77
Export duty on Zante soap	460
Export duty	11
Incidentals	138

During the year 1850, the municipal government did not think it expedient to dispose of any of their property, consequently, the sum raised by such sales in 1849 appears as a falling off in the amount for 1851.

The privilege of using arms, without licence, having been considerably extended by the 77th Act of the eighth Parliament, the revenue arising from that service in 1850 fell short of that raised in 1849 72*l.* In like manner, the amount of shop and tavern licences having been reduced by the 83rd Act of the eighth Parliament, passed in December, 1849, a decrease of revenue to the amount of 257*l.* appears in the account. It should, however, be remembered that the revenue arising from tavern licences is always liable to fluctuation. A landed proprietor making at any time more wine than he can consume, or dispose of by wholesale, establishes a servant, or a tenant, in a sort of temporary tavern, for which he pays a licence so long as the superabundance remains, but does not renew it. Therefore a reduction in the price of licences is not the only cause of this decrease, which was partly occasioned by a less abundant vintage.

The falling off of 288*l.* under the head of "fines and compensations" in the statement which is attributed to "casualty," may be fairly taken as a proof of decrease of crime.

The decrease of 77*l.* in the importation of cattle is the consequence of a reduction of the strength of the military force, and of the reduction of salaries and offices effected by the ninth Parliament.

For the very serious falling off in the duty upon the exportation of Zante soap it is not easy to account. It may be traced to the obstacles to commercial intercourse with Trieste, occasioned by the cholera in the summer of 1850, to a greater importation of the article from Candia, and to a decreased demand in Marseilles, where a more abundant olive crop rendered a foreign supply less necessary; but as all these causes are temporary, this branch of trade will probably recover its original value.

Old stores, to the amount of 121*l.*, were sold in the year 1849, and that sum appearing as a deficit in 1850, forms the principal part of the decrease of the incidental revenue.

The items showing increase are:—

	£.
Rents of lands and houses	286
Salaries and salt monopoly	207
Water-rates	97
Inter-insular duty on native wines	36
One-seventh importation duties	493
Road taxes	197

The increased productiveness of the water-rates arises partly from the payment of arrears, and partly from an augmented number of applicants for a supply of water. The trifling increase in the sum arising from inter-insular duties upon native wines is occasioned by the supply for Santa Maura, required to make up for the deficiency of the vintage in Corfu.

All other instances of increase may be accounted for by profits arising from abundant harvests of the staple produce of Corfu and the currant-growing islands.

A comparison of the general expenditure of 1849 with that of 1850, as given in the Return, shows:—

	£	s.	d.
An increase of	15,457	8	11½
A decrease of	9,057	6	10½
Or an apparent total increase of	£6,400	2	1½

Unsatisfactory as this result may appear to a superficial observer, a very few words of explanation will prove that, instead of an increase, there has been a positive and considerable decrease of expenditure.

The articles showing an increased expenditure are:—

	£.	s.	d.
Military protection	9,000	0	0
Packet service, coals, repairs, and contingencies	2,836	14	5½
Health offices, lazarettos, and light-houses	409	19	4½
Post-office	92	4	10½
Contingent expenditure of the general and Local Governments	3,091	10	3½
	£15,457	8	11½

The item of military protection alone shows an increase of 9,000*l.*, but this is simply because no more than 16,000*l.* were paid on this account in 1849; whereas, in 1850, the Government performed its engagement to the protecting Government, by paying the full stipulated sum of 25,000*l.*

The steam-packet establishment also shows an increase of 2,836*l.* Of the large sums required for this service, 2,417*l.* were expended for the repairs of one of the steam-vessels at Malta, and 842*l.* for the cost and freight of a new boiler for the other. These repairs have certainly been expensive, but they are complete; and it is certain that the arrangement with the Austrian Company, by saving the wear and tear of the Ionian steamers, will insure their efficiency for some years, without any extraordinary outlay, and has already caused a saving of 395*l.* for coals.

In the account for 1849, the charge for health, lazarettos, light-houses, and post-office, embraced a period of 10 months only; whereas, in that for 1850, it includes the expenditure for 14 months. Hence the apparent aggregate increase of 500*l.*

No provision being made in the electoral law for the expenses of the elections, the burthen of this has fallen upon the Government; and these, together with the expenses of two meetings of the Parliament, have caused the formidable increase under the head of contingencies of the general and Local Governments.

The items showing decrease are:—

IONIAN ISLANDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Lord High Commissioner's civil list	405	8	7½
Civil establishment	4,370	3	4½
Judicial establishment	1,033	8	11½
Education	160	17	6½
Rents of public officers' quarters	16	5	7½
Public works	1,444	2	2
Collection of revenue, including the purchase of paper for stamps	466	9	10½
Executive police	696	0	6½
Courts of justice	464	10	3
	<u>£9,057</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10½</u>

A decrease in the expenditure of the Lord High Commissioner's civil list has been effected, to the amount of 405/.

The decrease in the cost of the civil establishment is the consequence of reductions of offices and salaries; from the former, no injury to the public service is to be apprehended; it is too soon to give an opinion with respect to the latter.

The same observation applies to the judicial establishments and education.

The decrease in the charge for public works is the consequence of no new work having been allowed in 1850.

The large supply of stationery which was required, and paid for, in the year 1849, was not exhausted in the year 1850; hence the decrease in the charge for collection of revenue.

The expenses of the executive police and the courts of justice, being augmented in the year 1849, in consequence of the disturbed state of Cephalonia, and subsequently reduced to their proper level, an important decrease in the charge for these departments appears in the amount for 1850.

A comparison of the municipal expenditure of 1849 with that for 1850, according to the tables given in the return, shows—

	£.	s.	d.
An increase of	8,027	19	7½
A decrease of	4,509	1	4½
A total increase of	<u>£3,518</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2½</u>

But an examination of the details will so reduce this formidable balance as to show no permanent increase of municipal expenditure. The items of municipal expenditure showing an increase are—

	£.	s.	d.
Livelli	24	14	0½
Contingencies of salt monopoly	22	2	9½
Lighting and cleaning streets	721	14	9½
Prisoners' diet, clothing, and contingencies	404	13	3½
Aqueducts	150	10	10½
Hospitals	916	9	6½
Salaries	2,111	13	8½
Incidentals	3,676	0	6½
	<u>£8,027</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7½</u>

The increase on account of Livelli and salt monopoly, respectively, are too trifling to require notice.

The charges for lighting and cleansing streets, for diet and clothing of prisoners and prison contingency for 1850, exceed those for 1849, because the account for the former year includes 14 months, whereas that for 1849 includes 10 only; therefore the real increase is limited to the sum expended to provide against the cholera. This observation, in its full extent, applies to the increased charge for hospitals; and it is to the measures rendered necessary by the cholera that the increased amount of incidental expenditure may be attributed.

The 150*l.* which appear as an increase under the item "aqueducts," was expended in the purchase of iron pipes for the aqueduct in Zante. IONIAN ISLANDS.

The increased charge for salaries is partly real and partly apparent. The actual increase is for the payment of the District Municipal Councils, established by the 77th Act of the 8th Parliament; the apparent increase is the amount of the salaries of the Public Works Department, which formerly were charged to the Road Fund.

The articles showing decrease are—

	£.	s.	d.
Public buildings	547	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moles, not harbours	148	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
New canal, Santa Maura	1,943	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roads	1,868	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>£4,509</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

With the exception of the sum required for the salaries of the offices of the Road Department, which, as was shown in the explanations of the increase, is no longer charged to the Road Fund, the whole of this decrease is real, and has been effected by restricting the outlay for public works of every description.

The apparent increase or decrease of certain items of extraordinary revenue and expenditure have been accounted for by simply stating that the account for one year embraces but 12 months, whereas, in the other, it includes 14 months. This statement requires explanation.

Prior to the 9th Parliament, all extraordinary expenditure incurred by the seven local Governments was submitted to the decision of the Senate, in monthly returns, made up by the respective local treasurers, and, when approved by the general Government, the accounts were forwarded, with a regular warrant, to the Treasurer-General, for incorporation in final account.

The consequence was, that, between the scrutiny at the Audit Office and the discussion in the Senate, the charge for extraordinaries always remained two months in arrear; and in this position the financial year 1850 commenced with a budget, not providing for the extraordinary local expenditure for December 1849, and January 1850, amounting for the various branches of the public service to 3,071*l.* 4*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, subsequently granted by a separate vote of the Assembly.

Military Establishment.

By the agreement between the protecting and protected Governments, as revised in 1849, the latter is bound to pay to the former the sum of 25,000*l.* annually. In the year 1850, the whole of this sum was duly and punctually paid.

Judicial Establishments.

No alteration has been made in the Judicial Establishment, but a saving has been effected by a general reduction of salaries, and the employment, in most cases, of Judges in their own islands.

The periodical sittings of the District Courts continue to produce the effect anticipated.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has taken place in the Ecclesiastical Establishments since the last return.

Education.

The only alteration in the establishments for education has been the conversion of the Agricultural School at Castillanus into efficient schools upon the Lancastrian principle:—

The University	74 scholars.
College	68 "
Ecclesiastical Seminary	14 "

IONIAN ISLANDS. The number of scholars attending the primary and secondary schools in the several islands is as follows:—

Corfu	1,837
Cephalonia	919
Zante	1,153
Santa Maura	475
Ithaca	540
Cerigo	640
Paxo	274

Commerce.

During the last three years, the commercial intercourse between these states and the principal ports of the Adriatic has been interrupted by political agitation, actual war, and the cholera. During the two former of these years, one of the most important of the islands forming this union was twice in a state of open insurrection, and on the second of these occasions the movement was so formidable as to render necessary a rigorous blockade and embargo for many weeks. In the subsequent year (1850), the same island was visited by the cholera; and the precautionary measures adopted by the sister islands, and the neighbouring countries, were, in fact, as restrictive as the blockade of the former year; yet, in spite of these most unfavourable circumstances, and although duties yielding an annual average revenue of 1,000*l.* had been abolished, the revenue has increased, and the Custom-house returns prove that Ionian commerce has made progress in the course of the year 1850. The receipts upon the importation of British manufactured goods and colonial produce have increased in a greater ratio than those from the exportation of the staple produce of the islands, and the unavoidable inference is an increased demand for island consumption.

The commerce which made the Porto Franco and Transit Duties so profitable is extending itself; and the importance of Corfu, as an entrepôt for the supply of Albania and the neighbouring Ottoman continent, is increasing.

Agriculture.

In countries where the law of real property is defective, and the relations between landlord and tenant vicious; where proprietors are subdivided and scattered; where the climate is unfavourable to bodily exertion, and the people have been accustomed for centuries to trust to the uncertain support which they derive with little labour from the olive-tree, agriculture must languish: such has been the state, and such is the case, in Corfu. The law, the usages as they affect property, and the climate, are nearly uniform throughout the islands; but as the currant-vine requires labour and vigilance, as well as skill, to make it profitable, the peculiar agriculture required for that purpose is tolerably well understood, and as well applied. But even in Corfu improvement is going on; the indifference as to boundaries and trespasses, which was formerly so remarkable, begins to disappear; proprietors are anxious for definite limits; paths, which carelessness had suffered to become almost roads, have been broken up; ditching, draining, and fencing are carried on more extensively and more skilfully than formerly; and these operations have had their influence upon the population.

Although no great confidence can be placed in the numbers given in the tables, it may be safely asserted that population has increased in all the large islands, except Cephalonia, where the cholera has produced a sensible decrease, amounting to 403 in the population of the whole of the islands.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 26.

(No. 142.)

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,

August 18, 1851.

(Received September 10, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate Blue Book for the year 1850, accompanied with the Annual Report for the two past years.

No. 1.

No. 2.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NORMAN MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 26.

Encl. in No. 26.

REPORT on the ANNUAL BLUE BOOKS of the colony of Sierra Leone for the years 1849-50.

CIRCUMSTANCES connected with my return to this colony, late in the year 1849, to resume the Government, having operated to prevent my making the customary Annual Report to accompany the Blue Book for that year, I purpose including it in the present Report; endeavouring so to arrange the information which it may be in my power to afford on the various matters detailed in the Blue Books for the years 1849 and 1850 respectively, as will render its applicability on a comparison of the two years clear and intelligible, and at the same time make its separate and individual bearing on the year to which it more properly refers easy and explicit.

2. In performing this duty it appears to me desirable that the several returns comprised in these books should be noticed, not so much with reference to the order in which they are placed in them, as with regard to their intrinsic importance and relative bearing one with another; and in adopting this plan I shall in the following Report notice consecutively such returns as are either directly or indirectly connected with each other, leaving those which stand alone for separate comment and remark.

3. I shall therefore proceed to notice in the first place the returns proper to taxes and the tariff of duties; and afterwards, as being intimately connected with them, those proper to the revenue and expenditure, and the imports and exports of the colony; following out this principle with the other returns as they appear to be more or less connected with, or have reference to, each other.

1st. *Taxes and Duties.*

This subject may be properly divided into two separate heads, namely—

(a) Duties levied solely by the Customs' (Revenue) Department; and

(b) Duties or taxes exacted by the local Government.

The former of these are confined to such mercantile proceedings as are connected with the import commerce of the colony, and which come exclusively under the cognizance of the Collector of Customs, and may be enumerated as follow :—

1. Imports.
2. Extra duty on spirits.
3. Spirit bonds.
4. Extra duty on tobacco.
5. Tobacco bonds.
6. Extra duty on wine and ale.
7. Wine and ale bonds.
8. Wharfage.
9. Tonnage.
10. Auction duties (prize).
11. „ (not prize).

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12. Seizures.
13. Warehouse rent.
14. Surcharges.
15. Light-house dues.

And the latter embrace all other sources of revenue not under the control of the Customs, and include

- (a) Taxes leviable on the public markets and slaughter-house.
- (b) " horses and carriages.
- (c) " spirit licences, wholesale and retail.
- (d) " houses and lands, new.
- (e) " grant deeds.
- (f) " auctioneers, pilots, and hawkers' licences.

All the foregoing taxes and duties, under both heads, are imposed by Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of the colony, and approved and confirmed by Her Majesty.

The taxation on imports stood in 1848 as follows:—

On the invoice price of all British and Foreign imports	4 <i>l.</i> per cent.
On all tobacco, not prize	1 <i>d.</i> per lb. additional.
" spirituous liquors, save rum	2 <i>s.</i> per gall. "
" rum	1 <i>s.</i> " "
On the amount of all sales by auction of prize goods and vessels	4 <i>l.</i> per cent.
On the amount of all sales by auction of prize tobacco	4 <i>l.</i> "
Tonnage per ton	9 <i>d.</i>
Wharfage "	5 <i>s.</i>
" less than a ton	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

In the year 1849, in consequence of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 13th February of that year, touching the trade and commerce of the colony, it became necessary to remodel the existing local Customs' Ordinances; it was not, however, until the 31st day of December, 1849, that an amended Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council, granting certain duties of Customs to Her Majesty; and as it was practically inoperative until the 1st of January, 1850, the Customs' tariff of the colony for the year 1849 may be considered as having been the same as that of its predecessor. In 1850 the alterations and additions in the duties imposed by the Ordinance of 31st December, 1849, were levied, and during the year 1850 the several duties on imports have been:—

1. On the invoice price of all goods, British and Foreign 4*l.* per cent.
2. Upon all tobacco, not prize 1*d.* per lb. additional.
3. " ale and beer in bottles 6*d.* per doz. "
4. " " in casks 3*d.* per gall. "
5. " wines in bottles 2*s.* per doz. "
6. " " in casks 1*s.* per gall. "
7. " rum 1*s.* per gall. "
8. " other spirits 2*s.* per gall. "
9. " sales by auction of prize vessels and goods 4*l.* per cent.
10. " sales by auction of prize tobacco 4*l.* per cent. additional.
11. Tonnage duty:—
 Per ton 9*d.*
12. Wharfage duty:—
 Per ton 5*s.*
 For half ton 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Under half ton 1*s.* 3*d.*
 Wharfage lumber 3*s.* 9*d.* per 1000 feet.

The difference therefore in the tariff between the years 1848, 1849, and

1850 will be found under the heads Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, which are new. Nos. 9 and 10, which are increased 1*l*. per cent., and No. 12, which has sanctioned a more convenient division in the wharfage, so as to permit a smaller sum than formerly being levied on quantities less than half a ton.

The scale of local dues and taxes, distinguished from that proper to the Customs, has undergone no change in either the years 1849 and 1850 from what it was in former ones. For although in the latter year Ordinances were passed for imposing a tax on all boats and canoes, and for raising a tax on houses and lands within the colony, still as they do not come into operation until 1851, they cannot properly be noticed in this Report.

On comparing the foregoing schedules of taxes and duties, both local as well as those levied by the Customs, with the tariffs in force in other British colonies, I do not think that it can with any justice be urged that the mercantile community, or indeed the inhabitants generally of this colony, whether importers or consumers, Europeans or natives, have any cause to complain of their severity.* It must also be always borne in mind that all articles of African produce, from whatever part of the west coast of Africa imported, are imported free of duty; that there is no export duty or tax on the produce of the colony, or on any other article exported from the colony; that the foregoing duties are levied only on those articles which are consumed in the colony, and I think it will be admitted that they are in no degree oppressive or excessive, and certainly not out of proportion to the pecuniary wants of the colony.

2nd. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

Intimately connected with the foregoing subject, the revenue and expenditure of the colony appears to be the most proper subject to come next under consideration; and first, with reference to the revenue.

The total local revenue for the colony from all sources, exclusive of Parliamentary Grant for the years 1849 and 1850, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	20,399	18	6
1850 . . .	17,836	4	2

That of the two immediately preceding years was

	£.	s.	d.
1847 . . .	24,180	6	11
1848 . . .	21,910	12	5½

showing that although there was nearly as much difference between the revenue of 1849 and 1850, as between that of 1847 and 1848, there was nevertheless a marked falling off in the revenue for the years 1849 and 1850 as compared relatively with 1847 and 1848, and that the diminution was progressively, in round numbers, about 3,000*l*. per annum, except between the years 1848 and 1849, namely, from 24,180*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*. in 1847 to 17,836*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. in 1850.

With the view, however, of testing somewhat more satisfactorily the stability or the fluctuation of the revenue of the colony, I have gone back for 11 years, so as to embrace in a tabular form the periods from 1840 to 1850, both years inclusive, in order by a comparative computation of the whole, and a comparison of each year's revenue with that of the year immediately preceding and succeeding it, it may be ascertained how far the revenue for the years 1849 and 1850, relatively, has or has not been an average one.

The following table shows the whole revenue of the colony for the years already mentioned; first, from all sources; secondly, from the Customs; and thirdly, from other sources independent of the Customs, excluding of course aid from Parliamentary grant.

* The gross amount of the import duties, *ad valorem* and extra, do not exceed altogether 5*l*. per centum on the invoice value of the goods imported.

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RETURN OF REVENUE of Sierra Leone from 1840 to 1850.

YEARS.	Gross Revenue from all sources.	Portions Levied by the Customs.	Portions obtained from other local sources.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1840	17,332 9 1½	12,609 13 6	4,722 15 7½
1841	11,137 13 1½	9,071 19 0½	2,065 14 0½
1842	9,779 16 7	7,584 13 3½	2,195 3 3½
1843	12,603 5 10½	10,226 18 8½	2,376 7 1½
1844	16,842 11 5½	11,032 11 10½	5,809 19 6½
1845	20,953 3 10	16,119 10 9	4,833 13 1
1846	20,695 3 1½	11,749 9 6½	8,945 13 7½
1847	24,180 6 11	16,371 16 10½	7,808 10 0½
1848	21,910 12 5½	13,816 5 1	8,094 7 4½
1849	20,399 18 6	12,840 2 8	7,559 15 10
1850	17,836 4 2	12,974 7 7	4,861 16 7
Giving a Gross Total Revenue for the Eleven Years of . . . }	193,671 5 1½	134,397 8 11½	59,273 16 2½
And an Average An- nual Revenue under each head of . . . }	17,606 9 6½	12,217 18 11½	5,388 10 6½

From the foregoing calculation therefore it will be apparent, that while the revenue collected in 1850 is an average one, tested by the actual receipts of the ten years preceding it, that for 1849 is considerably above that average; and an attentive consideration of the several annual amounts set forth in the third column of the Table in question will, I think, go far to disprove the soundness of the opinion advanced by the late acting Governor in his Report on the Blue Book for 1847, that the results of local taxation "are of little value to the revenue." For if in a colony so peculiarly constituted as this is, and as yet almost wholly exempt from direct taxation, an average annual revenue on the test of ten years of over 5,000*l.* per annum is attainable by local taxation, I cannot subscribe to the justice of the opinion which holds that such a result is of little value to the revenue. As a matter of course the revenue derived from the Customs is at present the colony's sheet anchor; but small as that comparatively is, which is derived from other local sources, it is nevertheless in my opinion of considerable value to the revenue, and I have no doubt will continue to increase as progressively in value, as a reference to the foregoing Table will show that it has already done during the period embraced in it.

It having occurred to me that it might be desirable that the means of testing the correctness of the information contained in the preceding Table should be afforded, I will proceed to show (one example being sufficient) how the results for the year 1845 have been obtained, a similar mode of calculation being of course applicable to the other years.

	£. s. d.
The gross revenue of the colony for the year 1845 under all heads of receipt, and including aids from Parliamentary grant, was . . .	33,475 12 10
From which must be deducted as being defrayed wholly by the Imperial Treasury :—	
1st. Expenditure of liberated African department . . .	8,456 18 9
2nd. Salaries of civil and judicial officers . . .	4,065 10 3
	<hr/> 12,522 9 0
Which leaves a net revenue of . . .	<hr/> £20,953 3 10

as shown in the Table referred to; and this sum, divided again under proper heads of revenue, gives for the receipts under the Customs 16,119*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; and under other heads of internal revenue to 4,833*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

As I perceive that in reporting on the financial state of the colony for 1847 and 1848, the late acting Governor deducted from the gross revenue of those years the amount of deposits, advances, and loans, I therefore think it right, as

explanatory of any discrepancy which may appear between his report and mine on the same subject, to state that I have not made similar deductions, and for this reason. SIERRA LEONE.

All deposits, advances, and loans being duly brought to account in the books of the Colonial Treasury as *bonâ fide* available receipts, must in my opinion be taken to form an integral portion of the revenue during the period the colony derives benefit from their use, as much as any other sums raised by any other legitimate means; their repayment being also made as much a *bonâ fide* item of disbursement as any other head of expenditure. The only items therefore which in my calculations for arriving at and showing the net revenue of the colony, I have deducted from the gross amount of receipts as shown in the financial return in the Blue Books, are those proper to the Liberated African Department, and the salaries of certain civil and judicial officers, namely, the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Chief Justice, and Queen's Advocate. And as these respective amounts form no item of revenue or expenditure in the accounts of Colonial Treasurer, but are on the contrary *bonâ fide* payments from the Imperial Treasury (the former defrayed by the military chest at this station, and the latter by bills on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General), they cannot be considered as forming, nor should they be included as a portion of the local revenue of the colony.

The revenue of the colony for 1849 and 1850, although it was natural to expect that it would suffer temporary injury by the changes which have recently taken place in the British Navigation Laws, does not appear, on a comparison with former years, to have suffered any very important diminution. The best year of the ten already quoted was 1847, and the increase in the revenue of that year over all former and subsequent ones is attributable to the large contracts for ground nuts entered into and completed by the resident merchants of the colony with foreign houses, and unfortunately principally with French ones. I say unfortunately, because lucrative both to the merchant, and necessarily in a proportionate degree to the revenue, as that trade was with the French houses so long as it existed; the universal panic, which was the result of the French revolution, utterly destroyed it for a time, and was felt most severely by the mercantile community of the colony; many of those who were at the time extensively engaged in that particular branch of the produce trade of the coast, and who had necessarily made large advances of goods in the prosecution of that trade, were completely ruined by the revolution; and the ground-nut trade, although still carried on, has not yet regained and in all probability will not for years regain its former vigour. This is a matter for very deep regret; for its prosecution, while a source of honourable remuneration to all employed in it, was still more valuable as being the means, and a very direct and powerful one, of gradually but thoroughly extinguishing the slave trade, by holding out constant and remunerative employment to the mass of the native population in the territories adjacent to the colony, who in all probability would either have been sold themselves as slaves, or have been employed in selling their neighbours into bondage.

Before proceeding to report upon the expenditure of the colony, it may be proper here to remark that, compared with other portions of Her Majesty's possessions, the system of direct taxation is almost wholly unknown here. One step, however, and one which is in every point of view a wise and judicious one, and will ultimately prove most beneficial to the colony, has been taken towards the gradual imposition of direct taxation, by the introduction of the "Ordinance for levying a tax on houses and lands within the colony," the credit of which is entirely due to the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary of State; and I am decidedly of opinion that were the inhabitants of the colony subjected to a reasonable amount of direct taxation, it would be the means of stimulating them to greater industry; it would induce them to labour more vigorously and willingly, not merely for their daily bread, but in order to secure a future provision for their families; above all, it would teach them the real value of property; and it would alike call into existence the as yet unknown resources of the colony, and the latent talents and abilities of its inhabitants.

At present the wants of the inhabitants are so few, and the necessaries of life are so cheap, that there is a dearth of that energy and spirit, generally speaking, amongst them, which would lead them by honest emulation to raise themselves

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above their present condition, and give them a taste for those increased comforts and even luxuries of life which through indolence they are at present contented to forego; they live almost from day to day, having no other object before them than to satisfy the present demands. A fair system of direct taxation, however, would, I conscientiously believe, work in a comparatively short period of time a marked and lasting improvement in the native population of the colony, by compelling them in the first instance to labour, and by securing to them, in the second place, the fruits of honest industry, thereby placing it within the power of all, by creating a stimulus for exertion, to raise themselves in the end imperceptibly, but surely, into a position of honourable independence, and at the same time creating a legitimate source of revenue to the colony. Besides no one will, I think, deny that it is now time that the native population should be required to contribute somewhat towards the aid of that Government which has hitherto done every thing for them, and with so liberal and disinterested a spirit.

Secondly.—*Expenditure.*

The net expenditure of the colony for the two years embraced in this report has been

	£.	s.	d.
For 1849	20,869	1	1
Against a revenue of	20,399	18	6
For 1850	19,409	8	8½
Against a revenue of	17,836	4	2

Showing that the expenditure of both years had exceeded their receipts; in the former by the sum of 469*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, in the latter by the sum of 1,573*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*

The fact, however, as regards 1850 is, that although there appears an excess of expenditure over the amount of revenue actually received, there was in reality an actual saving in the estimated expenditure of that year of 4,316*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, as will appear on reference to the following calculation:—

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated and approved expenditure	23,726	0	7
„ revenue	22,021	8	1
Deficiency on estimate	1,704	12	6
Revenue estimated	22,021	8	1
„ collected	17,836	4	2
	4,185	3	11
Real deficit	5,889	16	5
Expenditure estimated	23,726	0	7
„ incurred	19,409	8	8½
	4,316	11	10½
Apparent surplus of expenditure over revenue	1,573	4	6½

The foregoing calculation shows therefore that against a deficiency of 5,889*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* there has been a saving of 4,316*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, and the difference between the expenditure and revenue for the year 1850 is explained, not on the ground of our having exceeded the authorised amount of expenditure for that year, but on that of our not having saved in the expenditure the whole amount of the deficiency (5,889*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*) between the estimated and collected revenue; for had the whole amount of the estimated revenue been collected, instead of their appearing a surplus expenditure there would have been on the contrary a balance in favour of the colony of near 3,000*l.*, owing to the actual expenditure having been less than what was sanctioned.

The expenditure of the two years immediately preceding those stands—

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	£.	s.	d.
In 1847 at . . .	28,405	7	3½
With a revenue of . .	24,180	6	11
And in 1848 at . . .	25,075	15	5½
Against its revenue of .	21,910	12	5½

both showing a surplus expenditure over revenue, in the former year of 4,000*l.*, and in the latter of 3,000*l.*

Having tested the revenue of the two years 1849 and 1850 by a comparison with that of nine years preceding, it may be satisfactory to submit the expenditure of those years to a similar proof, with the view of ascertaining whether it has been excessive, or whether, on the contrary, it is an average expenditure; and in the following Table I shall class the amounts set forth under three heads, namely, first, the net local expenditure, from which all payments on account of Parliamentary grant are deducted; secondly, the expense of fixed establishments, including incidental and miscellaneous; and thirdly, public works.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE of Sierra Leone from 1840 to 1850.

YEARS.	Net Total Expenditure of each Year.	Expense of Fixed Establishments, including Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Expense of Public Works.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1840	8,279 11 6½	7,486 1 11	793 9 7½
1841	12,663 3 8	11,237 13 1½	1,425 10 6½
1842	11,823 12 0	9,316 14 7½	2,506 17 4½
1843	11,874 12 7½	10,664 18 4	1,209 14 3½
1844	16,533 19 5	14,830 8 10½	1,703 10 6½
1845	22,312 13 0	20,224 17 5½	2,087 15 6½
1846	16,759 18 4½	13,464 6 8½	3,295 11 7½
1847	28,479 9 5½	22,495 2 3½	5,984 7 1½
1848	25,075 15 4½	19,325 8 8½	5,750 6 8½
1849	20,869 1 1	16,525 12 0½	4,343 9 0½
1850	19,409 8 8½	16,870 5 7½	2,539 3 0½
Gross Expenditure for the Eleven Years . }	194,081 5 3½	162,441 9 9½	31,639 15 5½
Average Annual Ex- penditure during the above period . . }	17,643 9 6½	14,403 9 11½	2,876 6 1½

The above results prove that the expenditure of the two years more particularly under review in the present Report has been considerably less than that of the two immediately preceding them, and that the average annual expenditure has been on a par with the average annual receipts.

It may, however, be satisfactory to see what proportion the actual bears to the estimated revenue and expenditure, and for this purpose I will refer to the following Tables; the first showing the estimated and the collected revenue; the second the estimated and the actual expenditure; the third the estimated revenue compared with the actual expenditure; the whole prepared for the periods embraced in the former Tables.

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RETURN of REVENUE Estimated and actually Collected.

YEARS.	Estimated Revenue. including supposed Balance from preceding Year.			Revenue actually Collected.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	12,074	5	0	17,332	9	1½
1841	18,610	0	0	11,137	13	1½
1842	20,936	0	0	9,779	16	7
1843	17,221	0	0	12,603	5	10½
1844	16,500	0	0	16,842	11	5½
1845	15,351	15	0	20,953	3	10
1846	18,789	0	0	20,695	3	1½
1847	20,766	0	0	24,180	6	11
1848	25,563	1	10	21,910	12	5½
1849	22,715	17	4	20,399	18	6
1850	22,021	8	1	17,836	4	2
Total . £	210,548	7	3	193,671	5	1½

RETURN of EXPENDITURE Estimated and actually Incurred.

YEARS.	Estimated and Approved Expenditure.			Actual Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	12,354	18	2	8,279	11	6½
1841	18,226	3	2½	12,663	3	8
1842	12,328	17	6	11,823	12	0
1843	12,897	12	3½	11,874	12	7½
1844	12,126	14	4½	16,533	19	5
1845	16,143	5	6	22,312	13	0
1846	17,794	18	4½	16,759	18	4½
1847	23,663	4	11	28,479	9	5½
1848	20,356	16	8	25,075	15	4½
1849	25,155	13	9½	20,869	1	1
1850	23,726	0	7	19,409	8	8½
Total . £	194,774	5	4	194,081	5	4½

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Estimated REVENUE and Actual EXPENDITURE.

YEARS.	Estimated Revenue.			Actual Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	12,074	5	0	8,279	11	6½
1841	18,610	0	0	12,663	3	8
1842	20,936	0	0	11,823	12	0
1843	17,221	0	0	11,874	12	7½
1844	16,500	0	0	16,533	19	5
1845	15,351	15	0	22,312	13	0
1846	18,789	0	0	16,759	18	4½
1847	20,766	0	0	28,479	9	5½
1848	25,563	1	10	25,075	15	4½
1849	22,715	17	4	20,869	1	1
1850	22,021	8	1	19,409	8	8½
Total . £	210,548	7	3	194,081	5	4½

The calculations contained in the three preceding Tables show

1st. That on the estimated revenue of the colony for the periods embraced in them (each year's estimate being calculated according to the actual receipt of the three years preceding that for which the estimate is made), there has been a deficit between the estimated revenue and that actually realized of nearly 17,000£., or over 1,500£. per annum.

2nd. That even with that deficit the actual expenditure has been kept within that which was estimated for and approved by Her Majesty's Government; and

3rd. That on a comparison between the estimated revenue and the actual expenditure, there has been on the whole a saving of over 16,000£., or an average of about 1,400£. per annum.

So that with a revenue very uncertain and fluctuating, as is shown by the

Tables in question; and although the expenditure has in a few instances and unavoidably exceeded the revenue of the year to which it properly belonged, the result of the last 11 years would go to prove that the gross expenditure of the colony for the whole of that period has exceeded its revenue by about only 400*l.*, an amount so trifling as to be scarcely deserving of notice.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of the colony for the years 1849 and 1850 have been respectively of the estimated value

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 of	102,887	14	6
In 1850 of	97,891	13	3

Showing a falling off in the value of the imports of the latter year as compared with the former to the amount of

4,996 1 3

The imports of the two immediately preceding years, however, stated

	£.	s.	d.
For 1847 at	116,689	15	0
For 1848 at	89,174	19	4

Show the still more extraordinary difference in their relative value of the very large sum of

27,514 15 8

It will be seen by the foregoing figures that there has been a marked improvement in the amount of imports in the years 1849 and 1850 over those of their immediate predecessors. Between 1848 and 1849 to the amount of over 13,000*l.* in favour of the latter year, and between 1848 and 1850 to the amount of over 8,000*l.* in favour of 1850.

The deficit in the amount of the imports between the years 1849 and 1850 is shown thus:—

There was an increase of imports in 1850 from

	£.	s.	d.
West Indies of	2,539	14	10
United States of America of	3,599	4	3
Foreign States of	755	7	8
	6,894	6	9
And a decrease from			
Great Britain of	10,833	17	2
Other places of	1,066	10	9
	11,890	7	11
Making a total decrease, as already stated, of	4,996	1	2

It would, however, scarcely be safe to hazard the assertion, that because there was a decrease in the imports of 1850 of about 5,000*l.* compared with those of 1849, the trade of the colony had necessarily deteriorated to that amount; for the fact (which will be noticed presently) of the exports of 1850 having been greater than those of 1849 clearly demonstrates such a conclusion to be erroneous. That, as far as the Customs is concerned, there has been a diminution to the foregoing amount of the imports reported or cleared inwards in the colony as compared with 1849 is evident, but that may and doubtless does result from the fact of the resident merchants having found themselves

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sufficiently well stocked with goods in 1850 by their importations in 1849, to render extensive orders in 1850 unnecessary.

The very marked decrease in the amount of imports from the mother country in 1850 is a fact, however, deserving of notice, as being indicative to a certain extent of the results to be anticipated from the alteration in the Navigation Laws, which enables the mercantile community of the colony to obtain from foreign countries the goods they require for the prosecution of their commercial pursuits on the coast, at a much cheaper rate than they can be procured from Great Britain.

Having afforded explanation respecting the decrease in the value of the imports (of 5,000*l.*) between the two last years, it appears to me that the still more extraordinary difference between the value of the imports in 1847 and 1848, amounting to the large sum of 27,500*l.*, also requires explanation; and as I find that circumstance, though noticed, not accounted for in the Report on the Blue Book for 1848, prepared by the late acting Governor, it may not be out of place for me to attempt here to throw some light upon it.

In the foregoing Tables proper to the revenue of the colony, I have shown in figures that the year 1847 was the most prosperous year, in a financial point of view, of the 11 years embraced in those Tables, viz., from 1840 to 1850 both inclusive; and I have also explained that that prosperity was in a great measure, if not wholly, attributable to the vigour with which the ground-nut trade of the colony and neighbourhood was prosecuted by our resident merchants under contracts with foreigners, principally with French houses.

In 1848, however, the French revolution, which has unhappily been productive of such wide-spread destruction to trade and commerce, totally paralysed that flourishing trade; and amongst some of the many disastrous results consequent thereupon may be enumerated the ruin of many parties here extensively employed in that trade, the severe pecuniary embarrassments and heavy losses of others, the total cessation of a most valuable branch of the produce trade of the colony, the necessary decrease in the amount of imports for its prosecution, and the consequent falling off, as already noticed, in the local revenue. To no other cause is the deficit in the amount of imports between 1847 and 1848 to be attributed. Had nothing occurred to interrupt the progressive improvement of the ground-nut trade of this colony, I know that I am within bounds when I assert that it would have, by this time, quadrupled itself in extent and value. As it is, it will of course take a long time ere it be thoroughly re-established again, or before parties will be willing to embark to any extent in a branch of commerce which may be utterly annihilated and themselves ruined, without any previous forewarning, and by circumstances too over which they have no possible control.

I am happy, however, to be able to point to the fact of the increase in the imports of 1849 and 1850 over those of 1848, as an indication of the return of confidence and of the improvement in that trade, which is recovering itself, though slowly; fresh contracts for the supply of the ground-nut having, I understand, been entered into again with foreign houses by Mr. Heddle, one of the principal merchants of the colony, who was largely engaged in that trade, and who, I am sorry to say, was also one of the principal sufferers here by the French revolution.

In order to submit the imports and exports of the colony for 1849 and 1850 to the same tests by which the revenue and expenditure for those years have been tried, I have prepared Tables for reference, showing the estimated value in round numbers sterling of the imports and exports of the colony for the 11 years ending with and including 1850.

TABLE showing the Estimated Value, in Sterling, of the IMPORTS into Sierra Leone from all parts, from 1840 to 1850, both Years inclusive. SIERRA LEONE.

YEARS.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	67,012	541	2,656	50	8,450	230	73,939
1841	47,315	2,169	3,170	1,289	1,206	..	55,149
1842	63,432	268	1,822	4,885	5,899	2,120	78,376
1843	64,580	12	2,350	9,261	9,926	10,409	96,538
1844	56,465	11	4,099	6,861	8,658	6,955	83,049
1845	82,153	641	2,304	8,864	5,298	12,214	111,474
1846	83,528	18	1,904	8,246	4,650	7,022	105,368
1847	96,933	..	..	2,223	15,786	1,747	116,689
1848	64,911	..	933	6,894	13,688	2,747	89,173
1849	85,636	44	..	4,578	10,526	2,101	102,885
1850	74,812	2,584	..	3,511	14,126	2,857	97,890
Gross Total for the Eleven Years	786,777	6,288	19,238	56,612	98,213	48,402	1,010,530
Average Value of Imports for each Year	71,525	571	1,745	4,782	8,473	4,400	91,867

The foregoing Table establishes the fact, that the gross amount of imports in the colony from all parts, for the last 11 years, was of the estimated value of over 1,010,000*l.* sterling, of which amount—

Great Britain furnished imports to the amount of	£786,777
The British Colonies	82,138
The United States of America	93,213
Other Foreign States	48,402

And further, that the average annual value of the imports during the same period has been over 90,000*l.* sterling; of which amount there has been imported from Great Britain to the value of over 70,000*l.* sterling per annum; from the British Colonies over 7,000*l.* sterling per annum; from the United States of America over 8,000*l.* sterling per annum; and from Foreign States over 4,000*l.* sterling per annum.

Exports.

The next subject for notice is the exports.

The official returns from the Customs state the exports reported outwards through that department to have been—

For 1850, of the estimated value of	£115,141 15 1
For 1849,	111,905 14 2
Showing a balance in favour of 1850 over 1849 of,	£3,236 0 11

And if we place the amount plus in exports against the amount minus in the imports for the year 1850, it will be seen that the balance against the colony on the two transactions for those years will be of no very alarming amount: thus—

Deficit in estimated value of imports of 1850, compared with 1849	£4,996 1 2
Increase in exports of ditto ditto	3,236 0 11
Actual loss for 1850	£1,760 0 3

A different, and not so satisfactory a result, however, as regards the exports for 1847 and 1848, will be produced by a similar calculation.

The estimated value of the exports is stated in the Blue Book for those years to be—

For 1847	£100,818 1 4
For 1848	95,617 4 2
Showing a balance against the latter year of	£5,200 17 2
And in favour of the years 1849 and 1850 of	2,064 16 3

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If, however, a balance be struck between the imports and exports of the years 1847 and 1848, the result will be largely in favour of the former year on both transactions: thus—

Increase in estimated value of imports in 1847 over 1848	£27,514 15 8
Decrease in estimated value of exports in 1848, compared with 1847	5,200 17 2

Giving a balance on the gross estimated value of both imports and exports in favour of 1847 over 1848 of £32,715 12 10

And if this calculation be pursued further, and a balance be struck between the gross totals of the two accounts of the imports and exports for the years 1847 and 1848, and those for 1849 and 1850, it will be seen that that balance will be largely in favour of the former years.

Placed, however, in juxtaposition with each other, the exports for 1849 and 1850 will be found respectively to be of greater value than those of 1847 and 1848: for instance, the value of exports was returned—

In 1847, at	£100,818 1 4
In 1848, at	95,617 4 2
In 1849, at	115,141 15 1
In 1850, at	111,905 14 2

Showing an increase in 1849 over 1848 of 19,000*l.*, and over 1847 of 14,000*l.*; and an increase in 1850 over 1848 of 16,000*l.*, and over 1847 of 10,000*l.*. And the relative value of the gross totals of the exports for the two former years compared with the two latter will be—

For 1847 and 1848	£196,415 5 6
And for 1849 and 1850	227,047 9 3
Giving a balance in favour of 1849 and 1850 of the estimated value of	<u>£30,632 3 9</u>

The following Table will show the relative gross annual value of the exports from the colony for the 11 years comprised in the like Table of Imports:—

TABLE showing the Estimated Value of the EXPORTS of the Colony of Sierra Leone to all parts, in the Years from 1840 to 1850, both inclusive.

YEARS.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	58,497	1,065	..	1,135	4,599	592	65,888
1841	64,569	..	194	545	2,649	1,585	69,542
1842	72,232	37	2,241	10,960	2,335	2,532	90,337
1843	67,452	24	..	7,024	10,609	19,499	104,608
1844	55,242	..	..	2,447	10,794	22,961	91,444
1845	60,305	..	..	7,808	4,565	30,704	103,382
1846	76,039	..	1,636	605	5,696	41,899	125,875
1847	66,167	..	100	10,193	3,365	20,993	100,818
1848	51,160	..	..	4,932	26,443	13,080	95,615
1849	81,606	..	..	9,359	16,693	4,246	111,904
1850	42,924	..	..	24,740	26,975	20,500	115,139
Gross Estimated Value of Exports for Eleven Years	696,193	1,126	4,171	79,746	114,723	178,591	1,074,552
Average Amount of Exports for each Year	63,290	102	378	7,249	10,429	16,235	97,686

The above computations show that, for the 11 years above stated, the gross amount of exports from the colony reported through the Customs was of the estimated value of 1,074,552*l.*, of which there was exported—

To Great Britain to the value of	£696,193
To the British Colonies	85,045
To the United States of America	114,723
And to Foreign States	178,591

And they establish also the fact, that the gross average annual exports for each of the above 11 years was of the value of 97,686*l.*, of which there was an annual export—

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To Great Britain to the amount of	£63,290
To the British Colonies of	7,729
To the United States of America of	10,429
And to Foreign States of	16,235

A comparison of the two preceding Tables of imports and exports will give the preponderance in the total value on the 11 years to the latter : thus—

The total value of imports is	£1,010,530
„ of exports is	1,074,552

Total in favour of exports	<u>£64,022</u>
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Thereby establishing the present healthy state of the trade of the colony ; it being, I presume, an admitted proof of the prosperity of a country when the amount of its exports exceeds that of its imports.

Although in the aggregate the exports of the colony have, for the last 11 years, exceeded in estimated value its imports, the exports to Great Britain for that period, as compared with the imports, show a difference against the former, and in favour of the imports of 90,584*l.* ; and it would further appear, on a comparison of those returns, that the tide of exports has, on the whole, set stronger towards the ports of the United States of America and other foreign states than to those of the mother country or the British colonies.

As regards the commercial and financial prospects of this colony itself, however, I would submit that, from the information contained in the foregoing Tables, results are obtainable which, in my opinion (the peculiar circumstances of the colony, and the character, condition, and disposition of the mass of its population being always taken into due consideration), should be held to be highly satisfactory in every point of view as regards the past, and no less cheering as regards the future.

Shipping Inwards.

The number of vessels from all parts reported inwards at the Customs was—

For 1849	130
And for 1850	122

Showing a decrease in the latter year of	<u>8</u>
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Of the foregoing there arrived—

	1849	1850
From Great Britain	42	27
British Colonies	39	5
United States	13	12
Foreign States	36	78
Total	<u>130</u>	<u>122</u>

Evidencing a marked falling off in the number of vessels which have visited the colony during the past year from Great Britain and the British possessions abroad, and an increase in those from foreign states, which must, I presume, be considered as the result of the alteration in the Navigation Laws.

The number of hands employed in the shipping, and for the years above stated, was—

In 1849	1,490
In 1850	1,332

Giving a decrease in 1850 of	<u>158 men.</u>
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	1849	1850
From Great Britain . .	15,396	10,190
British Colonies . .	4,754	3,521
United States . .	2,159	1,908
Foreign States . .	5,751	10,817
Total . . .	28,060	26,436

Showing a falling off of 1,624 tons in 1850.

Although, however, the amount of tonnage was less in 1850 than in 1849, the amount of tonnage duty actually levied in those years was greater in 1850 than in 1849. For instance, the actual number of British and Foreign tonnage entering the port of Sierra Leone upon which tonnage dues have been levied was—

In 1849—British, 13,870; Foreign, 4,602; Total, 18,472
 In 1850— „ 13,104; „ 6,873; „ 19,977

Giving for the latter year an increase of . . 1,505 tons,

and at the same time a preponderance of Foreign tonnage on which the dues were levied over British of 2,271 tons.

The shipping inwards and tonnage for the two years previously were—

In 1847—Vessels . . . 185. Tons . . . 26,674
 In 1848— „ . . . 184. „ . . . 32,501

Giving an increase in tonnage to the latter
 over the former year of . . . 5,827

A comparison of the total amount of tonnage inwards between the two years 1847 and 1848 and the two years 1849 and 1850 will give a very large balance in favour of the former years: thus—

Total tonnage inwards for 1847 and 1848 was . . . 59,175
 „ „ for 1849 and 1850 was . . . 38,449

Balance in favour of 1847 and 1848 . . . 20,726;

which is satisfactorily accounted for by the very large amount of foreign shipping employed in the groundnut trade in the shipping seasons of 1847 and 1848.

It may be as well to mention here that the tonnage dues are only paid once during the same voyage, and that, therefore, the difference between the number of tons entered and the number upon which the dues were levied is to be attributed to vessels having entered the port more than once during the same voyage.

Shipping Outwards.

The shipping outwards and tonnage (upon which no dues are levied) appear to have been—

	Ships.	Tons.
For 1849	146	31,674
1850	139	25,477
Difference in favour of 1849	7	6,197

The shipping and tonnage outwards, for the two preceding years, were—

	Ships.	Tons.
In 1847	209	39,580
1848	194	33,980
Being in favour of 1847 .	14	5,600

And a comparison of the totals of the two former years with those of the two latter, will give—

	Ships.	Tons.
For 1847 and 1848	402	73,560
1849 and 1850	285	57,151
Balance in favour of 1847 and 1848 over 1849 and 1850	117	16,409

Already accounted for by the number of vessels employed in the groundnut trade, in the trading season of 1847 and 1848.

The total shipping and tonnage account, inwards and outwards, for the two years 1849 and 1850, as compared with the two preceding years, will stand thus:—

YEARS.	Ships.		Total.	Tonnage.		Total.
	In.	Out.		Inwards.	Outwards.	
1847	185	208	393	26,674	39,580	66,254
1848	184	194	378	32,501	33,980	66,481
1849	130	146	276	28,060	31,674	59,734
1850	122	139	261	26,436	25,477	51,913
Giving Totals for the Four Years . . . }	621	687	1,308	113,671	130,711	244,382

And showing a marked falling off, in both the number of vessels and tons, inward and outward, in the two latter years, as compared with the two former.

Once, however, that the groundnut and the produce trade of the colony and neighbourhood generally have recovered from the shock and disorganization into which they have fallen, owing to the French revolution, I have no doubt whatever that the shipping and tonnage, and the trade, import and export, of the colony will largely increase.

Having now had under review the tariff of duties connected with the external and internal revenue, the revenue and expenditure, and the imports and exports of the colony, it may be proper, before passing to other returns deserving notice in the Blue Books before us, to make a few remarks here on the trade and commerce of the colony; subjects of deep interest, and intimately blended with its well-being and prosperity in every point of view.

Trade and Commerce.

The trade and commerce of the colony may properly be divided into two heads, namely, local and external, both exercising a proportionate influence on the onward progress of the colony and adjacent territories, in a moral and financial point of view.

The local trade and commerce of the colony, that is, the trade in articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the colony, is chiefly confined to arrowroot, ginger, pepper, and groundnut oil, the former of which are cultivated by the liberated African population of the rural districts of the colony, and the groundnut oil is manufactured at Freetown, from nuts imported into the colony.

As I purpose, in a subsequent portion of this report, remarking on the state of agriculture in the colony, I shall reserve the comments I should otherwise have made here, as to the little inducement held out to the native population to engage in raising produce for exportation, and shall pass on to notice briefly

The external trade and commerce of the colony.

This embraces the majority of the articles which are composed in the returns of exports, such, for instance, as—

Teak timber,
Palm oil,
Ivory,
Hides,
Camwood,
Groundnuts,

Gold,
Mats,
Bees' wax,
Beni seed,
Gum copal,
Ox horns, &c.

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The foregoing articles of commerce, although exported from the colony, are not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the colony. The teak timber being shipped in the neighbouring rivers, as well as a large portion of the ground-nuts, and the remaining articles, are all brought to the colony by natives, or by our coloured traders, and purchased by the resident merchants, by whom they are shipped to England.

I may here mention, as proof of the great value of the groundnut trade, that, in the year 1847 alone, the estimated value of the groundnuts exported by the resident merchants of the colony, amounted to the large sum of 21,336*l.*; of which amount 2,000*l.* worth only was sent to England, 5,000*l.* worth to the British colonies, and 14,336*l.* to foreign states, chiefly to France.

Although, as I have observed, the majority of the exports from the colony are the produce of the neighbouring territories; and although the colony consequently depends almost entirely on the natives of the adjacent countries for the means of carrying on its export trade, who might, at any moment, stop (and who often have seriously impeded) the produce trade of the colony; still it is gratifying to be able to report that the temporary stoppages to trade, which have occasionally occurred here, have scarcely ever arisen out of any hostile or unfriendly feeling, on the part of the natives, to the colony; but have almost always resulted either from feuds amongst themselves, or from the intrigues of foreigners, who, jealous of the extended influence which the British enjoy on this coast, resort to any and every means to injure their trade and divert it into other channels. As yet these attempts have invariably proved abortive, or nearly so; the natives electing, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, to transact business with the English merchant in preference to any foreigner; therefore, although the colony unfortunately does not at present contain within itself resources sufficient to enable it to carry on an independent export trade, it nevertheless so commands the whole produce trade of the neighbourhood as virtually to make it its own.

As the annual value of the imports and exports have been given in a tabular form, for the last eleven years, ending with 1850, it may be proper to afford the like means of judging of the commerce of the colony, by showing in a similar manner the staple articles of trade exported during the same periods, which will be ascertained by a reference to the following table, in which, however, the value of the articles is given, as the quantities of all are not furnished by the Customs.

TABLE showing the Value, in Sterling, of the various Articles of COMMERCE, the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the Colony and West Coast of Africa, Exported from the Colony of Sierra Leone, during each of the Years from 1840 to 1850, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Arrowroot	232	551	403	568	814	1,303	1,270	594	478	492	618	7,323
Bees' Wax	224	252	553	1,123	261	3,043	4,616	760	281	689	1,952	13,754
Benni Seed . . . . .	..	..	..	89	20	88	46	3	60	130	417	853
Barwood	110	110	..	150	..	414	..	..	..	16	225	1,025
Camwood	8,404	8,358	15,361	21,394	12,605	12,485	5,941	4,288	3,292	3,277	4,466	99,871
Coffee	237	237	9	3,459	6,668	1,396	379	6	38	66	2,288	13,783
Gum Copal	580	604	1,038	1,856	291	782	1,554	6,998	250	1,244	1,071	16,268
Groundnuts	1,611	1,488	956	4,444	9,035	19,807	20,472	21,336	13,525	7,389	17,867	117,930
" Oil . . . . .	..	..	684	958	820	90	60	1,014	646	1,991	2,945	9,208
Ginger	1,473	1,355	1,673	3,992	2,331	6,442	14,648	13,451	22,032	10,142	11,818	89,366
Hides (dry and salted), Leopard and Goat Skins, } Ivory	1,697	1,679	1,444	3,804	7,109	2,704	10,570	7,685	11,491	9,259	10,832	68,292
Ox Horns	97	254	1,526	2,484	2,792	1,411	2,618	1,080	1,769	3,555	15,586	33,172
Peppers and Cayenne } Pepper	41	..	..	42	28	8	30	39	51	..	17	256
Palm Oil	277	403	1,050	731	890	2,146	1,199	2,614	2,978	2,631	4,721	19,680
" Nuts	11,762	11,844	13,004	29,782	29,295	29,308	24,828	6,891	11,858	43,276	24,970	236,818
" Oil . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,694	439	2,137
Rice (clean and rough)	1,070	1,150	120	309	108	925	1,789	670	528	..	839	7,508
Teak Timber	38,073	41,043	51,665	25,212	18,326	20,484	34,232	33,194	26,336	25,452	11,648	225,665
Sundries, including Curio- sities, Mats, &c. . . . .	..	204	203	27	45	125	32	15	2	27	55	735

The above table does not include the very large quantities of articles enumerated in it, shipped direct from the neighbouring rivers by the traders and merchants of the colony, without passing through the Customs here, and which amount annually to a very considerable sum; one merchant alone, Mr. Isaacs, of Matakong, having loaded no less than sixteen vessels in one season with ground-nuts and other articles of produce. Neither does it, as will be perceived, include

the large annual shipments of gold from the colony, that article scarcely ever being entered on the manifest of vessels clearing outwards, as it is not subject to duty.

It will, therefore, be seen, that although the contents of the foregoing table speak very favourably for the commercial capabilities of the colony and neighbourhood, it does not, and cannot fully represent the importance and value of the trade which the colony commands.

Few people, I am of opinion, including even those acquainted with the colony, entertain any idea as to the extent of the trade doing, and, under proper management, to be done here; and still fewer would believe, that a place so cried down (principally by those who know nothing, or next to nothing, about it), commands so extensive and valuable a produce trade as the foregoing table exhibits; a trade certainly not surpassed, I might with more justice say, not equalled, by any settlement, British or Foreign, on this coast,—one too, which, to a very great extent, must still be considered in its infancy, and but very imperfectly developed, and which must increase according as the means of extending, fostering, and protecting it, are placed at the disposal of the colony.

Agriculture.

Next in importance to the subjects already noticed as being intimately connected with the social and commercial prosperity of its inhabitants, is, in my opinion, the progress of agriculture in the colony; and I shall, therefore, proceed to notice its past and present condition, as also its future prospects, so far as any opinion respecting them can be hazarded.

In the preceding pages I have stated that the colony at present raises but few articles of produce for exportation, the only ones (its growth and produce) which are exported being ginger, pepper, and arrow-root, and to a very limited extent groundnuts.

It, however, produces various other articles, but which are cultivated at present only in quantities sufficient for local consumption, such, for instance, as

Cassada,	Sugar cane (small),
Yams,	Sweet potato,
Cocoa,	Plantain,
Indian corn,	Bananas,

and various other tropical esculents and fruits; but there cannot be any doubt that it would produce many other valuable articles of export, could the attention of the inhabitants be directed to the cultivation of the soil, by a fair remuneration being held out to induce them to do so.

I have often heard it urged, as an excuse for the absence of all agricultural pursuits on an extended scale in the colony, that the soil is bad, and that it will not repay the cultivator. That the surface of the colony is so broken and rugged, that the labour necessary to render it fruitful and productive, would considerably overbalance the returns which would be produced, and that, consequently, agriculture on a large scale, or as a mercantile speculation, is not to be thought of.

My answer to this is, that although there is some truth in the excuse, so far as the rugged surface of the colony is concerned, that difficulty is by no means insurmountable; and that as the experiment has never been fairly tried, the assertion that agriculture, as a remunerative speculation, is impossible, is a mere supposition unsupported by fact. Where nature has planted so lavishly fruits, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, of various kinds and descriptions, which only require cultivation to render them valuable sources of wealth, it cannot, with any show of justice, be urged that the soil of the colony is unproductive, and that its cultivation will not repay the labour bestowed on it; least of all can it be urged, that its indigenous productions cannot be successfully cultivated in the soil in which nature has herself placed them.

Amongst the natural productions of the colony, which have as yet received little or no attention or cultivation from the hands of any of the inhabitants, I will content myself with naming but two, which will suffice to prove that, in an agricultural point of view, the colony possesses the means within itself, of enriching those who were disposed to turn their attention to the subject of agriculture, with a spirit of determination to overcome all existing obstacles (and

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they are not very formidable), instead of merely confining themselves to experiments discontinued almost as soon as commenced. I allude here to the valuable indigenous coffee and cotton plants found growing throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

Specimens of these articles, the spontaneous and uncultivated produce of the soil, I sent home, some few years back, to Her Majesty's present Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was pleased to express himself deeply interested in the development of the agricultural capabilities of the colony; and I have reason to believe, that the samples in question were considered as very satisfactory and promising.

I occasionally send home to my friends small packages of the coffee of the colony, and of the neighbourhood, and I invariably find it spoken of in the highest terms, and as equal (some, indeed, consider it superior) to the best coffee procurable in the London market.

The presence of coffee and cotton throughout the colony is a well-known and undisputed fact, and it is, therefore, to be regretted, that the hint which nature has thus given, as to the soil being adapted to their cultivation, has not forced itself on the notice of some gentleman of capital or Company; and that as a remunerative speculation for themselves, and as the means of calling into existence the capabilities of the colony as a coffee and cotton colony, attention has not ere this been directed to them.

It is scarcely fair to expect that the native population of the colony could commence the cultivation of coffee, because they do not possess the pecuniary means necessary to enable them to establish it; nor could they lay so long out of their money without any return, it taking, I believe, from three to five years before a coffee plantation produces any return for the outlay. Once, however, that a tract of country was brought under cultivation as a coffee plantation, and was in bearing, I do not think that any difficulty whatever would be found in inducing the more wealthy of our liberated African population to purchase parcels of it for themselves, and to carry on its cultivation for the future; and were such a scheme commenced and carried out (and it merely requires energy and capital to start it), no one, I think, would assert that it would not be a very remunerative one.

With cotton, however, no such difficulty exists, or, at all events, not to the like extent; its cultivation is not attended with the expense or labour necessary to render coffee remunerative, nor is it necessary that those engaged in it should expend any large amount of capital, or lay out of their money for any lengthened period, cotton, I believe, producing a return within the year; and were proper and fair inducements held out to insure its cultivation; were our liberated Africans certain of finding in Freetown a fair market for their produce, I do not hesitate to say that they would willingly and extensively engage in agriculture.

In conversing with a mercantile gentleman of long standing in the colony, and one intimately acquainted with the barter and produce trades of the colony and coast generally, as to the hardships to which the colonial (liberated African) grower was subjected to in disposing of his produce, by being compelled to take goods, and goods too which were of no earthly use to him, in return for it, instead of receiving a portion of its value in cash, and the remainder in goods; he frankly admitted the existence of the evil, but stated that it was not carried to the extent now that it was formerly.

He, however, palliated the practice generally on the ground that produce fluctuated so much in value in the European markets, and fell at times so very low that it was impossible to pay a remunerative or even fair price for it here to the grower; and that although in paying goods for it, at 3*d.* and 4*d.* per pound, the real price in cash amounted to only 1*d.* and a fraction, the exporter very often lost by the speculation very considerably.

I am sensible of the difficulties which beset this question, and I am prepared to hear it urged that, not being engaged in commercial pursuits myself, I am not competent to offer any just opinion upon their merits, or to say how the local trade should be conducted. Be it so. I do not profess to offer a sovereign panacea for all the difficulties and obstacles, more imaginary, however, than real, with which the question of trade and commerce is surrounded. I merely claim the free exercise of the privilege enjoyed by all men, of commenting upon events passing around them, and of which they are eye witnesses; and I

offer the present remarks with the sole view of inviting the attention of those more directly and personally interested in this question than I am, to a dispassionate consideration of what they may consider the existing difficulties of the coast and colonial trade, with the view either to their removal or amelioration.

During my service of 22 years I have seen, I could not help it, sufficient of business or mercantile proceedings to satisfy myself that there is much connected with them which would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance," and that a radical change in the existing system could not fail to be attended with the most beneficial results to all parties concerned—the European merchants and the African agriculturalists; and one proposition which I would put forth for the serious consideration of the former is, whether it would not be far better for them in a pecuniary point of view, leaving all other and higher considerations out of the question, to leave it optional with the liberated Africans who have produce to sell, and which they wish to buy, to take either goods for their produce in whole or in part, or cash; of course if cash were demanded, paying something less for it than if goods were taken.

My reason for offering the foregoing suggestion is that I know such an option, generally speaking, does not exist; for I, as well as others who have remarked it equally with myself, have seen liberated Africans from the villages sitting down in the streets of Freetown opposite the merchants' stores, where they have disposed of their produce, actually weeping over the rubbish—it can be called nothing else—forced upon them in payment for it. For when compelled to take goods in return for their produce, they are not always permitted to select such goods as they may require; they are further compelled to take such goods only as the purchaser chooses to give them, generally articles that he cannot otherwise dispose of (and in more instances than one, half empty bottles of ale and porter, and damaged claret!), and those too at an enormous profit. And as the liberated African is necessitated to convert these, to him useless articles, into cash for the benefit of his family, it results that at the end of the transaction he finds himself in possession of not one-fifth of the real value of his produce.

Now such a system, I am informed, does not exist in conducting a barter trade with the natives out of the colony. There the merchant or trader purchasing produce cannot dictate to the native what he will give for his produce. He must to a very great extent accede to the terms on which the produce is offered for sale, if he is desirous of purchasing it. And why is this the case? why should so broad a difference in conducting the same transaction exist out of the colony compared with that which prevails within it? Simply because in trafficking with the Africans of the neighbouring territories the merchant is to a certain extent at their mercy, whereas the African in the colony is on the contrary wholly at his.

Now will any man, will even the supporters of such a system, assert that it is fair or creditable? Can any one assert that a system of barter such as I have detailed, and the existence of which cannot be denied, is calculated to call forth the agricultural resources of the colony, or induce its inhabitants to devote their little capital, and their time and labour, to the cultivation of the soil? The whole system is a cruel mockery, and it is beginning to produce the only fruits such a system is calculated to bring forth, namely, distrust and deceit. For the native grower, finding by experience what a hard bargain will be driven for his produce, tries, and he is scarcely to be blamed, to make up one way or another for the unreasonable loss to which he is subjected in disposing of it; and the consequence is that his ginger and pepper are soaked to increase their weight, and his arrowroot and cayenne are adulterated; and thus a system of dishonest dealing is engendered on both sides, which if persisted in must ultimately and very speedily result in the total destruction of a trade which ought to belong to the colony, and which, if fairly conducted, would prove a lasting and valuable source of remuneration to all concerned in it.

I know that all mercantile people uphold the barter trade, and so do I so long as it is conducted in a spirit of equity and justice. I know also that it is argued that a man has a right to make the best bargain he can, and get as much as he can in his dealings. To this also I do not object, provided always the dealings be not conducted on the principle involved in the well-known

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advice of the Scotchman to his son, namely, to "make money, honestly if he could, but *at all events* to make money." And I further contend that no difference whatever should exist (and certainly not to the disadvantage of the African in the colony) in conducting similar mercantile transactions between the natives of the neighbouring countries and the native population of the colony. I can see no necessity for any difference in the mode of proceeding in both cases, but if there be any, of which I am not aware, that difference should assuredly be rather in favour of our own people than of the stranger.

If the barter trade be worth anything it is in my opinion worth being conducted equitably and fairly; the profits accruing therefrom should not be all on one side, and the losses on the other. Each party, the seller of African produce, as well as the seller of British manufactures, should reap reciprocal benefits by the transaction; and I feel confident that were a system of fair dealing established and rigidly adhered to, were the native agriculturalist in the colony treated in the negotiations for his produce on the same terms even as his countryman *out* of the colony, and were he assured of having a fair market for the disposal of his agricultural labours, the produce trade in the colony would increase one thousand fold; the whole face of the colony would very speedily be under cultivation, and much of the produce which the European merchant has now to seek for out of the colony would be raised and could be purchased in it at a less cost, and most assuredly unattended with any of the risks incurred by dealing with the natives of the neighbouring territories.

In putting forth the foregoing opinions and suggestions, I beg to be understood as doing so in a general point of view, without in the slightest degree wishing or intending to reflect, directly or indirectly, on any individual engaged in the local trade. I mention facts as I find them, and I make my comments and remarks on them with the sole view of drawing the serious attention of those personally interested in the question to the mischief the prevailing system is certain to produce, in order that they may adopt a better and fairer mode of proceeding, and not risk the inevitable destruction of a valuable *barter trade*, merely for the sake of securing the temporary gain derivable, and that only for a season, from a wretched *barter system*.

In my tour of inspection through the colony last dry season I saw whole tracts of beautiful alluvial and almost virgin soil lying uncultivated, except in solitary patches here and there; the whole belt of land between the base of the mountains and the river running completely round the colony to the eastward from Freetown to Kent, as well as a great portion of the level land to the westward, being capable of the very highest cultivation, and would produce abundantly coffee, cotton, Indian corn, rice, and all tropical grains; and in some places I am informed sugar cane, of a quality capable of producing sugar. The finest specimens of indigenous cotton I ever saw here were from the neighbourhood of the village of Goderich, in the western or sea district; and throughout the whole colony, in the mountain districts, as well as in the lowlands, ginger, arrowroot, pepper, and ground-nuts could be cultivated to any amount, and of excellent quality, provided only that those who devoted themselves to their cultivation were certain of meeting with a fair return for their labour in the disposal of their produce; and although it must be admitted that our liberated African population, collected from almost all known and unknown parts of Africa, are not as a people given to agriculture (at all events whatever they might have been in their own countries they do not, generally speaking, turn their attention to it here), still I am inclined to think that there are numbers who, if employed as agriculturalists by others, or induced by a fair return for their labour to engage in agriculture themselves, would be amply sufficient for the cultivation of the colony.

Amongst other natural productions in which this colony is rich may be mentioned the teak tree, as well as other valuable forest trees, great quantities of which, I regret to say, have in former years been felled and converted to the benefit of private speculators, without the imperial or local Government reaping any benefit from them whatever.

The wholesale system of destruction waged for many years past in the primitive forests of the colony has, however, been put down. In 1846 I caused the cutting of teak and other timber for exportation to be interdicted, unless previously paid for; and since my return to this Government in the end of 1849,

I have found it necessary to take stringent measures for the preservation of the timber, as I discovered, during my tour through the colony, that the former notice on this subject had been evaded, and that, under the plea of hauling out the old felled timber, fresh trees were cut down; and as the timber in question was Crown property, and had neither been purchased from the Government nor any licence obtained for felling it, I caused the whole to be seized as Government property in the several districts where it had been cut, and notice given that the parties might remove it on paying the full value of it to the local Government; and I am in hopes that by the course I adopted the system will be altogether suppressed, and that it will not again be renewed.

It is curious to notice the extraordinary ideas which prevail here, not merely on the part of the liberated Africans, but amongst others perfectly capable of discriminating between *meum* and *tuum*, with regard to the forest timber of the colony, and to listen to the arguments advanced in support of the right put forth by them to cut down timber indiscriminately for their private use and benefit.

On one occasion a liberated African was brought to me, caught in the act of felling a teak-tree. I questioned him as to the right he had to cut timber; whether he was licensed to do so, or had paid for the timber he was cutting. The man seemed perfectly astonished at being called to account for his conduct, and laughed at the idea of paying for the timber; and he replied to my question, in the full confidence that his argument was unanswerable,—“Eh, me queen man; Sierra Leone, queen ground; what for I no can cut queen timber, for get little copper?” a species of reasoning which appears to have been practically acted upon very extensively by others besides this unsophisticated negro. He was, however, informed, as a matter of course, that he could not cut down any timber without paying for it, and that he must desist from doing so for the future, otherwise he would get into trouble. This individual clearly believed that he was not transgressing in cutting down timber to sell; and he stated that he had been long engaged in felling it for a merchant of the colony (naming him), who told him that he had a right to cut any timber he liked, and that he (the merchant) would pay him a certain sum for every tree he felled and dressed ready for shipping.

I mention this fact to show that with such an example set them by men who ought to know and must know better, and who know, further, that they could not cut a stick of timber in the territories of any of the neighbouring chiefs without paying for it, it is not astonishing that the legitimate and profitable cultivation of the colony should be neglected by the inhabitants, for the more easy mode of obtaining money by the surreptitious appropriation of Crown timber; and that, until their attention is diverted into a proper and healthy channel, by the establishment of a fair market for the produce of the soil, the agriculture of the colony must continue partial and defective, as it has ever been, if, indeed, it does not become wholly extinct as a commercial speculation.

To give some idea of the ruinous extent to which the system of wholesale timber plunder was carried, I need only state that the average value of a cargo of timber is 1,250*l.*, and that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been about a dozen cargoes (probably more) cut and shipped from the local forests, without one penny having been paid to the Government for them since the year 1842, the period when the system was first commenced. Now, if we calculate the first value of the timber at one-fourth of the above (and I believe that to be far below its real value), it will result that the colony has sustained a pecuniary loss during the last nine or ten years, by reason of the illegal appropriation of its timber, of over 3,000*l.*, or about 300*l.* per annum; in addition to which, it must be borne in mind, that as the natives have no idea of successive crops, so they never think of planting a tree for every one they fell, to keep up the supply; therefore, besides the double loss of the timber and its value, had the system continued, there would not have been a single tree of any description left standing in the colony in a very few years.

I do not think that implicit reliance is to be placed in the returns of the quantity of land under cultivation and of produce saved. The information they contain is arrived at necessarily by a very imperfect process of calculation, because few, if indeed any, of the liberated Africans know the extent of land they cultivate, or the amount of produce raised on it.

But although the returns are not so correct as I could wish, nor as they will

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be, once the "House and Land Tax Ordinance" comes into operation, they are still deserving of notice, as showing, as near as can be ascertained, the results of the agricultural labour of the colony for the two years 1849 and 1850, and as affording evidence of what might be produced by a more general and extended system of agriculture.

The quantity of land returned as under cultivation for 1849 is 39,603 acres, and for 1850, 37,207 acres; and the amount of produce actually saved for those years, respectively, will be seen by a reference to the following return:—

RETURN of PRODUCE saved in the Rural Districts of the Colony of Sierra Leone in the Years 1849 and 1850.

	1849	1850	Average Price.
For Cassada Bushels	54,688	165,801	9d. to 1s. per Bushel.
Cocoa "	6,842	38,638	1s. to 1s. 6d. "
Sweet Potatoes "	1,048	876	2s. to 3s. "
Indian Corn "	13,117	43,111	3s. to 5s. "
Rice "	4,113	2,716	Clean, 5s. to 8s. "
Ginger "	14,153	12,223	Rough, 2s. to 3s. "
Groundnuts "	11,890	12,354	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Guinea Corn "	7,000	8,119	10d. to 1s. 6d. per Bushel.
Peppers Lbs.	20,522	20,625	3s. to 4s. "
Yams Cwt.	12,996	19,601	3d. to 4d. per lb.
Pine Apples No.	22,168	18,314	5s. to 8s. per cwt.
Bananas Bunches	22,855	23,311	½d. to 3d. each.
Plantains "	22,861	30,125	1s. to 2d. per Bunch.
Sugar Cane Stalks	24,419	10,994	3s. to 4s. 6d. per 100 Stalks.

The quantity of stock raised during the same years, respectively, is as follows (not, however, including Freetown, for which, although the largest parish in the colony, no return appears to have been made. This omission shall be supplied in future):—

	1849	1850	Average Price.
In Freetown and Districts—			
Horses	174	157	10l. to 40l.
In Rural Districts only—			
Horned Cattle	1,140	899	30s. to 5l. and 6l.
Sheep	619	340	7s. to 15s.
Goats	2,145	1,524	Milch, 15s. to 20s.
Pigs	3,910	3,950	Sucking, 4s. to 6s.
Poultry	14,445	30,131	Porkers, 10s. to 30s.
			6d. to 1s. per head.

The price of agricultural labour may be stated at from 7d. to 9d. per diem. Solitary instances may be found of persons working as farm labourers for less; but I think I am correct in affirming that the market price of farm labour is as I have stated. Predial labour, however, of any other description is higher, namely, from 9d. to 1s. In former years, and before the system of emigration was introduced into the colony, labour of all sorts was much cheaper and more plentiful than at present.

Before dismissing the subject of agriculture, I may mention that, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the running of the emigration vessels between this colony and the West Indies, I have been enabled, through the kindness of the Governors of those islands visited by the vessels in question, to introduce to this colony many valuable fruit and other trees, not formerly known here, almost all of which are thriving. Other gentlemen have, in like manner, availed themselves of the same means of procuring plants and seeds from the West Indies; and I take advantage of this opportunity publicly to record my high sense and appreciation of the great courtesy and readiness with which our applications were responded to on the part of the West Indian authorities, as also by the late Governor of St. Helena, and the present gallant Governor of the Cape, to all of whom this colony is much indebted for the very liberal manner with which they have supplied it with rare and valuable plants, both useful and ornamental.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

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Having remarked upon the agricultural resources which the colony possesses in itself, I deem this a proper place for briefly noticing its manufactures, mines, and fisheries, the return of which stands in the Blue Books next in succession to the agricultural return.

Of the manufactures I am sorry to have to observe that as yet little can be said, and of the mines less. The only manufacture, strictly so called, which exists in the colony, and deserves notice, is that of groundnut oil, which is produced by expressing the oil from the groundnut, by means of presses, the labour of working which is performed by hand, steam machinery not having as yet been introduced into the colony.

The oil, which is manufactured by two mercantile houses here, namely, those of Messrs, Oldfield and Burnet, and Mr. Reader, is in very great request, and is most assuredly a very useful and valuable production. It is extensively used, as well for lighting and for cooking as for lubricating machinery; and it is also converted, in Europe, into olive oil, being entirely free from any unpleasant smell or taste; and when cold-drawn, by means of powerful machinery, as it is in England, it is a clear and beautiful vegetable oil, scarcely to be distinguished from olive oil. It is also cheap; it can be purchased in England, manufactured there from the imported nut, at 4s. to 4s. 6d. the gallon; and in the colony, but not so clear or so strong as that manufactured in England, at about the same price.

Of the mines, all that can be said is that at present none have been discovered. I should not like to hazard the assertion that there are none in the colony; on the contrary, from the peculiar geological conformation and character of the colony, I should be the rather disposed to entertain the opinion that mines do exist in it, and that probably, at no very distant period, and when least anticipated, they may be discovered here, as accidentally as they have been in other parts of the world.

Fisheries.

Of the fisheries, however, much can be said in their favour; and I am happy in being able to give some interesting information respecting them, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Benjamin Campbell, late manager and magistrate of the Isles de Loss, dependencies of this Government, and situate about one degree to the northward of the colony.

The number of boats (some of them most excellent vessels, and all built in the colony) and canoes employed in fishing, has been estimated at between 60 and 80 of the former, and between 50 and 60 of the latter, and I am disposed to believe that this is not an over-computation; on the contrary, I am of opinion that there cannot be less, boats and canoes included, and including also those belonging to the sea and river districts, to the Bananas and Isles de Loss, as well as to Freetown, employed in the sea and river fishery, than from 150 to 200, affording occupation for from 1,000 to 1,500 men.

The description of fish caught in the waters of the colony is correctly enumerated in the returns, and embraces almost all, if not all, the fish with which tropical waters usually abound. They are excellent in their kind, and there is no dearth in that very necessary article of diet here; it must, however, be observed that, owing probably to the frequent visits of steamers to the coast now, compared with former times, fish has not been quite so plentiful of late, but still the supply is abundant; and sad indeed would it be for the inhabitants of the colony, and indeed for those of the neighbouring territories as well, were it ever wholly to cease, or greatly diminish.

In the mode of prosecuting the fishing in the immediate vicinity of the colony there is nothing deserving any particular notice. It is conducted upon similar principles as elsewhere, the boats, seines, &c., being generally the joint property of the captain and crew, who of course share in the profits and losses of the speculation; and I have reason to believe that on the whole it is a very profitable speculation, as they find a very ready market for the supply of fish they bring to shore with them. Sometimes the boat, &c., is entirely the property of one individual, who hires his crew, and makes an arrangement for them to receive a portion of the proceeds of the day's fishing, in addition to wages; or they are paid wholly in cash, according to circumstances; and some,

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more wealthy than others, possess two or three boats, which are constantly engaged in fishing, either with the seine or with the line.

All the pilots of the colony are fishermen, and employ a great number of hands in the trade; and their boats are excellent sea boats, and very fast sailers.

The most interesting portion of the fisheries, however, is that conducted by a number of the fishermen of the colony in the neighbourhood of the Isles de Loss; and from data furnished by Mr. Campbell, it would appear to be a flourishing and profitable speculation.

During the proper season, from October to May or June, there are from 30 to 40 associations established at those islands, for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries, all composed of Sierra Leone people, principally liberated Africans; each association is composed of a boat's complement of men, a captain and six hands: the captain representing generally two of the ingredients composing the association, namely, capital and intelligence (or experience), the crew the third, and not less valuable ingredient, labour.

A boat complete for the prosecution of this trade will cost about 25*l.* to 30*l.*, each man finding his own tackle, lines, and hooks; and as the season for entering upon their labour arrives, the owner of the boat seeks for associates, who are soon found, their appointed stations in the boats fixed, and two other hands are engaged, men or boys, on the joint account of the master and crew, to take care of the fish, keep up the fires on shore for curing them, procure firewood, cook and prepare the meals of the party, while they are away fishing.

The supply of food for the crew is provided by the captain, who receives from each man from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, with which he lays in a stock of rice, foofoo (cassada grated, soaked, beat up and made into balls), cassada bread, &c., sufficient for three or four weeks' consumption, and, all preliminaries complete, they sail from the colony to the Isles de Loss, which they reach on an average in from 14 to 16 hours; and having selected a spot where their boat can be sheltered from the tornadoes, they proceed to perfect all the arrangements on shore necessary for successfully prosecuting their labours, and that duly completed, they put to sea, and run into 18 or 20 fathoms of water, or until they find a locality where fish are plentiful (sometimes 40 miles from the islands), where they remain until the afternoon, and then return with the sea-breeze to the islands.

The quantity of fish caught is not equally divided amongst them; the share due to the captain and owner of the boat—the capitalist, in fact, of the firm—averages from 15 to 20 per cent., according to previous arrangement, on each man's catching; and, with the view of preventing any mistake or unfairness in the payment of this per centage, every man marks the fish he catches in a manner different from his neighbours, and decided upon beforehand, the captain alone not marking the fish he may catch; and when the distribution is satisfactorily concluded, every man proceeds to cure his own fish. If their labours are attended with success, they will secure in three trips sufficient to load the boat for the markets of the colony. The fish, when cured, is then securely packed in leaves, and on arrival at Freetown is sold at from 3*d.* to 4*d.* each, according to size, each man realizing from 20*s.* to 30*s.*, and the captain of course considerably more.

The fish thus caught and cured are principally consumed in the rural districts of the colony, where it is retailed at an advance upon the original purchase-money paid to the fishermen.

Taking the number of boats engaged in this branch of industry to be 30, employing each of them nine hands (that is, a captain, six crew, and two men to attend to the curing of the fish, &c., on shore), it affords lucrative occupation, during the period the fisheries can be prosecuted, to nearly 300 men; and allowing seven months, viz., from 1st November to 31st May, as the period during which it can be carried on (although it is often commenced on the 1st of October and continued to the end of June), the following estimate of its value is given by Mr. Campbell, who values each boat-load of fish taken to Freetown at 12*l.*

£.

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Thirty boats in 212 days (1st November to 31st May) making 10 voyages each (allowing 20 days for each voyage to and from Freetown, and including the time necessary for disposing of the fish there and preparing for another trip), will in the aggregate make 300 trips, which at the above rate of 12 <i>l.</i> per trip gives	3,600
From this sum is to be deducted the outlay for fishing-tackle, firewood, &c.	30
Leaving a profit to the fishermen	<u>£ 3,570</u>

The foregoing amount Mr. Campbell is of opinion is divided thus:—

Two-fifths to the owners of the boats, or about 47 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each, amounts to	£ 1,428
Leaving to be divided amongst the crew	2,142

which will give each man about 11*l.* or 12*l.* net; and if the incidental expenses attending the wear and tear of a boat during the season, and other necessary items of outlay, amounting to between 8*l.* and 9*l.*, are deducted from the captain and owner's share, it will leave him, on the seven months' speculation, a clear profit of between 38*l.* and 40*l.*

From data on this subject which I have myself collected, I am of opinion that Mr. Campbell has underrated, rather than over-estimated, the value of the Isles de Loss fisheries; my calculations would give the gross amount realized by those engaged in them to be over 4,000*l.* annually.

It is, however, always better to be under than over the mark in estimates and statements of this character, and I have therefore adopted Mr. Campbell's estimate in preference to my own, it being amply sufficient to prove that the Isles de Loss, viewed in no other light than as a place of temporary residence for the men employed in the fisheries of their waters, are no useless dependencies of this colony.

Administration of Justice.

The colony possesses the following Courts for the administration of justice.

First. Criminal Courts.

1. The Court of Quarter Sessions for the trial of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the colony.

This Court is established by the Charter of the Constitution of the colony, and is presided over by the Chief Justice, assisted by the Members of Council as Commissioners of oyer and terminer, who in rotation sit with the Chief Justice. It is opened four times in the year for the trial of prisoners and for the general delivery of the gaol, and its proceedings are conducted in like manner as in the criminal courts of England, the Queen's Advocate prosecuting, and the indictments being presented by a grand jury.

2. The Royal Commission Court, for the cognizance of offences committed upon the high seas, and in other places out of the jurisdiction of the colony. This Court is specially constituted under a Royal Commission, and the judges of it are the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the senior officer of Her Majesty's naval forces present in the colony. The Members of Council are also Commissioners of this Court.

The foregoing Courts, with the police office, the duties of which are of the same nature, and are conducted in like manner as police courts in England, constitute the criminal courts of the colony.

Secondly. Civil Courts.

1. The Court of the Recorder.

This Court, like the Court of Quarter Sessions, is established under the authority of the Charter, and has superseded the Mayor's Court, which formerly existed during the Company's time, and under their Charter.

Its jurisdiction and practice have been defined by an Ordinance passed during the year 1849 by the Legislative Council of the colony, and it is presided over by the Chief Justice, assisted by the Members of Council in rotation, who hold the office of Assistant Judges of the Court for one year. The regular Court-

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days are the third Wednesdays in the month ; it sits, however, by adjournment, as many more as the business before it may require.

2. The Court of Appeal.

This Court, like the foregoing one, is established under the provisions of the Charter, and its duties are to entertain all appeals from the Court of the Recorder, or any of the superior Common Law Courts in the colony. Appeals from this Court, as also from the Court of Chancery to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are allowed, where the matter in dispute in either Court is of or above the value of 400*l*.

3. Court of Chancery.

This Court possesses and exercises within the colony like powers and jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery in England.

It is presided over by the Governor or officer administering the Government, who is *ex-officio* Chancellor of the colony : a Registrar and Masters are attached to this Court.

4. The Court of Ordinary.

The duties of this Court extend to granting probates of wills, letters of administration, and marriage licences ; and generally, and when necessary, exercises the same powers as Ecclesiastical Courts in England. The President of this Court is the Governor, who appoints a Surrogate and Registrar.

5. Vice-Admiralty Court.

This Court is established by Act of Parliament, and possesses like powers to all colonial Vice-Admiralty Courts.

It is principally occupied in this colony in the adjudication of vessels seized for being engaged in aiding and abetting the slave trade, whether British or foreign, the former under the provisions of 5th Geo. IV., cap. 114, the latter under those of 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, and 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 122.

A Registrar is attached to this Court, and its proceedings and fees are fixed by regulations issued under the authority of the Act 1st and 2nd Will. IV., cap. 51. This Court is opened once a month *pro formâ* for the dispatch of business. Besides which, it holds sittings whenever such may be necessary for the interest of justice.

6. The Small Debt Court.

This Court is established under the authority of a local Ordinance, by virtue of the provisions of the Charter. It is presided over by the Stipendiary Police Magistrate as Chief Commissioner, assisted by Commissioners, appointed by the Governor from amongst the inhabitants, who are compelled to serve in that office, unpaid, for a year, under a penalty of 50*l*. It stands in lieu of the former Court of Requests, abolished by the Charter of 1821, and had jurisdiction originally over all matters of debt or damage not exceeding 40*s*. ; it was found necessary, however, for the benefit of the community, to extend its jurisdiction by local enactment to sums in dispute not exceeding 10*l*., provided, however, that in no question of which it can take cognizance is it to exercise any jurisdiction over, or interfere with, titles to land.

Legislation.

The Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council for the year 1849, are—

1. An Ordinance for the naturalization of J. R. Dailey in the colony of Sierra Leone.

2. An Ordinance for defining the jurisdiction, and regulating the practice, of the Court of the Recorder of Freetown.

3. An Ordinance to provide for the Civil List establishment of the colony for the year 1850. And—

4. An Ordinance for granting duties of Customs, and certain other duties or dues, and for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the colony in certain respects.

The titles of these Ordinances are sufficiently explanatory of the objects sought to be secured by them respectively, as to require no explanatory remarks respecting them.

In the year 1850 the following Ordinances were passed :—

1. An Ordinance for granting certain duties of Customs at Cape Coast Castle, and Her Majesty's other settlements upon the Gold Coast.

2. An Ordinance to alter and amend the laws relating to the duties of Cus-

toms, so far as relates to the payment of the additional duty on certain tobacco, wine, malt, liqueurs, rum, and spirituous liquors. SIERRA LEONE.

3. An Ordinance to embody and constitute a militia in the colony of Sierra Leone.

4. An Ordinance to provide for the payment of duties or dues in respect of the lighthouse at Cape Sierra Leone.

5. An Ordinance for licensing boats and canoes in the colony of Sierra Leone (to take effect from 1st January, 1851).

6. An Ordinance for raising a tax on houses and lands within the colony of Sierra Leone.

7. An Ordinance to provide for the Civil List establishment of the colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1851.

8. An Ordinance for granting to Her Majesty further additional duties of Customs (to come into operation on or after 1st of January, 1851).

With reference to the first of the foregoing Ordinances, it may be necessary to observe, that at the date of its passing (the 5th of February, 1850) the settlements on the Gold Coast were dependencies of this colony; they have, however, since ceased to be so, and now legislate for themselves.

The second Ordinance was passed to allow the additional duty on the articles therein enumerated being paid by bond at six months; and the last Ordinance was rendered necessary to raise the means of liquidating loans to the amount of 4,000*l.*, obtained from the military or Commissariat chest during the administration of the Government by Acting-Governor Pine in 1848 and 1849.

Districts, Population, and Creeds.

The colony of Sierra Leone is divided into five districts, viz. :—

1st. The district of Freetown (parish of St. George's), the capital of the colony.

2nd. The First Eastern or River District, which adjoins that of Freetown on the eastward, and includes the villages of Kissy, in the parish of St. Patrick, and those of Wellington, Newlands, and Allen's Town, in the parish of St. Arthur.

3rd. The Second Eastern or River District, which extends from Allen's Town or Hog Brook round the colony in an easterly and southerly direction, comprises the villages of Hastings, Stanley, Victoria, and Rokelle, in the parish of St. Thomas'; and Hastings' Road, Waterloo, Campbell Town, and Macdonald, in the parish of St. Michael.

4th. The Western District, which adjoins the Second Eastern on the south (and which, like it, is bounded by the Calmont Creek, the southern boundary of the colony), comprises the villages of Kent, the extreme south-west point of the colony, and Russell, in the parish of St. Edward's; and York, Sussex, and one or two minor native villages, in the parish of St. Henry; and the villages of Dublin and Ricketts, in the Banana Islands, which lie immediately off the village of Kent, at the distance of a mile and a half or two miles, in the parish of St. Luke.

5th. The Mountain District, which occupies about the centre of the colony, extends itself to the westward, where it joins the Freetown district, and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. This district contains the villages of Leicester and Gloucester, in the parish of St. Andrew; Regent, St. Charles; Bathurst, in the united parishes of St. Peter and St. James; Charlotte, in that of St. John; Wilberforce, Congo Town, Murray Town, Aberdeen, Lumley, Goodrich, and Adonkia, all in the parish of St. Paul's.

The largest districts of the colony are, the Mountain and Western and Second Eastern, and the largest parish that of St. George's, Freetown.

The population of the foregoing districts appears to have been as follows :—

	1849	1850
1. St. George's Freetown .	18,551	16,679
2. First Eastern . . .	5,498	5,302
3. Second Eastern . . .	8,884	9,878
4. Western	4,885	5,159
5. Mountains	8,551	8,454
Total	46,369	45,472

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Showing a decrease in the total population of the colony for the year 1850, as compared with its predecessor, of 897 souls.

That the amount of the population of the colony must fluctuate plus or minus each year is obvious; and my own experience would lead me to the conclusion that, of late years, and owing to emigration, the population here has decreased: but I do not think that so great a decrease as that shown by the foregoing figures has occurred in the two years under review, and which, I am of opinion, is owing to some clerical error in taking the census for 1849.

Here, the performance of this duty is attended with difficulties unknown in civilized communities; and it is with the greatest trouble that the native population of the colony generally can be induced to give a correct return or statement to the Census Master of the numbers of which their families are composed: they cannot comprehend why the information should be required, and they are therefore extremely suspicious at its being sought for, and always afford it reluctantly, and, in many instances, incorrectly. And at present, with the very imperfect means at the disposal of the local Government, and the difficulties raised by the native population, it is next to an impossibility that so voluminous a return can be as perfect as the local Government are desirous it should be; still, intrinsically, its general correctness can be relied on, although it is not so accurately correct as one would wish.

The census in the rural districts is taken by the respective managers, and in Freetown by an officer appointed annually by the Governor for that duty; and that, for the past year, has been taken by a European, the Superintendent of Police, and according to the plan suggested to Her Majesty's Government by Major Graham, and adopted, I believe, in England: and I am apt to think it is as correct as, under existing circumstances, it is possible to make it. It affords the following results:—

A population for the parish of St. George's, Freetown, of 16,679 souls (of whom there are 9,065 males and 7,614 females), who are classed as hereunder:—

1st. As to employment, trade, or occupation—

Government officers	31
Merchants and merchants' clerks	170
Petty traders, hawkers, and pedlars	1,769
Farmers, farm labourers, and market people	2,405
Grumettas, predial labourers, and house-servants	4,121
Fishermen and native seamen	588
Mechanics	721
Miscellaneous, including washerwomen, sempstresses, &c.	2,014
Transient traders	923
School children	3,511
Infants	426
	<hr/>
	16,679

2nd. As to races—

Europeans	89
Maroons	15
Nova Scotians	49
Liberated Africans	6,898
Native Creoles	7,565
West Indians	90
Americans	121
Kroomen	560
Native strangers (Timmanees, Sherbros, Foulahs, Mandingoes, &c.)	1,292
	<hr/>
	16,679

3rd. As to religious creeds or sects—

Episcopalians	2,707
Presbyterians	7
Wesleyans	7,119
West African Methodists (seceders from the Wesleyan connexion)	2,194
Baptists	508
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	964
Roman Catholics	56
Jews	6
Mahommedans	1,252
Pagans	1,866
	<hr/>
	16,679

The total population of the colony for 1850 is given at 45,472 (of whom 24,550 are males and 20,922 females), and who, according to the foregoing segregation, are divided—

1st. As to trades, occupation, and employment: thus—

Government officers	37
Merchants and their clerks	170
Petty traders, hawkers, and pedlars	2,982
Farmers, farm labourers, and market people	13,157
Grumettas, predial labourers, and house-servants	7,455
Fishermen and native seamen	1,180
Mechanics	1,510
Miscellaneous, including washerwomen, sempstresses, &c.	2,825
Transient traders	2,892
School children	10,630
Infants	2,634
	<hr/>
	45,472

2nd. As to races: thus—

Europeans	111
Maroons	15
Nova Scotians	49
Liberated Africans	20,243
Native Creoles	20,766
West Indians	91
Americans	121
Kroomen	560
Native strangers	3,516
	<hr/>
	45,472

3rd, and lastly. As to creeds, as follows:—

Episcopalians	16,095
Presbyterians	7
Wesleyans	13,376
Wesleyan Methodists	4,864
Baptists	508
Lady Huntingdon's followers	1,552
Roman Catholics	56
Jews	6
Mahommedans	1,778
Pagans	7,230
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	45,472

A comparison of the third head of classification with the Table of religious creeds contained in Acting-Governor Pine's Report for 1848 shows a very wide difference between the two; and on pointing out that difference to the officer

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who took the census for the last year, he assured me—and I must say that the Census Return which he has prepared bears evidence of very great trouble having been bestowed upon it, so as to render it as perfect as possible—that he took the very greatest pains to secure the most correct information as to the religious tenets of the inhabitants of the colony, and that the return is substantially correct in that and the other particulars embraced in it; and without intending in the slightest degree to impugn the correctness of the like return for 1848, I think I can with safety bear testimony to the general correctness of that for 1850.

Instead, therefore, of attributing the difference which appears in these two Returns, especially under the head “Episcopalians” and “Pagans,” to errors and incorrectness in their preparation, let us hope that it is to be accounted for more satisfactorily, and that, in fact, it is owing to the influence and spread of Christianity during the period in question; and that many who were enlisted under the banner of Paganism in the former year have, convinced of their error, deserted it to enrol themselves under that of Christianity in the latter years.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Koelle, a local member of the Church Missionary Society, and the linguist to the mission, who has devoted his time and talents most successfully to the study of the native languages, I am indebted for the following list of the names of those African tribes represented by the liberated African population of the colony, and individuals of which Mr. Koelle has found in the colony in his endeavours to collect correct information respecting the still uncounted number of African languages.

In the enumeration of these tribes Mr. Koelle has commenced with those from the centre of Africa, about Lake Tchad; then westward to the Niger, the eastern bank of which he follows until it reaches the sea. He then traces the coast upwards to Senegambia, and thence turns eastward until he arrives at the point where the Niger changes its course from north-east to south-east, near the country of the wild and warlike Wasulus. He then commences on the southern half of this vast continent, enumerating the tribes along its eastern shore, from ten degrees south to the Cape, who are represented in the colony, and completes his labour with those from the country between the banks of the Coanza and the Cameroons.

The information thus afforded by Mr. Koelle is doubly interesting, as showing not merely the vast number of African tribes represented in the colony, but as mapping out also, in a very clear and comprehensive manner, the enormous tract of country over which slavery and the slave trade have extended their poisonous influence.

The following is a list of African tribes, members of which have been redeemed from slavery, and have been found in the colony by Mr. Koelle.

Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.	Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.
1. Shoa	African Arabs, east of Bornu.	20. Nufe	{ On the eastern banks of the Niger, about Rabba.
2. Bagarmi	East of Bornu.	21. Egbira, by the Nufes called Egura	
3. Bornu or Vianuri	{ On the southern banks of the Lake of Tchad.	22. Idshumu, or Ekiri	{ Eastern banks of the Niger.
4. Tubo (Tiboo)	In the Zahara, north of Bornu.	23. Basa	{ Eastern banks of the Niger, and will be distinguished from the Basa, near Liberia.
5. Mandara	South of Bornu.	24. Igala, or Gala	{ Eastern banks of the Niger, and will be distinguished from the Gallas, in the East.
6. Kandin	South of the Zahara, near Hausa.	25. Agbale	{ Eastern banks of the Niger.
7. Pika or Phika	South-west of Bornu.	26. Kupa	{ Eastern banks of the Niger, near Egga.
8. Wadai	{ Near Bornu.	27. Wefa	{ Eastern bank of the Niger.
9. Margi		28. Ibo	{ East of Ibo.
10. Bode	West of Bornu.	29. Atam	
11. Gezere	South of Bode.	30. Kalaba	{ Near Ibo.
12. Karakarei	West of Gezere.	31. Benin	
13. Hausa	Between Bornu and the Niger.	32. Bayong	{ Between the Old and New Calabar.
14. Munio, or Manga	North-east of Hausa.	33. Okuloba (Bony)	
15. Gube	North-west of Hausa.	34. Bine	{ Closely allied; on the west of the Niger.
16. Kambali	West of Hausa.	35. Yoruba	
17. Dshuku	North-west of Hausa.	36. Egba	
18. Gbali, or Goali	South of Hausa.		
19. Eregba, called Kuro-rofa by the Hausas, Asa by the Nufes and Ibos, and Kona by the Kanuri.	{ South of Hausa.		

Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.	Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.
37. Adsha	Called Popo by foreigners.	74. Nalu	On the Coast, between Sierra Leone and Senegambia.
38. Dahome	Who speak three different dialects of the same language.	75. Padahar	
39. Hwida		76. Pepel	
40. Mahhi		77. Buramu	
41. Gurma	North of Dahomey.	78. Biafada, by foreigners	
42. Kutakori		Dshola	In and near Senegambia.
43. Barba		79. Fulup	
44. Dshelanga	Near Cape Coast.	80. Wolof	
45. Ashanti		81. Fula	
46. Fanti		82. Mandingo	
47. Grepo	Closely allied ; about Cape Palmas.	83. Bambara	On the upper course of the Niger. South-east of Timbuctu.
48. Kru		84. Wasulu	
49. Basa	South of Monrovia.		
50. Mano	East of Basa.		
51. Gbarena, or Gbase	North of Monrovia.	SOUTH AFRICA.	
52. Dawoin		85. Masambik (Mozambique)	On the Eastern Coast, between about lat. 10° and the Cape Colony.
53. Vei		86. Sofala	
54. Gura, or Gola	From Cape Mount to the Gallinas.	87. Nyamban	
55. Gbandi		88. Marawi	
56. Buse		89. Kriman	
57. Mani	East and north-east of Vei.	90. Bengara (Benguela)	On the South-west Coast.
58. Toma		91. Angola	
59. Bala		92. Kongo	Empire of Kongo.
60. Bunde	North of Vei, on the Coast.	93. Muse Kongo	
61. Mande, called also Koso and Nonguba		94. Mantiaf	East of Kongo, in the interior.
62. Gise or Kise		95. Kimbala	
63. Kirim, by foreigners Kittim	North of Kirim and south of Sherbro.	96. Motaka	About Cape Lopez.
64. Bulom		97. Mupama	
65. Sherbro		98. Orungu	On the Coast, about 2° north.
66. Timne	Between Bulom and Sierra Leone.	99. Djala	
67. Londoro, by foreigners Loko		100. Tsuwu, by foreigners sometimes Bumbe	On the Cameroons River.
68. Limba			
69. Susu	North-east of Sierra Leone.		
70. Baga			
71. Bidshugo			
72. Mandshako	On the Coast, between Sierra Leone and Senegambia.		
73. Bulanda, or Balanta			

It appears to me to be scarcely necessary that I should offer any apology for increasing the length of this Report, by the insertion of the foregoing information respecting those numerous tribes of Africa, the sons and daughters of which have found a second and a safer home in this colony, as I feel assured that it will prove as interesting to all who may peruse this document as it has to myself.

Emigration.

This is a subject which has for some years past occupied the attention of all classes, some in favour and others opposed to it. It is one in the success of which Her Majesty's Government is justly deeply interested ; and one also in which, to a greater or less degree, the interests of a large portion of the native population of this colony are involved. I deem this, therefore, a proper place to make a few passing remarks respecting it.

This measure was first introduced into the colony in the commencement of the year 1841. The first vessel with African emigrants to the West Indies having sailed hence on the 7th April, 1841, for Trinidad, from which date to the present time the scheme has been prosecuted with more or less success according to circumstances, and has undergone many changes in the mode of conducting it, until finally confined to the existing system, which, under the contract between Her Majesty's Government and Messrs. Hyde, Hodge, and Co., seems to work very satisfactorily.

At the commencement, many of the old settled population of the colony, principally Maroons, anxious to return to their own country ; and others, actuated by a spirit of adventure and a desire for change, readily embraced the opportunity offered to them of proceeding to the West Indies ; and so successful was the scheme at first, that hopes were not only entertained (but I have reason to believe that it was announced to the public at home, in a pamphlet

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on emigration, put forth by a gentleman employed as one of the island agents), that vessels had only to go to Sierra Leone to be filled immediately by Africans of all classes and conditions, anxious to better themselves by proceeding to the West Indies.

Vessels did come out, two and three at a time, and the gentleman who, in his honest, but not very prudent zeal to further the cause of emigration, had at home painted its (in his opinion) certain success in such glowing colours, was in the colony when they commenced arriving (having been requested by the parties who were dispatching ships to it, on his representation, to superintend procuring full complement of emigrants for them), when, struck with the gravity of the error he had committed in proclaiming in England that, as certain and to be depended upon, which, on the spot, he found was uncertain as the wind; and seeing the utter impossibility of any of the vessels, almost daily arriving from England, obtaining emigrants, he hastily withdrew from all connexion with the scheme, placed himself on board ship, and returned to England, leaving the vessels in question to their fate. Whether the speculations they were engaged in, on that memorable occasion, turned out profitable or not, their owners best know. I mention this incident, in the infancy of the scheme, in order to state further that the result of this injudicious proceeding was to engender grave doubts as to its integrity, and to occasion, almost at the very commencement, a serious check to a measure which, had it been prosecuted in the commencement with moderation, and carried out in good faith, would, in all probability, have continued the "even tenour of its way," to the benefit alike of our West Indian possessions and to the mass of the labouring population (the liberated Africans) of this colony, without any of those checks which it has at times, owing to officious and ill-directed zeal, dishonest speculation, and unwise economy, experienced; and which have gone far, if not to peril its very existence, at all events to shake the faith of the coloured population of the colony as to its integrity and value.

It must, however, be admitted that, eminently calculated as it is to work most beneficially for the liberated Africans, it has been a distasteful measure amongst the *settled* population of the colony of all races; a very small number of them having given it a trial, and they expressed themselves greatly dissatisfied at the result.

Whether they expected too much by the change, and were consequently disappointed; whether the inducements held out to them to emigrate were not realized; whether they fancied that they were not to labour in the West Indies, or that the labour required of them was more than they liked to perform; or whether they found that what they realized by their labour did not remunerate them sufficiently, I will not pretend to say. But it is a fact, not to be disputed, that those of the settled population who tried the experiment returned disappointed and disaffected towards the measure, and nothing would induce them to give it a second trial. They assigned no reason for their refusal to emigrate beyond that of being perfectly satisfied with their lot here, and they and their families have steadily turned a deaf ear to all that could be urged to induce them to emigrate.

I think that their dislike to it may, in a great measure, be ascribed to their unwillingness to break asunder all the ties of family and kindred which held them to this soil, in order to begin the world anew, as it were, with their families, in, to them, a strange land, and to run the risks attending so hazardous a speculation, when, if they failed to realize all they anticipated from their change, they would necessarily be placed in a far worse position than they were originally in here.

With the newly-imported people, however, the case is different; they have no ties to bind them to Sierra Leone, more than to any other genial climate, and they have therefore always evinced a greater readiness to emigrate than any others, and, indeed, latterly they have been almost the only emigrants shipped from the colony. For them it is a measure of incalculable benefit, and I am glad to be able to state that few, very few of them show any disinclination to emigrate; of course, those who desire to remain in the colony are permitted to do so; they emigrate of their own free will, or not at all.

During the period I have administered this government I have, on various and seasonable occasions, put forth proclamations and notices on the subject of emigration, in which I have endeavoured faithfully and conscientiously to point

out, in a clear and unvarnished manner, the benefits, certain to result from emigration, to those of our poorer liberated Africans, who have failed here to secure to themselves other than a from day-to-day scanty pittance, and who, though willing to labour and work, cannot obtain employment, owing to the absence of agricultural pursuits, on a scale calculated to afford employment to the mass of the labouring population.

The object and the character of these documents, it is gratifying to me to know, have met with the full approbation of Her Majesty's Government; and, convinced as I am of the value of emigration to the liberated Africans, I shall not fail, on all suitable occasions, to direct their earnest attention to it as a means whereby they may reasonably expect to obtain that independence for themselves and families in the West Indies which so many of them have, after years of toil, failed to secure here.

The following return will show the success which has as yet attended that measure, from its first commencement here to the end of last year.

RETURN of the Total Number of Emigrants of all Classes from the Colony of Sierra Leone to the West Indies in the period from April, 1841, to 31st December, 1850.

Date.	Under whose Administration.	Number Emigrated under each Administration.	Grand Total.
April, 1841	Governor Sir J. Jeremie	435	
April 28 to Sept. 4, 1841	Acting-Governor Carr	659	
Nov. 4, 1841, to Jan. 14, 1842	Lieut.-Governor (1st Administration	433	
July 11, 1844, to Dec. 11, 1845	Fergusson (2nd Administration	2,867	
		3,300	
Feb. 11, 1842, to April 8, 1844	Colonel George Macdonald	2,148	
Dec. 27, 1845, to April 4, 1848	Gov. N. W. (1st Administration	1,985	
Nov. 26, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850	Macdonald (Present Administration	2,701	
		4,686	
April 8, 1848, to Nov. 24, 1849	Acting-Governor Pine	2,685	

Showing the Total Number of Emigrants to have been 14,113

for the nine years, ending 31st December, 1850, during which the scheme has been in operation in this colony.

They have been distributed amongst the West Indies, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:—

To Jamaica	3,681
St. Lucie	367
Trinidad	3,460
Berbice	1,353
Demarara	3,802
St. Vincent	236
Grenada	1,159
St. Christopher	55
Total	14,113

The following Return will show the number of captured Africans brought up to and in charge of the Local Government of the colony of Sierra Leone, during the years 1849 and 1850 respectively, and their disposal:—

R-remaining in Liberated African Department and Hospital on December 31.		Number of Captured Africans landed in the Colony.		Total for each Year.	Disposal.						
					Emigrated.	Enlistd.	Loc. ted.*	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining on Dec. 31.	Total.
Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.								
1848	1,011	1849	2,203	3,214	2,240	71	466	17	278	142	3,214
1849	142	1850	1,867	2,009	1,612	120	158	15	83	21	2,009

* Having refused to emigrate or enlist.

Showing that, of 5,223 captured Africans brought to the colony during the last two years, 3,852 have emigrated to the West Indies.

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I confess I never have been able clearly to comprehend the grounds upon which objection has been taken by certain parties in England to the emigration of the liberated Africans to the West Indies; for assuredly they possess as equal a right to take their labour to any market they choose as those do who are almost daily quitting the shores of the mother-country on a similar errand.

I have heard it argued, as a strong ground of objection to the measure, that the liberated Africans cannot judge for themselves, and that they consequently cannot be said to emigrate voluntarily, and of their own free choice.

Now I will grant (only for the sake of argument, however, for in reality it is not so) that such is the case with the newly-captured African, and that he is urged to emigrate to the West Indies without being able to discriminate as to the propriety of the step he is about to take; and I hold that the very ground advanced as an objection to his emigrating, namely, that he is incapable of deciding for himself, is the very strongest reason which could be urged in favour of advice being given to him on so momentous a question; one, in fact, upon which entirely depends his future welfare and onward progress through life; and as, from the moment of their capture by British cruizers, liberated Africans become the adopted children of Great Britain; children in the very fullest sense and meaning of the word, incapable of judging for themselves, ignorant, naturally so, as to the best course for them to adopt in the new position in life in which they find themselves accidentally placed; utterly destitute and friendless, save in the protection extended to them by Great Britain; penniless and very paupers, with nothing but the solitary morsel of cloth round their loins as the sum total of their worldly wealth, and in very many instances not even that with which to commence the world a-new on their own resources. In such a position, free although they be, can objection, with justice, be taken to the advice which the Government might choose to give them to emigrate, in the same way that thousands are annually advised to emigrate from the United Kingdom? Surely, if it be held wise and proper to advise our fellow men at home, who *can* decide for themselves to emigrate in order to improve their lot, it cannot be urged that adopting a like course with liberated Africans, is unsound in principle or unjust to them.

I am apt to think that those who view the emigration of the liberated Africans as an objectionable measure, do so because they possess no practical knowledge of those people. They have heard of them, but have never seen them, and know them not, and they cannot understand why they should not get on as well in this colony as in the West Indies. I will briefly explain why they cannot. It is simply because there is no demand, as I have already observed in a former portion of this Report, for their labour; and as the importation of every fresh batch of captured Africans, if located here, under existing circumstances, would be nothing more or less than turning adrift in the colony so many paupers, to exist as they best could, and without scarcely any prospect of being anything else than paupers; which, I may ask, is the better, the more humane course to adopt towards them? To allow them to remain free paupers here, or to advise them to emigrate to the West Indies, where they would be equally free, but with the wide difference of having the means placed within their reach of becoming, by the exercise of their honest industry and labour, independent members of their own class of society? Let those who object to their being required to emigrate answer the question.

Were this colony as fertile as the West Indies, was its soil as fruitful, and was agriculture pursued here as generally as it is in the West Indies, there might then be some show of reason in the objections raised to the emigration of these people, and I might probably in a measure coincide in them; but only then to the extent of objecting to their emigrating in such numbers as would deprive this colony of the supply of labour it might require. But where the very reverse is unfortunately the case, and where agriculture is, as it is here, totally neglected, and, consequently, where the labour of these new people is not required, I cannot understand why they should not only not emigrate themselves, but I will go further and say, why they should not be required to do so by the Government.

If the British Government or the nation bear the whole expense, as they have done, both in sinew and money, in suppressing the slave trade, and rescuing its victims from bondage, surely they have a right to dispose of their newly-acquired subjects in the way, in their opinion, most conducive to their moral

and social advancement, especially as these poor creatures do not know, nor can be supposed to know, what is best for their own interests; and I feel confident that no one practically acquainted with the liberated African, will contend that he is a more useful member of society, in a state of comparative or positive poverty here, and without the means of bettering his condition, than he would be in a state of comparative or positive independence in the West Indies, secured to him by the exercise of his own industry and labour there.

Education and Schools.

Although the subject of the education imparted to the youth of both sexes in the colony has been made a special matter of correspondence between Her Majesty's Government, the Missionary Societies in England, and the local Government, and is under consideration, it may be well to give a brief summary here of the means placed within the reach of the inhabitants of the colony for securing an education for their children.

In addition to the ordinary day-schools throughout the colony, under the care and superintendence of the members of both the Church and Wesleyan societies, there are three institutions claiming to afford an education of a higher stamp to such native young men as obtain admittance to them.

The first is the Fourah Bay institution, under the personal superintendence of the Rev. Edward Jones, of the Church Missionary Society, in which the students receive instructions in the following branches of education: namely—

For the First Year.—In Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography, Greek, Hebrew, Algebra, and Scripture History.

For the Second Year.—In Algebra, Euclid, English Grammar and Composition, Greek, Hebrew, and Scripture History.

For the Third Year.—Trigonometry, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Introduction to the Bible, Articles of the Church, General History. And—

For the Fourth Year.—Greek, Hebrew, Native Languages, General History, Church History, Introduction to the Bible, and the writing of Sermons.

Each year is composed of two terms, and it would appear that the course of study at the institution expires, or is supposed to expire, at the end of the fourth year, or eighth term.

Some of the pupils, those who evince greater talent than the others, are sent to England with the view of their education being so far perfected as to admit of their receiving ordination as local ministers.

The second educational establishment, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, is the Freetown Grammar School, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Peyton.

The students of this school are divided into classes.

The first class, as appears by the plan of instruction pursued at the grammar school, are educated in Lineal Drawing, Nicholl's Help to the Bible, Arithmetic, Algebra, Greek and Grecian History, Mensuration, English Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, Latin, Euclid, Music, Writing and Drawing, Singing, and in writing Themes.

The second class are taught Writing, Writing from dictation, Arithmetic pictured out, English Grammar pictured out, Composition of simple sentences, Reading, Bills of Parcels, Bible History, Music, Mental Arithmetic systematically taught, Lineal Drawing, Reading, and Singing.

The third class receives instruction in Reading, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, Reading the Scriptures, Music, Lineal Drawing, Writing from dictation, English Grammar, the Scriptures.

It is also stated that Navigation is taught to three pupils; and that there are three cotton machines, or gins, attached to this school.

There is also a female institution, under the care and superintendence of Miss Sass, an English lady, and servant of the Church Missionary Society, in which girls are taught the usual branches of female education, and plain and fancy needlework; and another day-school in the Kissy Road, superintended by the Rev. Thomas Maxwell, a native minister and member of the Church Missionary Society, in which instruction is given to the children attending it, in Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Bible reading, English Grammar, Singing, the Catechism, Reading, Scripture History, Bible Doctrine, Drawing, and Writing.

In each of the villages in the colony the Church Missionary Society have

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established schools, and they have lately had transferred to their care and supervision the liberated African schools in the rural districts of the colony.

The Wesleyan connexion here likewise have schools throughout the colony, and they also possess an institution at King Toms, near Freetown, established for the purpose of educating young men as local ministers and schoolmasters.

In addition to other schools, established by other denominations of Christians throughout the colony, the Government possess a school at Freetown for the instruction of young children in the first rudiments of education. The expense attending this school is defrayed in part by Her Majesty's Government, and in part by the fees paid weekly by the children attending it.

Some of the seminaries feed and clothe, as well as educate the scholars attending them. I believe such to be the case with the Fourah Bay and King Toms institutions, the Grammar School, and female institution under Miss Sass.

As far, therefore, as regards the actual number of schools in the colony, it cannot be said that it is in any way deficient in that respect, there having been of all descriptions, and including those I have already enumerated—

In 1849 . . . 59 schools attended by 7,090 scholars of both sexes.
In 1850 . . . 58 " " 6,795 " "

But although it will be seen from the foregoing statement that provision has been amply made for the establishment of schools, I must nevertheless bear testimony to the correctness of Mr. Pine's recorded opinion as to the unsuitableness of the character of the education imparted at those schools to the requirements of the inhabitants and the wants of the colony; and without intending here to enter afresh into a discussion of a subject, all-important as it is, which I have already fully brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and which I believe to be under its serious consideration, I must be allowed to remark, that until the system of education, as at present adopted in the Missionary schools, be modified and re-modelled, so as to become in its results more practically useful, and more generally adapted to the mental energies and capabilities of the native population of the colony than it at present is, the good that would otherwise be certain to result from the unceasing exertions of the members of the Missionary societies labouring here will unhappily fall far short, if not of what they themselves anticipate, at least of what others interested in, and connected with, the colony, have a right to expect should be the result of so much labour and expense, if wisely and judiciously directed.

Crime.

The following is the Return of the total number of Criminals tried at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this colony for the years 1849 and 1850 respectively.

Year.	Indicted.			Total.	Convicted.			Acquitted.			Not proceeded against.			Total.
	Murder.	Other Felonies.	Misdemeanor.		Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Felony.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	
1849	2	87	1	90	1	61	1	1	20	..	..	6	..	90
1850	..	182	3	185	..	118	1	..	49	2	..	15	..	185

This return shows a marked and extraordinary increase, amounting to more than double, in the number of cases of felony and misdemeanor tried in 1850 as compared with 1849.

On referring to the criminal return for the two years immediately preceding the above, I find the following trials for the years—

	1847	1848
For murders . . . . .	..	1
Other felonies	142	109
Misdemeanour	19	4
	<hr/> 161	<hr/> 114

And convictions in—

	1847	1848
For murder . . . .	..	1
Other felonies	99	88
Misdemeanour	18	3
	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 92

Although there is a very large increase apparent in the amount of crime committed during 1850 as compared with the other three years above noted, I am disposed to attribute that fact rather to the greater vigilance which has been exercised in the discovery and bringing to justice of offenders than to any actual increase in the commission of crime itself.

The character of the crimes committed, it must be observed also, is, generally speaking, trivial—a very large number of the offences figuring as felonies being larcenies of the very pettiest description, and now, by a recent legislative enactment, summarily cognizable before the presiding police magistrate of Freetown.

It is also a well-known fact, that numbers of our systematic thieves commit petty offences in order to be sentenced to imprisonment during the inclement season of the year, so as to secure thereby that food and shelter in gaol which they could not honestly obtain out of it: and as unfortunately there is no description of in-door hard labour in the gaol of Freetown which would deter those hardened characters from so readily seeking, by constant commission of crime, re-admittance to the prison during the rains, it is no uncommon thing to see the same characters recommitted over and over again; the mere imprisonment, or even working in chain-gangs on the road and public works, not being looked upon, I am sorry to say, either by themselves, their friends, families, or associates, as in any way degrading to them.

The total number of convictions for the past year is 119, out of a total adult population (deducting infants and school children) of 32,208, giving one offender to about every 207 of the inhabitants.

I am not sufficiently versed in criminal statistics to decide whether such a ratio would, generally speaking, be considered high or not. But if it should be so considered with reference to civilized communities, I scarcely think that it should be regarded in the same light with reference to this colony, keeping always in view the conflicting materials of which its population is composed, and, comparatively speaking, the very recent removal of the majority of the inhabitants from a state of barbarism, and from the demoralizing influence of the slave trade. And if we bear in mind also the petty character of the majority of the offences figuring in the calendars, and the fact that many of the convictions are reconvictions of the same offenders, I hardly think that the number of criminal cases shown in the Return for 1850 (and it is the heaviest criminal return for the last 14 years) is sufficient to stamp the inhabitants of the colony as being inordinately prone to the commission of crime.

That a well-regulated system of secondary punishments would operate materially in the suppression of crime no one can for a moment doubt; and it is much to be regretted that the introduction of so wholesome a system of punishments must be deferred, I am afraid indefinitely, or at all events for some time to come, and until the funds of the colony are in such a condition as to bear the expense of building a house of correction in which the necessary means for carrying out an effective system of prison discipline can be secured.

There is one most favourable trait in the character of the mass of the native population of this colony generally, and one which I have the very greatest possible pleasure in recording—and that is, the almost total absence, in so large and so incongruous a mass of beings, of the crime of drunkenness.

This offence was formerly very prevalent here; but of late years it has, comparatively speaking, almost entirely disappeared, and that, too, with increased opportunities, as far as the establishment of grog-shops is concerned, of indulging in it were the people so disposed. Its disappearance must therefore be attributed to the beneficial influence exercised over them by the missionary labourers in the colony, and also to the growing good sense and propriety of feeling on their own part.

Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c.

The public buildings of the colony are—

1. The Government House (inside Fort Thornton).
 2. St. George's Church (the only Government church in the colony).
 3. The buildings comprising contiguously the Secretary's Office, the Council Chamber, Printing Office, Militia Arm Store, Office of Clerk of Crown, and Court of Recorder.
 4. The present Mixed Commission Office, formerly the Government House.
 5. Engineer's Office and work-sheds.
 6. The Public Market.
 7. The Public Wharf.
 8. The Fish Market and Slaughter House.
 9. The buildings at present occupied as Police Office, Custom House, and Bonding Warehouse.
 10. The Gaol.
 11. The Small-pox Hospital at Wilberforce.
 12. The Government House (unfinished) at that village.
 13. The upper and lower Hospitals, and Lunatic Wards, with the official residence of the surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Kissy.
 14. The Government House at Waterloo, occupied as the residence of the manager of the second eastern district.
 15. The Government House at Kent, occupied as the residence of the assistant manager of that district.
 16. The Government House at the Banana Islands, transferred by Her Majesty's Government to the colony as a sanitary station for convalescent officers of the Government, civil and military.
 17. The newly erected Light-house at Cape Sierra Leone.
- And the various bridges throughout the colony.

The foregoing buildings are not at present in the state they ought to be, owing entirely to the necessity which existed of the colony paying off its debt to the military chest of 4,000*l.*, and which has operated to prevent anything but bare necessary repairs being done to them. Many of them require extensive alterations so as to improve and increase the accommodation they possess, and others require rebuilding to make them at all useful buildings, and adapted to the requirements of the colony.

This remark is specially applicable to the gaol, which in its present state (and it cannot be altered or increased) is wholly useless as a place of discipline. It is, indeed, nothing else than a large lock-up, where the prisoners are confined, but it is so ill-constructed as to prevent any classification of prisoners, or the application of any methodized system of secondary punishments, or effective in-door prison discipline.

The general public market of Freetown requires almost, if not entirely, rebuilding, and so do to a great measure the fish market and slaughter-house.

The Government House at Wilberforce, kindly transferred to the colony by Her Majesty's Government as a dry season residence of the Governor, was found, while undergoing partial repair and alterations, to be so unsafe as to render it necessary to pull it down, indeed it partially fell down itself. It was one of the first stone buildings erected in the colony, and was found on inspection to have been built on the surface of the earth merely, without the slightest foundation whatever, the walls being kept steady by the piazzas which surrounded the whole house; during the necessary repairs these piazzas were partially removed, when the old masonry began at once to totter, and eventually the greater portion of the original building fell, and the remainder was taken down to prevent accidents. Since then the colony has not been in a condition to vote funds for the completion of the building. This is very much to be regretted, for as a healthy and agreeable dry season residence for the Governor the colony does not possess any site more appropriate or convenient. It is within easy distance of Freetown, which it completely overlooks, being built on the summit of the hills to the westward of Freetown, and is open to the invigorating sea breezes which blow during the prevalence of the dry season almost continually from the north-west.

The existing wooden bridges throughout the colony require being replaced, as opportunities offer, by stone ones, the latter being not only safer but far more economical in the end; and for the future the practice of building wooden bridges (except where the difficulties of any particular sites should render the erection of stone ones either impracticable or unnecessarily expensive) should be discontinued, as all wood-work exposed to the action of the climate soon rots, and wooden bridges consequently become not only unsafe but very expensive to keep in order. The erection of one or two more bridges, namely, one over the mouth of the Cackle Bay Creek, so as to afford continuous land communication between Freetown and the Cape Sierra Leone, and the splendid sand beach to the southward of it, and also perfect the land communication through the Western District; and another over a ravine, a mile out of Freetown, to the eastward, so as to enable the direction of the present Kissy Road to be altered, would be of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants of the colony generally, and would especially add to the convenience and comfort of the European portion of the community.

These and other improvements and additions, necessary and desirable as they are, must, however, wait until the colony is in funds to undertake and complete them, and then, I trust, no obstacle will exist to their being carried into effect without delay.

In Mr. Pine's report on the Blue Book for 1847, he has stated that "although the roads in the neighbourhood of Freetown, to the extent of two or three miles, are excellent, there is a want of good roads in other parts of the colony." Now if that officer meant by this that the roads wanted repairing, I will cordially agree with him that such might have been the case; but if he wishes it to be understood that the roads of the colony generally, and with the exception already referred to, are bad in themselves, then I must entirely disagree with him.

I have not myself been in the West Indies, and therefore I can offer no opinion of my own knowledge as to the state of the roads there compared with those of this colony, but according to the opinion of many gentlemen, civil, military, and mercantile, long resident in, I may say, all the West Indian colonies, whom I know, and who have visited this colony either on duty or business, I am authorised in affirming that the roads of this colony are equal to any roads in the West Indian colonies, and superior to those in very many of them.

I have walked and I have ridden over almost the whole length and breadth of this colony, and in my late tour of inspection round it, and which I made on horseback, I was accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald who was also on horseback; and considering the mountainous character of the colony, I confess I do not well see how the roads could possibly, generally speaking, be better; they are certainly not adapted for carriage roads, the face of the country over which they pass prevents that; they are, however, with very few exceptions, broad enough for carriage roads, and they are admirable bridle roads. They necessarily require repairing every year—all roads do, as they are more or less cut up by the periodical rains; but, on the whole, I must pronounce them excellent, and I do not think any one will be found to agree with Mr. Pine in condemning them.

Other ladies, besides Mrs. Macdonald, have made the tour of the colony on horseback; and I have repeatedly taken long rides through the various districts of it with parties of naval officers and strangers, and the invariable opinion expressed by them respecting the roads has been that they had no conception they were such excellent ones.

Before concluding my remarks on this portion of the Blue Book, I think it right to notice, and it affords me infinite satisfaction to be able to do so, the very great increase in the number of excellent stone and frame houses erected by the liberated African population throughout the colony. The improvement in this respect has been gradual during the last five or six years, and, I think, is in a great measure owing to the measures adopted by the local Government in 1846 for the prevention of those fearful fires with which the towns of this colony, and especially Freetown, were formerly visited during the dry season, and which, during my time, have on two occasions nearly destroyed the half of Freetown.

These fires resulted as much from the practice formerly very prevalent of

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allowing huts, with enormous grass roofs like haystacks, to be erected throughout the town, as from the acknowledged carelessness of the natives; and as these huts possess no chimnies, and the cooking is always carried on in the piazza under the same roof as the dwelling, or in kitchens with similar grass roofs, the natural consequence was that fires during the dry season were of constant occurrence; and as everything was parched up and as dry as tinder, they spread with fearful rapidity, destroying in their course stone houses and frame houses, as well as grass huts—in fact every building in their way.

From the date, however, that the use of grass roofs was prohibited, fires have, I may say, almost wholly ceased; a fire being now the exception, instead of, as formerly, the rule during the dry season of the year; and as property thus became secure, the erection of houses of a good and substantial character has rapidly increased and is daily increasing, many of the liberated Africans possessing two or three excellent houses, which they let to Europeans at rentals averaging from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per annum.

During the last two years the increase in the number of these houses erected in Freetown is especially noticeable, evidencing very satisfactorily the well doing and prosperity of the liberated Africans, who are the chief parties investing their money in them. And I have not the least doubt that in a very few years a grass or mud hut will be a thing as rarely to be found in Freetown as stone or frame ones were formerly; as those of our liberated African population who have the means (and they are, generally speaking, a thrifty race of people) gladly invest their spare capital in the purchase of lands in Freetown or its immediate vicinity, for the express purpose of erecting thereon good and substantial houses as a future provision for their children.

The following Return will show the number of houses of all descriptions in Freetown and the rural districts of the colony, as noted in the census for the past year:—

District or Parish.	Houses and Dwellings.		
	Stone.	Frame.	Waste.
St. George's Freetown .	350	2,184	1,873
First Eastern District .	10	27	1,592
Second Eastern District .	9	32	2,402
Western District . . .	34	54	1,438
Mountain District . . .	33	219	2,398
Total . . .	436	2,516	9,703

The frame houses are erected on stone foundations or cellars, with the upper story made of wood; they are roofed with shingles, and are clean and comfortable places of abode.

The stone houses are built entirely of stone, except the piazzas, which are of wood, and are principally roofed with slates, and although somewhat small for Europeans, are nevertheless, on the whole, excellent dwellings; and considering the materials of which our native community is composed, and that they were comparatively speaking only a few years ago redeemed from bondage, and brought here perfectly penniless and in a state of barbarism, I do think the appearance of Freetown and the other principal towns in the rural districts of the colony, studded as they are, and especially Freetown, with excellent and substantial dwellings, the property of these liberated Africans, I do think that it is a most gratifying sight, and one which bears the most satisfactory and undeniable testimony to the steady and progressive improvement and well-being of those for whose good and benefit this colony was especially established.

Coins, Weights, and Measures.

All British coins are in circulation in this colony, as are also the following foreign ones at the value placed opposite to each:—

The doubloon at . . .	£3 4 0
The dollar at . . .	0 4 2
The five franc piece at . . .	0 3 10½

None of the smaller coins, aliquot parts of the above, form any portion of the legalized circulation of the colony.

At present the old Winchester measures of Great Britain are in use in the colony; the merchants, however, import spirits and other liquids, and sell them wholesale by the imperial measure, but retail them according to the old or Winchester measure.

The new Police Ordinance, now before the Legislative Council, provides, however, that the imperial weights, scales, and measures shall in future be the standard weights, scales, and measures of the colony.

Concluding Remarks.

In closing my Report on this colony for the past two years, I am conscious that although I have endeavoured to supply as much statistical and useful information as I possibly could on the state of the colony generally, my task has not been performed so satisfactorily as might have been expected, or as I myself could desire, many circumstances, however, over which I had no control have operated to prevent my devoting that time and attention necessary for the correct compilation of a document of this nature, and I must only hope therefore that whatever defects may be discoverable in it, and I am conscious of their existence, will be leniently dealt with.

NORMAN MACDONALD, Governor.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
August 18, 1851.

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GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

(No. 30.)

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor BANNERMAN to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Cape Coast Castle, April 7, 1851.
(Received June 5, 1851.)

IN forwarding the Blue Book for the past year, it would be out of place for me, who so lately assumed office, to make any detailed comment upon it. The necessity for my doing so also appears less from a reference which I have made to the Report by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who seems to have entered into the subject at length. Few changes have taken place in the general routine of affairs upon the Coast since that Report.

2. My long acquaintance with the people and country may, however, add some importance to the opinions which I find it necessary to express.

Population.

3. Upon the subject of population, where no census has been taken, and especially throughout such an extensive country, it would be impossible to state anything with certainty regarding actual numbers. My own opinion is that there has been exaggeration upon this point, as the country is far from being thickly populated; although, taking into account the immense space over which our jurisdiction extends, even without exaggeration the number must be great. It is not, however, as in a country fully cultivated, where a dwelling meets one at every step. There are long forest tracts to be passed in every direction, where no human habitation is to be seen, and isolated houses are no where to be met with. In fact, to a keen observer it is evident that wilderness prevails over cultivation to an extent that makes the latter appear only the exception to a general fact. Neither, in my opinion, has the population increased to the extent within the last quarter of a century which one had a right to expect. There has been neither war, nor pestilence, nor famine. A sufficient abundance has been open to all. The people are powerful, muscular, and full of all the energies of health and strength; and, notwithstanding all these favourable circumstances, the fact is undoubted, that the increase in the population is not at all in proportion to what it would be in Europe. I believe polygamy to be one principal cause of this, and the want of medical skill another; the former, with the habits which must always attend such a state of society, make fewer

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births an invariable consequence; but when it is known how many children die in infancy, the conviction is evident that unskilfulness in the treatment of the young is the chief cause. It is difficult, I admit, to convince such people that their own system is not the best; but I believe the minister who educates a sufficient number of the natives of Africa to the medical profession, will, by the result, prove himself to be the best benefactor of the country. It is also deserving the consideration of the philanthropist to consider how far such constant and easy access to spirits may not operate to the prejudice of life. Since the last Report to your Lordship, the territory formerly under the Danish flag has been added to our rule. This has nearly doubled the amount of population claiming English protection. Many of the tribes even before regarded the English Government as their best protection; but by the cession of these countries their hearty allegiance has in many instances been fully secured.

Agriculture.

4. During the past year the natives have seen the inefficiency of the gold of the country to supply them with the luxuries which have been gradually becoming the necessities of life. Their attention has therefore been more particularly directed to produce. Some of the residents, as well as gentlemen in England, have given a movement in this direction from an attempt to raise cotton for exportation. It would be premature to say confidently how far it may succeed, and there is no doubt about its good effect. (I myself am sanguine as to the result.) This is sufficiently shown from the number of cases of disputed right to land, which was formerly little regarded, and which are now daily before Court.

Exports and Imports.

5. The last year may rather be considered one of depression in reference to trade, but more on account of over trading and excess of competition than any falling away of the resources of the country, which are steadily increasing.

Education.

6. The case of education may also be pronounced as making steady advances. The means at the disposal of the Government are extremely limited. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, however, devote annually 5,000*l.* for the instruction of the people; and from the Government schools and Wesleyan schools from 80 to 100 young people are yearly thrown into society, imbued at least with the principles of a Christian education. A leaven to this extent is telling, and will continue to have its effect upon the general body of the people. While I write a cause is about to come before me of persecution against some of the Christian natives. They acted ignorantly, and insulted the religious sentiments of the bulk of the population, who retaliated, but not to the injury of life. They are coming in a band of thousands to have their case heard. I mention this fact as an instance of their great docility, since even upon a point which generally excites the most inveteracy they all bow to the authority of the Government, and have confidence in the justice of its decision.

Climate.

7. The country has been very healthy in as far as European life is concerned during the past year. Whether this is to be attributed to a milder season or to a new system adopted by the medical men of employing quinine in large doses, it would be difficult to say; but there has been scarcely one fatal case, with the exception of Sir William Winniett.

Administration of Justice.

8. There is no change in the system from last Report; and the confidence of the natives would seem to increase, if the number of cases brought into Court may be taken as a safe criterion. The necessity for more paid magistrates is becoming every day apparent, and is highly deserving the attention of the Government. In Cape Coast alone during the past month more than 120 cases were brought before a single magistrate; many of them of the greatest

importance involving the liberty of people as well as considerable sums of money. Double the number of magistrates are required to sit daily at different stations along the coast. The want of them sends suitors back to the native tribunals, which always bear harder upon them.

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Revenue.

9. There was an attempt made during the past year to levy duties, but the Dutch Government having declined to co-operate with us, they could not be carried into force. In consequence of this failure, nothing of change requires to be adverted to.

10. I cannot close this Report without informing your Lordship, that the possession of power over the countries formerly subject to Denmark, especially along the sea-board, has had a wonderful effect upon the slave trade. One dealer who made promises to Sir William Winniett on his visit to the New Settlements, and who evidently did so to gain time, found it necessary to shift his residence out of the reach of British rule, where he still continues his nefarious traffic. This too is done within sight of Quittah, at Little Elmina. Seeing the effect of our authority upon ground considered under our protection, I would recommend it for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether an effort should not be made to extend the same beneficial influence in the same manner along a farther line of coast. This can easily be done by a cession of power and authority from the natives, which could be obtained for the protection which the Government is supposed to afford.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

J. BANNERMAN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

G A M B I A.

GAMBIA.

(No. 84.)

No. 28.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONNELL to Earl GREY.

Government House, Bathurst, May 1, 1851.

(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

1. IN transmitting herewith the Blue Book for the year 1850, I do not find that there is the same necessity for general and discursive remarks on the nature of the commerce, or the political circumstances of these settlements, which existed when transmitting the Blue Books for the years 1848-49.

2. My Reports for those years will, I apprehend, be found to have already embraced most subjects of a general interest connected with this Government; and my duty at present is therefore limited to remarks on the immediate occurrences of last year, and the present financial, commercial, and social condition of these settlements. This duty is this year more than ordinarily gratifying, as everything appears to denote a progressively increasing prosperity.

Revenue.

3. The fixed revenue during 1850 rose to 7,057*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, whilst that of 1849 only reached 5,391*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a difference in favour of 1850, amounting to the large sum of 1,665*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* In the Customs receipts the increase appears to have been no less than 1,517*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and that increase may be regarded as a tolerably accurate test of the commercial progress of the settlements.

Blue-Books, 1849,
1850, page 22.

Blue-Book, 1850,
page 31.

4. I am therefore much gratified at finding my anticipations of last year realized. I then stated my belief that in spite of a temporary depression, the commerce of these settlements was destined to extend itself safely and widely; and I have every reason to believe that when it shall be my duty to report the progress of the current year, the revenue will be found to have increased considerably over that of last year.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 48, 1850, para-
graphs 3, 4 and 5.

GAMBIA.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure of this Government may be said to have been limited during last year to objects strictly necessary, such as the payment of salaries and the general maintenance of the fixed establishments of the colony. Whatever surplus remained was, in a great measure, absorbed by remittances to the Agent-General in payment of the debt due by the colony.

6. This accounts for the large item of 1,779*l.* entered in the statement of expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous Services;" and the same item explains why this Government was unable to engage in any of the various public works which might so usefully be undertaken if funds existed for the purpose.

7. It is, nevertheless, very gratifying to reflect that in three years and a half this Government has been enabled, without borrowing one sixpence, to pay off liabilities amounting to more than 2,500*l.*; and notwithstanding that the year 1848 was one of great commercial depression, and the expenditure of a large sum was then required for the necessary repairs of Government House, and other objects in addition to payment of the above debt, I am now enabled to report that a sum exceeding 1,500*l.* over and above all existing liabilities of this Government belongs to the colony, and is either in the colonial chest or temporarily deposited for safety with the Commissariat.

8. As we are without a church, without a market, and almost without a gaol, that sum will no doubt not go far towards building or completing any or all of those and other works most pressingly required; but nevertheless the possession of such a sum at this moment is a satisfactory proof that, notwithstanding the light duties of which the revenue of this Government is composed, and notwithstanding a recent period of great depression, there exists a sufficiently elastic power in the resources of the colony to bear it up and carry it unaided with success through a critical and trying period.

9. I am still of the opinion which I last year expressed, that a commodious market is the most urgent want of the colony at present, whilst it is also a public work likely to yield an increase to the revenue. It is therefore my intention soon to recommend the construction of a market to the Council from the funds now at their disposal; but the adoption of that or any other public expenditure not already fixed, must depend entirely on the opinion and wishes of the majority of the Council,—a body which seems uniformly animated by an earnest desire to promote every useful public work consistent with a prudent economy.

Imports and Exports.

10. The amount of exports from these settlements is in general the best index of their commercial prosperity; and that amount in 1850 reached in value 142,366*l.*, being an increase of 34,564*l.* over the exports of 1849, though it did not reach the amount attained in 1847, which was no less than 178,112*l.*

11. Nevertheless the increase of the export trade is advancing steadily, and will probably during the present year attain an extent hitherto unprecedented. As usual the principal article exported has been ground nuts, which in 1850 were exported to the amount of 72,237*l.*; by far the greater portion being sent to foreign countries in foreign vessels.

12. The generally foreign character of the principal trade has been fully illustrated by me in a table showing the British and Foreign Tonnage employed from the years 1840 to 1848 inclusive. Continuing that table to the past year, we find the following number of ships and tonnage cleared outwards:—

Years.	Great Britain and her Colonies.		Foreign States.		Total.	
	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.
1849	3,685	22	14,700	198	18,385	220
1850	2,382	17	16,708	194	19,090	211

13. It appears, therefore, that the trade furnishes yearly less employment to British ships and seamen; and the current year will certainly not be an exception to the rule, as the amount of foreign tonnage employed will probably be found to exceed that ever previously engaged in the trade of this river.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 48, July 1850,
paragraphs 11, 12,
13 and 14.

Blue-Book, 1850.
page 175.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 41, June 1849,
paragraph 55.

14. If, however, the commerce of the river does not give employment to many British vessels, it is unquestionable that it confers inestimable benefits on the natives. The demand for ground-nuts has led to the cultivation of large tracts of land; and if the trade were to extend every ten years as rapidly as it has done since its commencement, viz., from 47 tons exported in 1837, to 8,636 tons exported in 1847, whole tracts of country at present covered with jungle or traversed by rude and savage tribes would then be cultivated and reclaimed, whilst all the blessings which spring from agriculture, and bring with them peace, plenty, industry, civilization, and improvement would necessarily follow.

15. The duty of a Government such as that established here, is limited to preserving the order and harmony of the various component parts of society, and ensuring to all a vigorous protection when required; but the merchant and the traders whom he employs are the true pioneers of civilization in this part of the world. Seeking in general no interest but his own, he or his agents penetrate to the remotest districts and the least frequented creeks and rivers in search of articles, to procure which the ground must be tilled, a certain method observed, and a considerable amount of industry exerted by the natives. Thus the most self-interested speculations are doing, and have in the last ten years done more to civilize this part of Africa, to pave the way for the missionary, and by raising the standard of their wants to raise the condition of native Africans, than has in my opinion been ever before effected on this coast in the same space of time and with the same limited means.

16. This Government never willingly interferes with the natives, save to enforce some obviously just principle of international convenience and law,—to act as a mediator between contending parties, or to promote the general peace by punishing some aggressive outrage. Intricate questions occasionally arise, but they are becoming less frequent, and the influence of the British name and reputation is rapidly and sensibly extending, whilst an unusual degree of prosperity and plenty seems at present providentially within the reach of all.

17. Your Lordship will perceive, from the foregoing observations, that I consider the present commerce of the Gambia, from the nature of the articles whose production it causes, to be calculated to confer vast blessings on the natives. I may even add that as a well-wisher to the latter, I would see with regret another though a more valuable trade substituted for that which is at present carried on; and which, if circumstances allow of its extension, seems destined to be a mighty means, under Providence, of civilizing even the far interior of this continent.

Legislation.

18. Under this head three very important Ordinances were passed, by one of which improved arrangements are adopted to prevent vessels with ballast on board from throwing it as heretofore into the river, and thereby injuring the Channel. It will in future be purchased by the colony at a low rate when landed by the masters of vessels, and will be used for raising the level of the island and repairing the roads.

19. The Ordinance for facilitating the collection of quit-rents was much required. Formerly the duty of collecting the small sums due as quit-rents devolved on the local Government, and the consequence was not merely great inconvenience, but a loss of nearly 40 per cent. on the sums due.

20. The most important Ordinance of all is undoubtedly that which repeals the former "Rating Ordinance," as it was called, and substitutes another with improved enactments for the same purpose as the former, namely, the drainage of the town and other local improvements. To this rate every individual owning or occupying a house lot or hut, is called on to contribute in the proportion of 4 per cent. on the supposed annual value of his property rated.

21. The valuation of property is made by a paid officer appointed by the Governor. Every year the lists of those rated at that valuation is suspended in public, and a full bench of magistrates afterwards alters or amends those lists as seems best to them. The collector of rates is given all necessary authority for making the collection, and the proceeds of the rate are placed by the Ordinance entirely at the disposal of the ratepayers in public meetings, provided they lay them out on improvements of a certain nature. They are also empowered to appoint Commissioners to act in their behalf, whose accounts and proceedings are to be open to their examination, and must be submitted for their approval.

GAMBIA.

22. Every ratepayer contributing 16s. per annum to the fund is entitled to a vote; and if absent from the colony, or if a female, may vote by proxy. The entire drainage of the town is thus thrown on the inhabitants, and a fund of at least 300*l.* per annum is secured for that purpose; whilst, above all, a greater degree of public interest is awakened on a subject of great importance to the community than could have been otherwise excited.

23. It will rest with the Council to vote any sum at their disposal in aid of the objects of the above Ordinance, towards which already the colony contributes 80*l.* per annum; one moiety of that sum as a salary to the collector of rates, and the remainder as a subscription towards the general objects of the Ordinance.

24. The necessity for some such law appears to have been at last very generally admitted; and the complete powers given to the ratepayers to dispose of the money which they contribute, has rendered the Ordinance more popular than it could otherwise have been.

25. I shall be much disappointed if, in the next six years, a very great change for the better shall not have been effected in the drainage and the appearance of the streets, as also in the health of the town. I believe that in no manner are the interests of a community so safely or so rapidly advanced as by entrusting that community with the management of its own concerns, where circumstances render such a course practicable; and the Ordinance in question accomplishes that most completely, whilst at the same time it removes from the Executive a number of petty responsibilities, in the discharge of which the best-intentioned and most zealous Governor must often have failed to give satisfaction.

General Topics.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 48, July 1850.

26. I have, on a former occasion, so fully entered into the subject of the "Climate," "Education," "Colonial Steamer," and other topics, that I do not think much advantage would accrue by my now entering into further details under those heads. I have, especially of late, written so fully in reference to education, and the present state of the schools in these settlements, that the subject seems nearly exhausted for the present. The efforts of the Rev. Mr. Badger have during the past year been most zealous; and though there is still great room for improvement, I nevertheless believe that a greater amount of knowledge is at present afforded to a greater number of persons than was ever previously the case. Nearly 600 pupils are now attending more or less regularly the Wesleyan schools at Bathurst, in Barra, and at MacCarthy's Island, but the number of teachers is very insufficient.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 81, April 15,
1851.

27. Amongst the remarkable events of last year, must not be forgotten the final arrangement effected by me with the king and chiefs of Combo, relative to the cession of a small tract of country in the vicinity of Cape St. Mary, and about eight miles distant from Bathurst. The colonial engineer, Mr. Bage, has been lately occupied in surveying the land in question, erecting durable pillars in masonry as landmarks, and making a map of the whole, which, when completed, shall be forwarded to your Lordship.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 67, Dec. 1850,
paragraphs 12, 18,
20.

28. Meantime I have to report that the natives seem perfectly to understand the treaty I have made, and to be satisfied that they have been honestly dealt with. No bad feeling seems to exist in consequence of their armed force having been for several days confronted with H. M. troops at the close of last year. On the contrary, they appear to consider that all "palavers" are now settled, and that this Government is too strong to be successfully assailed even if they desired to attempt it; and they very generally admit that their trade and personal comforts are too dependent on this Government to render any rupture with it advisable.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 41, June 1849,
paragraphs 76, 77,
78, &c., &c.

29. I perhaps ought not to conclude this Report without adverting to one subject on which I have already offered some remarks in my Report on the Blue Book of 1848, viz., the slight knowledge as yet acquired of the source of the Gambia, and the countries through which it flows in the earlier part of its course. The question of its connexion with the Senegal is still unsolved, and whatever has been done recently to throw any light on the question, has been the very little effected only by myself.

30. I cannot but think that the time has arrived for sending as far as possible a small expedition in boats, to ascertain what rivers do flow into the Gambia from the north, and whether there be any water communication between the Gambia and the Senegal. I do not foresee any great impediments to such an expedition.

I myself early in this year, and at the conclusion of a tour of inspection on the river, penetrated along with the Colonial Engineer (Mr. Bage), Staff-Surgeon Kehoe, and Lieutenant Mostyn (3rd W. I. R.), to a distance of not less than 160 miles above the Rock of Barraconda, which spot has generally been considered to be 450 miles above Bathurst. We proceeded in open boats, accompanied by a canoe.

31. We passed a long way beyond the Nyarico, a river which flows into the Gambia from the northward, and is mentioned by me in a former Report. Near it I was waited on by the inhabitants of a town called Jallacoota, who expressed a strong desire that some of our traders would penetrate to their country, as they had more corn and ground-nuts than they could use, but had no means of bartering them for goods which they wanted.

Governor to
Colonial Office,
No. 41, June 1849,
paragraph 80.

32. We did not, however, find near the banks of the river any, or at least but few signs of cultivation or inhabitants. Nevertheless, apart from the possibility of extending our commerce, the mere geographical question of the direction and extent of the course of the Gambia is one replete with interest, and which I hope may ere long be set at rest.

33. It does not appear that much expense or danger would attend such an expedition if undertaken at the proper season, viz., the end of December or beginning of January. I and my party bivouacked 15 nights in the woods after leaving the "Dover," and returned in perfect health. The abundance of game to be found in the country would ensure provisions, the carriage of which is in all such undertakings a great difficulty. In proof of the abundance of game, I may mention that I and my party shot several elephants and numbers of deer, river-horses, and guinea-fowl, though we did not seek particularly for game, or leave the banks of the river for that purpose.

34. Altogether I cannot but consider it as very extraordinary that this colony should have existed so long, and so little as yet be known of the course of the Gambia. When I arrived here first the most vague and strange reports on the subject obtained credence; but I think that having made three expeditions beyond Barraconda, and returned without incurring any considerable danger or inconvenience, I have been the means of dispelling such fanciful theories, and awakening in their place a more rational curiosity. As Mr. Bage made accurate observations during the trip I have mentioned, some valuable additions will be made to our geographical knowledge when he shall have leisure to complete his map.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,

Governor.

&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 29.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 18.)

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney, January 30, 1851.

(Received May 22, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information,

Audit Office, Jan.
17, 1851.
No. 1.

1st, An abstract of the revenue of the colony of New South Wales (exclusively of the district of Port Phillip), in the years ended 31st December, 1849 and 1850 respectively, showing the increase or decrease under each head thereof.

Audit Office, Jan.
14, 1851.
No. 2.

2nd, A similar abstract for the district of Port Phillip.

2. It will be seen on reference to these abstracts that the total amount of revenue received in both districts in the year 1850 was as follows:—

	General Revenue.			Territorial Revenue.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sydney District	248,613	4	11	68,678	9	4	317,291	14	3
Port Phillip District	124,469	1	8	136,852	7	7	261,321	9	3
Total	373,082	6	7	205,530	16	11	578,613	3	6
Deducting the corresponding Revenue for 1849	337,045	12	2	160,596	3	2	497,641	15	4
There appears an increase for 1850 of £	36,036	14	5	44,934	13	9	80,971	8	2

It is proper that I should here explain that the amount of the territorial revenue, as shown above, is exclusive of the sum of 57,917*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* raised in the colony in 1850 by the sale of land and immigration debentures on the security of the territorial revenue of the Sydney district.

3. The total amount of the general revenue of the Sydney district, as shown above, is 248,613*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 26,987*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The decrease is 10,700*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The net increase therefore is 16,286*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* In nearly every item of importance the increase it will be perceived is considerable. On the duty on imported spirits it amounts to 11,330*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* On tobacco to 2,347*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; and on the *ad valorem* duty on foreign goods to 1,058*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* On the sale of lands, of which the proceeds are carried to the credit of the general revenue, the increase amounts to upwards of 4,600*l.* These lands consist of a portion of the inner domain which has been laid into streets and allotments for sale, and of which the proceeds, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, are allowed to go in reimbursements of the funds advanced by the colony for the erection of the new Government House, and also of the old Barrack Square in George Street, Sydney, the proceeds of which are paid to the Colonial Treasury under a similar authority, in reimbursement of the sum of 60,000*l.* advanced by the colony for the erection of the new Military Barracks. The chief items showing any considerable decrease on the duty on home distilled spirits amounting to 1,507*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which, however, is more than compensated for by the increase in the amount received for duty on imported spirits. The rents, exclusive of land, amounting to 3,613*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* This has arisen from the tolls on the roads in the county of Cumberland, having been transferred to trustees under whose management they are now placed. This of course is not a real but only an apparent decrease. Postage, amounting to 1,816*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* This has been caused by the introduction of the new system at the uniform rate of 2*d.* for each half ounce. This is not a greater diminution in the postal revenue than had been anticipated; and when the great convenience and advantages of the new system become better known by the public, there is every reason to hope that this branch of the revenue will again equal its former productiveness. In the other items in which a decrease appears they are for the most

part of a contingent nature, varying from time to time from accidental causes, and require therefore no explanation here.

4. The total amount of the territorial revenue of the Sydney district, as shown above, is 68,678*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 11,190*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, the decrease 1,027*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* The net increase therefore is 10,163*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* In almost every item it will be observed, that a steady and considerable increase is shown. The collections by the agent for the clergy and school estates, it will be perceived, are included under the head of Crown Revenue, the amount of which is now appropriated under the instructions of your Lordship to the promotion of religion and education. In the proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments, including land and immigration deposits, the increase amounts to 6,826*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* In quit-rents and redemption of quit-rents to 2,199*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* In licenses and leases to occupy Crown lands to 1,916*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The other items are not of sufficient importance to require particular notice.

5. The total amount of the general revenue of the Port Phillip district, as shown above, is 124,469*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 20,449*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the decrease 699*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; the net increase therefore is 19,750*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* In all the principal items the increase is highly satisfactory. In the duties on imported spirits it amounts to 5,861*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* On tobacco to 3,453*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* In the *ad valorem* duties on foreign goods to 3,445*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* In the port and harbour dues to 436*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* In rents, exclusive of land, to 220*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In the assessment on stock beyond the settled districts to 958*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* In the auction duty to 548*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* In the fees of the Supreme Court to 547*l.* 8*s.* In the fees to Commissioners of disputed boundaries to 3,929*l.* 12*s.* This latter, however, is a contingent item which will not occur in future years. The other items of increase are of too insignificant a character to require notice. The only item which shows any considerable decrease is that of postage where it amounts to 322*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* This has arisen from the same cause which has led to a decrease in this branch of the revenue in the Sydney district, as explained in a previous part of this Despatch.

6. The total amount of the territorial revenue of the Port Phillip district, as shown above, is 136,852*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 42,221*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* the decrease 7,449*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The net increase therefore is 34,772*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; but it should be here explained that nearly the whole of the above decrease arises from the licenses to depasture stock beyond the settled districts having been paid for only, until the 31st December 1850, instead of for an entire year, as had been the case in previous years. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the very large increase exhibited in the principal item of this revenue, namely, in the proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments, and in land and immigration deposits where it amounts to 41,987*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The only items of decrease, except that noticed above, is in the miscellaneous receipts, where it amounts to 226*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and rent of premises to 76*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

7. I have troubled your Lordship with these observations, coveiving that it will be gratifying to your Lordship to learn the prosperous and advancing condition of these important dependencies of the Crown, as indicated by the increasing productiveness of the revenue collected therein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CHAS. A. FITZROY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 29.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Year ended 31st December, 1849.	Year ended 31st December, 1850.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GENERAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.				
Customs:—				
Duties on Spirits Imported {1849, Year, 330,399 galls. 1850, do. 387,190 do.}	73,183 17 0	84,514 0 6	. .	11,330 3 6
Duties on Tobacco Imported	38,124 0 2	40,471 3 9	. .	2,347 3 7
Ad valorem Duties on Foreign Goods Imported	16,775 2 0	17,833 16 6	. .	1,058 14 6
Duty on Spirits Distilled {1849, Year, 24,899 galls. 1850, do. 16,286 do.}	4,357 6 6	2,850 1 0	1,507 5 6	. .
Port and Harbour Dues	5,189 14 9	5,542 15 10	. .	353 1 1
Land Sales	7,073 6 0	11,733 0 0	. .	4,659 14 0
Rents, exclusive of Land	7,977 4 11	4,363 8 3	3,618 16 8	. .
Assessment on Stock beyond the Settled Districts	15,441 10 0	16,715 18 6	. .	1,274 8 6
Auction Duty	2,728 18 9	3,583 9 2	. .	854 10 5
Licenses:—				
To Auctioneers	455 10 4	533 11 1	. .	78 0 9
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	25,532 2 9	27,163 12 0	. .	1,631 9 3
Night Licenses to Publicans and for Billiard Tables	2,510 0 0	1,660 0 0	850 0 0	. .
All other Licenses	238 0 0	205 19 2	52 0 10	. .
Postage	15,462 9 10	13,646 5 9	1,816 4 1	. .
Fines and Forfeitures:—				
Sheriff	466 2 0	£86 9 7	. .	220 7 7
Collected in the several Courts of Petty Sessions	1,073 14 9	1,139 1 9	. .	64 7 0
For the Unauthorised Occupation of Crown Lands	410 0 0	477 10 3	. .	67 10 3
Crown's share of Seizures by the Department of Customs, and Inspectors of Distilleries	316 9 5	16 15 7	299 13 10	. .
Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	606 12 9	230 15 8	375 17 1	. .
Fees of Office:—				
Of Civil Offices	1,606 15 9	1,480 1 6	126 14 3	. .
Of the several Offices of the Supreme Court	3,609 0 5	2,858 4 5	750 16 0	. .
Of the Court of Requests	1,614 18 6	1,242 6 0	372 12 6	. .
Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions	2,099 4 9	1,929 9 0	169 15 9	. .
Of Commissioners of Disputed Boundaries	659 10 4	3,242 2 1	. .	2,582 11 9
Sale of Government Property	981 8 9	465 17 9	515 11 0	. .
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	2,944 18 10	2,694 12 5	250 6 5	. .
Miscellaneous Receipts	868 18 1	1,333 17 5	. .	464 19 4
£	232,326 17 4	248,613 4 11	10,700 13 11	26,987 1 6
CROWN REVENUE.				
Proceeds of the sale of Land and Town Allotments	13,040 6 3	21,654 7 11	}	6,826 14 2
Land and Immigration Deposits	2,137 7 6	350 0 0		
Quit Rents and Redemption of Quit Rents	4,029 8 5	6,229 6 3	. .	2,199 17 10
Licences and Leases to Occupy Crown Lands	32,836 9 5	34,753 3 7	. .	1,916 14 2
Licences to Cut Timber on Crown Lands	298 0 0	473 0 0	. .	175 0 0
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises	123 16 0	196 1 0	. .	72 5 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	387 3 0	190 7 7	196 15 5	. .
£	52,852 10 7	63,846 6 4	196 15 5	11,190 11 2
Collected by the Agent for the Clergy and School Estates	5,663 6 8	4,832 3 0	831 3 8	. .
£	58,515 17 3	68,678 9 4	1,027 19 1	11,190 11 2
£	290,842 14 7	317,291 14 3	11,728 13 0	38,177 12 8
Deduct Decrease				£ 11,728 13 0
Increase on the Year				£ 26,448 19 8

**Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
January 17, 1851.**

WM. LITGOW,
Auditor-General.

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Encl. 2 in No. 29.

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NEW SOUTH
WALES.

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	128,187	3	6
1849 . . .	112,482	12	11
Showing an increase of	£15,704	10	7

3. The *ad valorem* duties produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	29,241	9	1
1849 . . .	25,754	11	2
Showing an increase of	£3,486	17	11

4. The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	64,719	8	0
1849 . . .	59,537	1	9
Showing an increase of	£5,182	6	3

The increase on these three items of revenue, is attributed to the increase of population.

5. The wharfage and harbour duties amounted in 1850 to 8,475*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.**Post Office.*

6. The revenue produced by the Post Office, and the expenditure stand thus,—

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 . . .	22,392	4	4	22,707	19	3
In 1850 . . .	20,172	7	3	26,173	6	10

The decrease in this revenue, amounting to 2,219*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* is in consequence of the Act of Council 13 Victoria, No. 38, reducing the rates of postage to a much smaller and uniform rate, and which came into effect on the 1st January, 1850.

The increase in the expenditure, amounting to 3,465*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, is occasioned by the extension of postal communication beyond the settled districts, the employment of a clerk to superintend the printing of postage stamps, and increase in the salaries of clerks under the regulations of March, 1848.

7. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts under the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 18, produced during the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	27,221	4	11
1850 . . .	29,371	14	5

8. The fees on licenses to occupy Crown lands, and to cut timber, which are part of Crown revenue, produced in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	52,952	17	2
1850 . . .	45,466	13	1

The decrease which, however, is only in the Port Phillip district, is caused by the licenses to depasture stock, having been paid up for half a year only, to the 31st December, 1850, agreeably to the Government notice dated 1st July, 1850, instead of for an entire year, as had been the case in previous years.

Fees of Office.

9. The revenue derived from fees of office, was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	13,501	10	9
1850 . . .	19,548	2	1

*Revenue and Expenditure.*NEW SOUTH
WALES.

10. The accounts of the colony are made up in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitution Act, 5 and 6 Vict. c. 76.

11. The ordinary revenue, that is to say, the revenue derived from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849	337,190	7	6
1850	371,394	13	3

Therefore the revenue of 1850, exceeded that of the previous year by 34,204*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Crown Revenue.

12. The following is a statement of Crown revenue for 1850:—

Territorial.

	£.	s.	d.
Land sold	51,647	0	6
Land and immigration deposits	93,318	0	0
Leases and licenses to occupy Crown lands	47,041	3	1
Licenses to cut timber on Crown lands	1,425	10	0
Quit rents and redemption of same	6,209	7	3
Rent of Government quarries and premises	246	1	0
Proceeds of sales, reimbursements, &c.	400	11	10
	200,287	13	8

To which is added,—

Proceeds of sale of land and immigration debentures	57,917	6	3
Immigration remittances	339	0	0
Church and school estates' fund	4,832	3	0
	£263,376	2	11

13. The charges on the same revenue in 1850, were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Survey, sale, and management	45,657	17	6
Immigration (including quarantine)	171,158	1	4
Aborigines	1,412	15	10
Miscellaneous disbursements	4,568	8	0
Remittances in advance to Colonial Agent General	2,003	5	10
Revenue and receipts returned	325	15	3
Church and school estates	5,915	4	3
	£231,041	8	0

Convict Expenditure (from Military Chest).

14. The expenditure under this head continues to decrease, it was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849	11,434	2	7
1850	10,677	12	10

The expenses paid from the colonial treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1850, at the establishments at Cockatoo and Newcastle, amounted to 3,927*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, being at the rate of 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* each man per annum. The number of convicts in the colony according to the Blue Book for 1850, on 31st December of that year, was 2,364, being a decrease on the previous year of 1,153.

Local Revenue.

15. The local revenues of the city of Sydney, amounted in 1850 to
2 E

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

13,467*l.* 3*s.*; those of the city of Melbourne to 8,476*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*; and those of the town of Geelong to 1,880*l.* 13*s.*

16 The district councils are in the same state of abeyance and inaction as hitherto.

Military Expenditure.

17. The expenses of repairs to the Victoria Barracks, Sydney, from 1st October to 31st December, 1850, amounted to 24*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

18. The only other expenditure under this head, is that incurred for the mounted police, which corps was abolished on the 31st December, 1850, the Legislative Council having refused to vote any amount for its support, as stated in my last Report. The expense in 1850 was 2,938*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

19. A nominal return of the Mounted Police in the colony on the 31st December 1850, will be found at page 507.

Legislation.

20. The reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council in 1850 were forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch No. 209, dated 2nd December 1850.

Councils and Assemblies.

21. No observation under this head appears necessary.

Civil Establishment.

22. This head appears to require no report.

Security for discharge of Duties.

23. This head appears to require no report.

Pensions.

24. The Pension List shows an increase in 1850. The pensions payable in the colony were in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849	691	3	9
1850	1,209	17	3

Recapitulation of the Establishment.

25. No observation seems necessary.

Foreign Consuls.

26. The only foreign Consuls in the year 1850 were the American and French.

Population.

27. On the 31st December 1850 the population of New South Wales, including the Port Phillip district, was supposed to amount to 265,503, or a net increase on the previous year of 19,204, occasioned by immigration and natural causes. The general summary of the Census taken on 2nd March 1846, which was appended to the Blue Books of the four previous years, is again included in that for 1850. It is unnecessary at present to report further under this head, as I shall shortly be enabled to furnish your Lordship with the result of the Census, which was taken on the 1st of March last.

Ecclesiastical Returns.

28. The amount secured for Public Worship under Schedule C of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, is distributed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 19, of 17th February 1846.

Education.

29. Since my last report the schoolmaster for the normal school in Sydney has arrived and commenced his duties.

The establishment of the University in pursuance of the Act of Council, No. 31, it is to be hoped, will greatly facilitate the education of the youth of the colony.

30. The number of schools is stated in Table No. 8* to be 659 : the number of scholars 28,604.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

* Page 216.

Exchanges, Monies, &c.

31. The coin in the colony was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	663,458	9	11
1850 . . .	690,852	18	11

The paper money in circulation was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	246,095	0	0
1850 . . .	266,002	0	0

The exchange varied from 1 to 3 per cent. premium for Treasury Bills, and from 2 per cent. discount to 3 per cent. premium for Bank Bills.

Abstracts of the balance sheets of the New South Wales and Port Phillip Savings' Banks respectively, for the year 1850, will be found at pages 677 and 679 of the Blue Book.

Imports and Exports.

32. The imports, Port Phillip included, were in—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	2,078,338	0	0
1849 . . .	1,793,420	0	0
Showing an increase of	£284,918	0	0

The exports, Port Phillip included, were in—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	2,399,580	0	0
1849 . . .	1,891,270	0	0
Showing an increase of	£508,310	0	0

The export of wool from the whole colony was in—

	Value. £.	Quantity. lbs.
1850 . . .	1,614,241	32,361,829
1849 . . .	1,238,559	27,963,530
Showing an increase of	£375,682	4,398,299

The tallow exported was in—

	Value. £.	Quantity. cwt. qrs.
1850 . . .	300,721	217,878 1
1849 . . .	249,932	154,103 0
Showing an increase of	£50,789	63,775 1

Agriculture.

33. The Returns under this head will be found in Tables Nos. 13–17.* They have been compiled as formerly from returns furnished by the Magistrates and Commissioners of Crown lands.

* Tables Nos. 13–17,
pages 218–220.

The average price of wages, merchandize, and produce is inserted in the annexed Table.

The return of live stock slaughtered within the city and district of Sydney, and the city of Melbourne, amounts to—

Table (A), page 239.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Sydney	29,653	161,813	8,445
Melbourne	12,589	4,046	822
Total	42,242	165,829	9,267

Not including the stock slaughtered for tallow and lard.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

34. Although unknown in 1850, and therefore unnoticed in the Blue Book of that year, the discovery of gold in the colony, of which I have lately apprized your Lordship in various Despatches, appears to bear out the remarks made in my last Report.

Grants and Sales of Land.

35. The land granted for public purposes amounted to 659A. 2R. 12½P. The amount received from the sale of land was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849	93,912	15	7
1850	131,310	11	5

Gaols and Prisons.

36. The following is the comparative state of crime:—

Convictions in the Supreme Court.

	1849	1850
Murders	6	7
Other Felonies	248	241
Misdemeanors	56	52

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions.

	1849	1850
Felonies	289	302
Misdemeanors	69	64

Criminals Executed.

1849	1850
4	4

Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court.

1849	1850
160	152

Of which the number of undefended cases was in—

1849	1850
21	27

Miscellaneous.

* Tables Nos. 1-63,
pages 213-238.

37. The returns* given at the end of the Blue Book were printed for the Legislative Council, and may be found interesting.

38. From the foregoing facts and observations your Lordship will perceive that up to the close of the year 1850 the colony continued steadily advancing in prosperity. Its altered, although I would vain hope not less improving prospects in consequence of the recent extensive discovery of gold, do not come properly under consideration in this Despatch.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

Enclosure in No. 30.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Encl. in No. 30.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1850.

(In continuation of the Statistical Returns, printed with Blue Book Reports, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, Part II., 1850, pages 237—268.)

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No. 1.

POPULATION—1850.

RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from 1st January to 31st December 1850; and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration	10,124	7,387	17,511	
Convicts	292	..	292	
Births.	5,100	4,937	10,037	
Total Increase . . . . .	.. 15,516	.. 12,324	.. .	27,840
Decrease by Deaths	2,071	1,308	3,379	
Departure	3,699	1,558	5,257	
Total Decrease . . . . .	.. 5,770	.. 2,866	.. .	8,636
Net Increase . . . . .	.. 9,746	.. 9,458	.. .	19,204
Population on 31st Dec. 1849. . . . .	.. 144,829	.. 101,470	.. .	246,299
Population on 31st Dec. 1850 . . . . .	.. 154,575	.. 110,928	.. .	265,503

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the 1st January to the 31st December 1850, inclusive.

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense.							Immigrants at their own Expense.						
	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1850	1,820	3,406	5,226	540	552	1,092	6,318	1,189	833	2,022	272	244	516	2,538

Year.	Total Number of Immigrants Arrived.				Religion of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			Native Countries of Immigrants at the Public Expense.				
	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.	General Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholic.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
	Male.	Female.	Total.									
1850	3,009	4,239	7,248	1,608	8,856	1,880	3,769	669	1,177	198	4,933	10

Immigration Office,
Sydney, May 16, 1851.FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,
Agent for Immigration.

No. 3.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Money paid out of the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), on account of Immigration, for the Year ending December 31. 1850.

Year.	Bounties for the Introduction of Female Immigrants under the direction of the Immigration Board.	Bounties for the Introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Passages of Mechanics and Labourers forwarded by the Government.	Freight, Victualling, and other Expenses of Vessels Chartered by the Government.	Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Pay and Allowances of Surgeons-Superintendent of Vessels Chartered by Government.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyances, and other Expenses of Immigrants after Arrival.	Salaries and Contingent expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Salary and Contingent Expenses of the Agent-General for Emigration in England.	Expenses Paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Emigration Expenses.	Office Expenses.
1850	. . .	810 0 0	. . .	. . .	5,451 2 5	. . .	7,518 13 8	3,638 17 9	. . .	. . .	. . .

Year.	Remittances to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.			Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.	Outfit and Passages of Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Total Outlay.	Number of Immigrants Introduced.			
	Advances from the Colonial Treasury.	Land and Immigration Deposits paid into the Colonial Treasury.	Immigration Remittances paid into the Colonial Treasury.					Immigrants, the cost of whose Introduction was paid by the Government.	Immigrants for whom Bounties were disallowed, including Children under the Age of One Year.	Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Total Number of Immigrants.
1850	*148,000	. . .	101 0 0	182 18 11	. . .	561 9 7	166,264 2 4	6,318	. . .	. . .	6,318

* No Account of the appropriation of these Advances has as yet been received.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
May 15, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 4.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the state of the Accounts on 31st December 1850, of Moneys Borrowed for the purposes of Immigration.

Year.	Amount of Debentures payable in the Colony.		Amount of Debentures payable in London, bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100 per Diem.	Amount of Debentures payable either in London or in the Colony, bearing Interest at the rate of 3½d. per £100 per Diem.	Total Amount of Debentures.
	Bearing Interest at the rate of 5½d. per £100 per Diem.	Bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100 per Diem.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	12,500 0 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	12,500 0 0
1843	37,000 0 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	37,000 0 0
1844	. . .	2,300 0 0	. . .	. . .	2,300 0 0
1845	. . .	50,800 0 0	15,300 0 0	. . .	66,100 0 0
1846	. . .	25,400 0 0	6,400 0 0	. . .	31,800 0 0
1847
1848
1849	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	200 0 0	200 0 0
	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
1850	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	10,900 0 0	10,900 0 0
	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1850	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	15,100 0 0	15,100 0 0

Total	49,500 0 0	78,500 0 0	21,700 0 0	132,600 0 0	282,200 0 0

Return showing the state of the Accounts, &c.—continued.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	On what Terms Sold.			Net Proceeds realized.	Amount of Debentures paid off.	Amount of Debentures outstanding on December 31, 1850.	Amount of Interest paid on Land and Immigration Debentures.
	Rate.	Amount of Discount.	Amount of Premium.				
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	At par			12,500 0 0			2,976 17 7
	2 per cent. discount	740 0 0		36,260 0 0			
1843	At par			2,300 0 0	27,900 0 0		2,218 2 9
1844	At par			66,100 0 0			4,193 8 7
	2 per cent. discount	636 0 0		31,164 0 0	21,600 0 0		
1845					2,500 0 0		6,156 8 8
1846					9,500 0 0		6,321 17 4
1847					88,200 0 0		3,800 12 0
1848							45 0 8
1849	5 per cent. premium		90 0 0	1,890 0 0		75,000 0 0	1,988 11 10
	3½		168 15 0	3,168 15 0			
	3¼		65 0 0	2,065 0 0			
	3		1,500 0 0	51,500 0 0			
	2½		250 0 0	10,250 0 0			
	1½		75 0 0	5,075 0 0			
	1		5 0 0	1,005 0 0			
	At par			200 0 0			
	40s. per cent. prem.		120 0 0	6,120 0 0			
	30s. "		60 0 0	4,060 0 0			
1850	21s. "		21 0 0	2,021 0 0		57,500 0 0	5,241 4 0
	20s. "		109 0 0	11,009 0 0			
	16s. "		64 0 0	8,064 0 0			
	12s. 6d. "		6 5 0	1,006 5 0			
	11s. 3d. "		8 8 9	1,508 8 9			
	10s. 6d. "		5 5 0	1,005 5 0			
	10s. "		10 0 0	2,010 0 0			
	5s. 9d. "		2 17 6	1,002 17 6			
	5s. "		10 0 0	4,010 0 0			
	1s. "		0 10 0	1,000 10 0			
Total		1,376 0 0	2,571 1 3	283,395 1 3	149,700 0 0	132,500 0 0	32,852 3 5

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
May 15, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 5.

BIRTHS.

Return of the Number of Births Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1850	5,100	4,937	10,037

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

MARRIAGES.

Return of the Number of Marriages Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Churches in which Solemnized.	1850.
Church of England . .	1,346
„ Presbyterian . .	575
„ Wesleyan . .	93
„ Independent . .	43
„ Baptist . .	3
„ of Rome . .	757
Jews' Synagogues . .	8
Total . .	2,825

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

216 REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 7.

DEATHS.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths Registered in the Colony of New South Wales
(including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Men.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1850	1,240	831	572	736	3,379

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Scholars attending the same, in the Colony of New
South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1850	659	15,114	13,490	28,604

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, &c., for the Year 1850.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid by Government from the Colonial Treasury.	Amounts paid from Voluntary Contributions.	Totals.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
<i>Orphan Schools.</i>					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Protestant	1	77	82	159	2,509 13 11	..	2,509 13 11
Roman Catholic	1	79	79	158	1,036 7 11	..	1,036 7 11
Totals of Orphan Schools .	2	156	161	317	3,546 1 10	..	3,546 1 10
<i>Denominational Schools.</i>							
Church of England	116	4,024	3,312	7,336	5,634 4 5	3,499 9 10	9,133 14 3
Presbyterian	50	1,434	1,140	2,574	2,343 16 10	1,319 19 1	3,663 15 11
Wesleyan	20	870	669	1,539	744 12 5	1,067 6 1	1,811 18 6
Independent	4	155	71	226	77 5 0	358 3 4	435 8 4
Roman Catholic	49	2,030	1,899	3,929	2,458 18 1	1,556 17 7	4,015 15 8
Secretaries and Denominational School Boards, Sydney and Port Phillip	..	..	..	..	288 5 9	..	288 5 9
Denominational Schools, generally	..	..	..	..	342 13 9	..	342 13 9
Totals of Denominational Schools	239	8,513	7,091	15,604	11,889 16 3	7,801 15 11	19,691 12 2
<i>National Schools.</i>							
Schools, Sydney District	25	761	746	1,507	5,370 5 11	920 12 9½	6,290 18 3½
Secretary and Messenger to the National School Board, and Architect, Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	363 5 9	..	363 5 9
Passage and Outfit of the Master and Mistress of the Model School, Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
School Books and other Articles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	419 1 7	..	419 1 7
Schools, Port Phillip . . . . .	..	No return.	..	..	910 0 0	..	910 0 0
Totals of National Schools	25	761	746	1,507	7,212 13 3	920 12 9½	8,133 6 0½
Totals of Orphan, Denomi- national, and National Schools	266	9,430	7,998	17,428	22,648 11 4	8,722 8 8½	31,371 0 0½
Private Schools	393	5,684	5,492	11,176	..	..	..
General Totals of Schools and Scholars	659	15,114	13,490	28,604	..	..	..

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

LUNATICS—TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, Sydney, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 31st Dec., 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.							
					Cured.		Im-proved.		Retaken.		Not aken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.			
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	45	94	62	30	20	10	21	9	4	..	1	..	10	4	29	16	30	36	59	52		

F. CAMPBELL, M.D., Superintendent.
PAT. HILL, Visitor.

No. 11.

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS—PARRAMATTA.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Convict Lunatic and Invalid Establishment, Parramatta, during the Year 1850.

	In the Estab-lishment on 31st Dec., 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Establish-ment on 31st December 1850.							
						Cured.		In-proved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.			
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lunatics .	109	28	137	12	..	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	9	1	7	4	98	18	105	22		
Invalids .	131	8	139	61	14	41	11	2	..	..	..	2	..	32	1	15	3	102	7	117	10		
Totals .	240	36	276	73	14	44	14	6	2	2	..	2	..	41	2	22	7	200	25	222	32		

FREE LUNATICS—PARRAMATTA.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 1st Jan., 1850.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.							
					Cured.		Im-proved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.			
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	61	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	2	56	43	56	45		

PAT. HILL, Surgeon Superintendent.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 12.

LUNATICS—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Melbourne, Port Phillip, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 31st Dec., 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Cured.		Im-proved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		M.	F.	Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	17	43	10	5	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	5	21	15	27	20	

JOHN SULLIVAN, M.D., Medical Officer.
JAMES SMITH, Visiting Magistrate.
GEORGE WATSON, Superintendent.

No. 13.

AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Land in Cultivation (exclusive of Gardens and Orchards), and the Population of the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

AGRICULTURE.										
Year.	Crops.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses, Oats, and Barley, for Hay.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1850*	99,230	23,197	9,740	7,790	293	42	7,074	510	48,948	196,824

AGRICULTURE.									
Year.	Produce.								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.
1850*	1,477,749	457,106	164,768	152,848	5,529	848	15,012	4,923	65,731

POPULATION.				
Year.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
	1850*	97,011	54,899	113,593	265,503

* Returns for the Police Districts of Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, for the Year 1850 not having been received, those for the previous Year have been used.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.

VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), during the Year ended the 31st March, 1851.

Counties.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
<i>Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.</i>			
Argyle	14	226	..
Bathurst	6	10	..
Bligh	4½	..	..
Brisbane	74	655	..
*Camden	53	19,746	140
Cook	22½	500	..
Cumberland	303½	19,710	388
Durham	205½	34,148	660
Gloucester	104½	9,071	..
Hunter	30	1,330	..
King	7	700	20
Macquarie	31	6,440	300
Murray	13	..	..
Northumberland	151½	16,299	450
Phillip	1	40	..
Roxburgh	27	1,650	..
Stanley	2½	..	..
Wellington	6½	..	..
	1,056½	110,525	1,958
<i>Commissioners' Districts, beyond the Settled Districts</i>	13½	560	..
Totals Sydney District .	1,069½	111,035	1,958
<i>Port Phillip or Southern District.</i>			
Bourke	89½	821	56
Grant	64	3,800	230
Normanby	1½	..	..
Western Port and Murray District	8	..	..
Totals Port Phillip District	162½	4,621	286
General Total .	1,232½	115,706	2,244

* Returns for the Police District of Wollongong for the present Year not having been received, those for the previous Year have been used.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 1, 1851. E. DEAS THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.

VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1850 inclusive.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	512	33,915	751
1844	566	50,666	1,018
1845	648	55,210	1,433
1846	827	54,977	1,383
1847	1,000	55,335	1,432
1848	995	103,606	1,263
1849	1,127	101,063	1,781
1850	1,232	115,706	2,244

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 1, 1851. E. DEAS THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

No. 16.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1850	182,437	1,738,965	61,631	13,059,324

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 1, 1851. E. DEAS THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

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NEW SOUTH
WALES.No. 17.
LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January, 1851.

Counties or Districts.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
<i>Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.*</i>	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Argyle	4,252	24,323	1,799	209,055
Bathurst	4,838	31,720	1,335	306,603
Bligh	840	12,764	101	129,628
Brisbane	2,024	9,694	461	130,815
Camden	5,905	34,148	5,807	36,652
Cook	1,933	6,726	2,375	12,752
Cumberland	13,091	25,270	10,307	11,472
Durham	6,873	46,748	4,416	145,128
Georgiana	4,224	24,685	1,114	176,513
Gloucester	3,664	32,801	1,827	33,600
Hunter	1,791	8,478	1,284	9,647
King	1,893	19,157	1,156	98,608
Macquarie	1,353	17,438	681	10,950
Murray	4,376	27,728	1,630	256,883
Northumberland	5,876	33,486	7,649	29,085
Phillip	851	4,487	127	75,364
Roxburgh	2,670	19,500	700	219,200
St. Vincent	3,071	30,427	1,788	47,165
Stanley	556	8,558	741	29,020
Wellington	1,645	9,901	343	115,897
Westmoreland	3,038	16,664	1,302	53,240
	74,764	444,613	46,943	2,137,267
<i>Commissioners' Districts, beyond the Settled Districts.†</i>				
Bligh	1,615	58,416	..	212,969
Burnett	774	8,965	..	334,807
Clarence River	1,710	78,844	1,020	132,614
Darling Downs	1,700	43,000	50	615,619
Gwydir	2,288	109,165	100	143,149
Lachlan	4,458	126,815	419	356,056
Liverpool Plains	4,931	123,209	..	396,060
Lower Darling† . . . . .	..	..	..	..
M'Leay River	960	15,190	1,254	200
Maneroo	5,234	97,764	580	323,783
Maranoa	214	10,450	..	..
Moreton Bay	1,071	21,680	228	296,789
Murrumbidgee	4,942	135,298	1,200	871,596
New England	4,614	9,141	500	905,134
Wellington	1,854	74,866	57	279,341
Wide Bay	89	3,743	20	21,157
	36,454	915,546	5,428	4,869,274
Total in the Sydney District	111,218	1,360,159	52,371	7,026,541
<i>Port Phillip or Southern District, within the Settled Districts.*</i>				
Bourke	5,990	29,437	4,710	318,357
Grant	1,214	7,282	1,354	254,877
Normanby	795	22,084	387	186,972
Belfast	170	363	276	56
Alberton	535	11,208	595	6,180
	8,704	70,374	7,322	766,442
<i>Commissioners' Districts, beyond the Settled Districts.†</i>				
Gipps Land	1,117	27,307	238	199,245
Murray	3,719	90,371	300	599,525
Portland Bay	4,314	120,025	200	2,172,684
Western Port	2,500	52,000	1,000	1,275,000
Wimmera	865	18,729	200	1,019,887
	12,515	308,432	1,938	5,266,341
Total in the Port Phillip District	21,219	378,806	9,260	6,032,783
General Total	132,437	1,738,965	61,631	13,059,324

* Exclusive of the portions of country brought within the Settled Districts by the operation of the Order in Council of 9th March, 1847.

† Inclusive of ditto.

‡ No return rendered.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

TALLOW AND LARD.

RETURN of Live Stock Slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard Produced from the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Hogs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
1850	110	Number. 798,787	Number. 73,105	Cwt. 233,757	Number. 45	Cwt. 2,916

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

MILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.
	1850	86	45	29	22

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 20.

MANUFACTORIES.

RETURN of the Number of Manufactories, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

	Manufactories, &c.	1850
	Distilleries	2
	Rectifying and Compounding	1
	Breweries	33
	Sugar refining	2
	Soap and Candle	20
	Tobacco and Snuff	14
	Woollen Cloth	7
	Hat	5
	Rope	6
	Tanneries, &c.	74
	Salt	1
	Salting and Preserving Meat Establishments	15
	Potteries	5
	Gas Works	1
	Glass Works . . . . .	..
	Smelting Works (Copper) . . . . .	..
	Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.	20

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 21.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.	Blankets.
	1850	7	Yards. 190,791	Number. 326

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

SOAP MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Soap Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
	1850	20	Cwt. 31,826

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
	1850	14	Cwt. 3,833

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 24.

REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Refined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
	1850	2	Cwt. 51,000

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

IMPORTS—SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		£.	New Zealand.	Elsewhere.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Alkali (Soda)	25,840 cwt.	7,146	40	132	..	..	76	7	7,401
Apparel and Slops	2,411 packages.	67,270	17	290	34	..	20	332	67,963
Arms and Ammunition.	149 cases.	325	..	..	3	..	..	244	572
Gunpowder	97,099 lbs.	3,652	..	6	..	..	12	..	3,670
Shot	663 cwt.	892	..	..	..	..	..	..	892
Arrowroot and Sago	633 ,,	28	4	168	80	..	..	208	488
Bags and Sacks	354 bales.	5,192	..	30	..	..	..	74	5,296
Bark	261 tons.	..	2	354	..	..	..	..	356
Beche-le-mer	3 ,,	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	45
Bellows, Smiths'	12 pairs.	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Beer and Ale	370,587 gallons.	61,957	164	329	..	..	..	103	62,553
Blacking	525 casks.	1,412	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,416
Blankets and Counterpanes	353 bales.	11,253	..	..	..	..	..	59	11,312
Bran	13,246 bushels.	..	..	276	..	..	..	..	276
Bricks	48 casks.	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Bath Fire	181,444 No.	328	..	..	..	..	..	10	338
Brushware	209 bundles.	1,794	20	5	..	..	12	46	1,877
Butter and Cheese	13,212 lbs.	406	21	474	..	..	16	192	1,109
Candles	1,964 boxes.	2,769	..	15	..	..	..	30	2,814
Candlewick	107 bales.	1,564	..	15	..	..	..	..	1,579
Canvas	604 ,,	19,649	..	..	..	..	..	300	19,949
Carpeting	109 ,,	2,959	..	20	..	..	..	..	2,979
Carriages	27	411	10	4	..	..	11	8	444
Cement	1,125 barrels.	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	630
Coals	15 tons.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cocoanuts	20,872	..	..	15	26	..	..	2	43
Coffee and Chocolate	185 tons.	361	59	..	..	..	..	2,592	3,012
Colors, Painters'	3,456 kegs.	2,795	..	10	..	..	..	118	2,923
Confection and Preserves	402 cases.	632	..	71	..	..	53	15	771
Copper	3,140 cwt.	7,141	..	387	105	..	78	235	7,996
Copper Ore	455 tons.	..	1,045	7,181	..	..	..	..	8,226
Cordage and Rope	8,955 cwt.	4,108	2,903	876	..	..	59	3,237	11,183
Corks and Bungs	234 packages.	688	10	..	..	..	..	61	759
Cottons	3,722 cases.	95,392	8	580	..	..	35	184	96,199
Curiosities	97 ,,	53	..	..	7	..	..	52	112
Drugs and Medicines	2,204 packages.	11,068	20	261	..	..	18	144	11,511
Dye Wood	36 casks.	..	..	20	..	..	25	..	45
Earthenware and China	12,888 crates.	13,169	..	20	..	..	85	125	13,399
Fire Works	2 cases.	40	..	..	..	..	..	20	60
Fish, Salt	3,384 packages.	4,292	..	31	..	..	40	..	4,363
Flax and Hemp	81 tons.	..	1,606	5	..	..	..	..	1,611
Flour and Bread	{ 421 tons 4 cwt. } 1 qr. 6 lbs. }	61	..	2,257	21	..	..	..	2,339
Fruits	{ Dried 8,185 cwt. Green 1,630 packages. }	10,980	35	250	..	..	17	140	11,422
Furniture	608 ,,	1,837	50	25	..	..	115	10	2,037
Furs	42 cases.	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Glass and Glassware	4,926 packages.	6,841	..	60	..	..	8	322	7,231
Glass, Looking	432 cases.	917	4	..	..	..	..	57	978
Glue	141 cwt.	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Grain	{ Wheat 57,070 bushels. Maize 100 ,, Barley 27,257 ,, Oats 20,378 ,, Rice 640,192 lbs. }	3	10	2,536	..	..	..	..	6,267
Grindery	41 casks.	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	808
Grindstones	123	18	..	15	..	..	..	..	33
Gum	18 cwt.	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	9
Haberdashery	1,384 cases.	69,470	..	15	..	..	..	106	69,591
Hardware and Ironmongery	42,269 packages.	74,484	225	192	127	..	70	190	75,288
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	613 cases.	10,483	..	174	..	..	2	673	11,332
Hatters' Materials	61 ,,	829	5	..	..	..	..	..	834
Hay and Straw	108 tons.	..	..	352	..	..	..	..	352
Hops	704 pockets.	1,827	..	1,160	..	..	135	..	3,122
Horse-hair	14 bales.	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Hosiery and Gloves	308 cases.	14,544	40	..	..	..	..	190	14,774
Instruments	{ Musical 140 ,, Scientific 21 ,, Surgical 3 ,, }	5,768	100	25	..	..	..	20	5,913
Iron and Steel	3,219 tons.	28,659	24	200	40	..	38	1	28,962
Jewellery	39 cases.	5,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,457
Lead	205 tons.	4,049	7	..	..	..	..	28	4,084
Leather	{ Unmanufactured 34 cases. Boots and Shoes 1,090 trunks. }	1,033	16	26	8	..	200	..	1,283
Lime Juice	1,307 gallons.	6	..	..	76	..	3	55	140
Linens	3,876 cases.	142,304	125	855	10	..	349	290	143,933
Live Stock	{ Horses 6 Sheep (Rams) 10 }	300	..	80	..	..	..	..	80
Lucifer Matches	158 cases.	764	12	..	..	..	1	99	876
Machinery	30 tons.	301	40	45	3	..	..	36	425
Malt	26,266 bushels.	1,497	19	2,282	..	..	..	..	3,779

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Marble	105 cases.	559	..	..	..	..	..	255	814
Mats and Rugs	114 bales.	140	..	4	..	..	..	54	198
Millinery	125 cases.	3,229	..	603	..	..	..	285	4,117
Millstones	2 No.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Molasses	57 tons.	27	..	..	..	..	..	227	254
Nails	5,549 kegs.	7,664	2	56	..	..	44	54	7,820
{Iron	15 tons.	1,194	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,244
{Copper	17 ,,	303	..	66	..	..	..	..	369
Oakum	1,174 No.	..	..	..	..	..	257	..	257
Oars	22 tons.	205	..	65	..	..	..	..	270
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	909 tons.	..	538	..	25,461	10,837	..	..	36,336
{Sperm	201 ,,	..	1,072	..	929	715	..	..	2,716
{Black	7,894 gallons.	1,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,499
Oil	1,648 ,,	126	..	60	..	..	..	75	261
{Linsed	119 tons.	..	..	..	2,092	..	..	130	2,222
{Olive	1,422 gallons.	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
{Cocoanut	65 cases.	675	..	..	..	..	..	60	735
{Palm	19,442 ,,	38,532	20	439	..	..	..	131	39,122
Oilcloth	9 tons 18 cwt.	..	30	27	..	..	..	..	57
Oilman's Stores	1,343 casks.	439	..	40	..	..	39	15	533
Onions	34 tons.	436	..	115	..	..	..	434	985
Peas, Split	106 cases.	1,589	..	..	..	..	..	112	1,701
Pepper and Spices	1,717 boxes.	1,405	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,435
Perfumery	118 cases.	842	..	..	..	..	..	83	925
Pipes, Tobacco	2,434 barrels.	1,153	..	..	6	..	..	228	1,387
Pictures and Paintings	9,604 packages.	534	5	44	50	..	..	51	684
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	20 cases.	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Plants and Seeds	657 tons.	..	112	2,163	..	..	..	..	2,275
Plate and Plated Ware	405 cwt.	233	12	174	2	..	49	..	470
Potatoes and Yams	471 casks.	729	72	16	72	..	169	121	1,179
Provisions	3,070 bundles.	..	..	32	..	..	..	7	39
{Preserved	361 cases.	10,645	60	..	..	..	..	3	10,708
{Salt	3,033 tons.	5,769	6	431	..	..	..	35	6,241
Rattans and Canes	182 cases.	1,066	11	..	250	..	..	115	1,442
Saddlery and Harness	12,538 No.	97	90	..	15	..	282	20	504
Salt	152 cases.	5,493	..	167	45	..	..	418	6,123
Ship Chandlery	311 No.	..	45	10	..	..	..	..	55
Shooks and Staves	1,140 ,,	..	18	1,403	..	..	..	..	1,421
Silks	170 bundles.	..	11	35	..	..	..	..	46
{Neat Cattle	19 packages.	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	7
{Kangaroo	551,146 No.	1,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,787
{Sheep	215 cwt.	273	70	..	..	..	..	8	361
{Seal	175,591 gallons.	28,533	85	661	633	..	206	920	31,038
Slates	169,705 ,,	17,504	1,012	3,844	40	..	485	1,218	24,103
Soap	85,054 ,,	14,928	60	580	..	..	175	965	16,728
{Brandy	13,653 ,,	2,480	10	570	..	..	..	..	3,060
{Rum	115 ,,	79	..	..	..	..	..	6	85
{Gin	537 ,,	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
{Whiskey	1,481 cases.	2,482	..	40	..	..	10	..	2,532
{Liqueurs	2,378 packages.	35,569	20	229	1	..	..	258	36,077
{Perfumed	635 cwt.	146	..	222	..	..	90	254	712
Starch and Blue	7,103 tons 17 cwt.	125	20	9,897	254	..	..	60,655	70,951
Stationery and Books	241 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.	..	..	240	10	..	..	56	306
Sugar	6 bales.	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Tallow	1,117,275 lbs.	4	36	5,291	3	..	..	34,193	39,527
Tarpaulings	7,244 pieces.	578	..	11	..	..	..	3	592
Tea	263,353 ,,	..	725	91	1	..	..	25	842
{Deals and Battens	20,000 No.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
{Sawn, &c.	30,000 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
{Paling	105 tons.	..	..	21	470	..	..	7	498
{Shingles	1,934 pieces.	166	15	..	..	..	31	..	212
{Sandal Wood	1,271 boxes.	3,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,224
{All other	524,810 lbs.	12,499	668	946	37	..	4,404	18,294	36,848
Tin and Tinware	1,118 ,,	..	..	..	410	..	..	..	410
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	224 cases.	2,395	..	13	5	..	14	170	2,597
Tortoiseshell	4,449 gallons.	1,070	..	50	..	..	33	1	1,154
Toys and Turnery	348 bales.	2,464	..	74	..	..	..	..	2,538
Turpentine and Varnish	19 cases.	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
Twine and Thread	38,781 gallons.	2,119	..	..	..	..	63	..	2,182
Umbrellas and Parasols	182 cases.	815	..	21	..	..	39	34	909
Vinegar	6 cwt.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Watches and Clocks	130 cases.	..	10	..	404	..	..	..	414
Whalebone	5 packages.	30	..	..	..	..	..	10	40
Whaling Gear	179,193 gallons.	16,814	51	811	52	..	25	6,860	24,613
Wicker Ware	339 packages.	272	..	126	..	..	29	..	427
Wine	15,142 lbs.	..	207	30	..	..	..	..	237
Wooden Ware	2,279 cases.	91,592	..	..	..	..	..	222	91,814
Wool	757 bales.	12,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,261
Woollens	13 tons 6 cwt.	143	..	104	..	..	..	24	271
Woolpacks and Bagging									
Zinc									
Total Imports for the Year 1850		1,070,511	12,385	61,210	31,827	11,052	8,143	138,285	1,333,413
Total Imports in previous Year		1,014,387	25,244	107,095	3,002	44,516	3,961	115,384	1,313,589

J. GIBBS, Collector of Customs.

No. 26.

IMPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							Total.
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	
		£.	New Zealand.	Elsewhere.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	414 pkgs.	935	..	101	..	..	..	..	1,036
Alkali (Soda)	697 "	2,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,987
Apparel and Slops	1,964 "	40,415	..	1,666	..	..	..	5	42,086
Arms and Ammunition.	(Guns, &c. 2 "	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	(Gunpowder 17,865 lbs.	883	..	10	..	..	..	..	893
	(Shot 262 pkgs.	526	..	10	..	..	..	..	536
	(Percussion Caps 1 "	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Arrowroot and Sago	28,000 lbs.	143	9	101	..	..	..	124	377
Bags and Sacks	883 pkgs.	14,990	..	493	..	..	..	2	15,485
Bark	8 tons.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
Bellows, Smiths'	92 pairs.	233	..	5	..	..	..	..	238
Beer and Ale	381,150 gallons.	37,166	..	949	..	..	..	..	38,115
Blacking	425 pkgs.	1,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379
Blankets and Counterpanes	145 "	3,219	..	33	..	..	..	..	3,252
Bran	2,712 bushels.	..	..	451	..	..	..	..	451
Bricks (Bath and Fire)	114,438 "	1,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,487
Brushware	225 pkgs.	1,089	..	73	..	..	10	..	1,172
Butter and Cheese	19,800 lbs.	446	..	214	..	..	..	..	660
Candles	35,000 "	1,418	..	163	..	..	..	..	1,611
Candlewick	24 bales.	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Canvas	112 "	2,699	..	24	..	..	..	..	2,723
Carpeting	40 "	1,543	..	53	..	..	..	..	1,596
Carriages and Carriage Materials	91 pkgs.	1,354	..	345	..	..	..	14	1,713
Cement	10 tons.	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
Coals	1,138 "	990	..	294	..	..	..	..	1,284
Coffee and Chocolate	46 "	459	..	453	..	..	..	938	1,850
Colours, Painters'	1,424 pkgs.	2,295	..	27	..	..	..	..	2,322
Confection and Preserves	227 "	439	..	384	..	..	..	11	834
Copper	45 cases.	515	..	72	..	..	..	100	687
Cordage and Rope	1,810 pkgs.	3,236	..	742	..	..	..	544	4,522
Corks and Bungs	338 "	917	..	143	..	..	..	..	1,060
Cottons	1,596 "	50,348	..	576	..	..	..	..	50,924
Curiosities	8 "	20	..	1	..	..	..	1	22
Cutlery	48 "	1,540	..	10	..	..	..	..	1,550
Drugs and Medicines	1,567 "	10,026	..	273	..	..	..	8	10,307
Earthenware and China	991 crates.	9,125	..	391	..	..	..	56	9,572
Fire Works	1 case.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Fish, Salt	2,002 pkgs.	1,605	..	205	..	..	..	..	1,810
Flax and Hemp	17 "	..	10	35	..	..	..	..	45
Flour and Bread	14,360 cwt.	139	..	5,017	..	..	..	..	5,156
Fruits	(Dried 279 tons.	5,993	..	141	..	..	..	21	6,155
	(Green 7,603 bushels.	..	..	1,362	..	..	..	..	1,362
Furniture	765 pkgs.	6,846	..	554	..	..	..	134	7,534
Glass and Glassware	1,903 "	6,693	..	461	..	..	..	8	7,162
,, Looking	22 "	437	..	10	..	..	..	..	447
Glue	40 "	144	..	3	..	..	..	..	147
Grain.	(Wheat 30,492 bushels.	..	..	3,873	..	..	..	..	3,873
	(Oats 24,261 "	..	..	2,579	..	..	..	..	2,579
	(Rice 277,760 lbs.	876	..	485	..	..	..	75	1,436
Grindery	49 pkgs.	612	..	63	..	..	..	..	675
Grindstones	547 No.	146	..	48	..	..	..	..	194
Haberdashery	2,044 pkgs.	59,792	..	3,558	..	..	..	..	63,350
Hardware and Ironmongery	11,506 "	42,239	..	1,669	..	..	..	..	43,908
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	353 "	6,779	..	145	..	..	..	104	7,028
Hay and Straw	36 tons.	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	85
Hops	107 pockets.	198	..	669	..	..	..	..	867
Horse Hair	27 pkgs.	540	..	81	..	..	..	..	621
Hosiery and Gloves	153 "	4,401	..	93	..	..	..	..	4,494
Instruments	(Musical 98 "	3,721	..	104	..	..	..	40	3,865
	(Scientific 10 "	204	..	20	..	..	..	1	225
Iron and Steel	2,310 tons.	22,867	..	786	..	..	..	..	23,653
Jewellery	14 pkgs.	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	656
Lead	190 tons.	3,326	..	221	..	..	..	..	3,547
Leather	(Unmanufactured 72 pkgs.	451	..	373	..	..	..	21	824
	(Boots and Shoes 804 "	12,780	..	1,820	..	..	..	..	14,600
Lime Juice	40 "	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Linens	453 "	12,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,848
Live Stock	(Horses 117 "	50	..	573	..	..	..	..	623
	(Sheep 1,373 "	109	..	442	..	..	..	84	635
	(Pigs 100 "	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	25
Lucifer Matches	66 "	484	..	2	..	..	..	10	496
Machinery	480 "	1,244	..	185	..	..	..	..	1,429
Malt	2,607 bushels.	..	..	485	..	..	..	..	485
Marble	35 pkgs.	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
Mats and Rugs	90 bundles.	151	..	15	..	..	..	3	169
Millinery	48 pkgs.	1,104	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,105
Molasses	24 tons.	3	..	69	..	..	..	..	72
Nails, Iron	6,473 pkgs.	10,940	..	796	..	..	..	..	11,736
Oakum	79 bundles.	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Oars	8 in No.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	142,560 lbs.	1,020	..	158	..	..	..	10	1,188
	(Sperma 6 tons.	..	..	305	..	..	..	..	305
Oil	(Black 48 "	..	..	2,069	..	..	..	..	2,069
	(Linseed 3,557 galls.	1,049	..	12	..	..	..	6	1,067
	(Olive 978 "	447	..	42	..	..	..	..	489

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oilcloth	49 pkgs.	536	..	33	..	..	..	5	574
Oilman's Stores	9,298 ,,	15,302	..	860	..	..	..	..	16,162
Onions	6 tons.	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	35
Peas, Split	85 pkgs.	74	..	11	..	..	..	..	85
Pepper and Spices	157 ,,	346	..	122	..	..	..	349	817
Perfumery	92 ,,	923	..	79	..	..	..	5	1,007
Pipes, Tobacco	1,004 ,,	1,180	..	7	..	..	..	..	1,187
Pictures and Paintings	34 ,,	627	..	7	..	..	..	..	634
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1,692 casks.	1,668	..	7	..	..	..	..	1,675
Plants and Seeds	155 pkgs.	157	..	137	..	..	..	1	295
Plate and Plated Ware	13 cases.	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,020
Potatoes and Yams	867 tons.	..	..	2,179	..	..	..	..	2,179
Provisions . { Preserved Meat	1,786 lbs.	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
{ Salt Meat	19 tons.	682	..	306	..	..	..	112	1,100
Rattans and Canes	1,490 bundles.	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	48
Saddlery and Harness	412 pkgs.	11,612	..	312	..	..	..	..	11,924
Salt	1,875 tons.	3,846	..	962	..	..	..	..	4,808
Saltpetre	4 ,,	107	..	40	..	..	..	..	147
Ship Chandlery	24 pkgs.	478	..	30	..	..	..	..	508
Shooks and Staves	3,780 bundles.	895	..	688	..	..	..	..	1,583
Silks	43 pkgs.	2,519	..	47	..	..	..	25	2,591
Skins . {	Neat Cattle	33 in No.	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Kangaroo	7,800 ,,	..	467	..	..	..	..	467
	Sheep	960 ,,	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
	Seal	480 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Slates	375,000 ,,	2,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,373
Soap	45 boxes.	125	..	61	..	..	..	..	186
Spirits . {	Brandy	56,147 galls.	15,435	1,351	..	..	..	58	16,844
	Rum	160,552 ,,	17,770	1,748	..	..	..	551	20,069
	Gin	56,100 ,,	7,366	429	..	..	..	670	8,465
	Whiskey	23,478 ,,	5,161	119	..	..	..	..	5,280
	Liqueurs	1,254 ,,	324	52	..	..	..	..	376
Starch and Blue	653 boxes.	979	..	54	..	..	..	..	1,033
Stationery and Books	1,349 ,,	20,073	..	335	..	..	..	4	20,412
Stone	331 tons.	278	..	239	..	..	..	..	517
Sugar . {	Refined	2,480 cwt.	3,115	60	..	..	..	89	3,264
	Raw	59,540 ,,	1,154	16,520	..	..	..	20,897	38,571
Tallow	420 ,,	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	450
Tarpaulings	1 pkg.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Tea	722,824 lbs.	727	..	192	..	..	..	16,349	17,268
Timber . {	Deals and Battens	56,185 feet.	6,893	253	..	..	..	1,514	8,660
	Sawn, &c.	5,264,693 ,,	585	794	11,170	..	..	..	12,549
	Paling	2,996,284 in No.	..	..	9,253	..	..	..	9,253
	Laths	3,893,200 ,,	60	..	1,283	..	..	..	1,343
	Shingles	6,586,023 ,,	..	..	2,794	..	..	..	2,794
	All other	241,349 pieces.	436	..	788	..	..	66	1,290
Tin and Tinware	1,183 pkgs.	2,269	..	84	..	..	..	..	2,353
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	289,100 lbs.	15,184	40	3,303	..	..	..	3,081	21,608
Tortoiseshell	10 pkgs.	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	452
Toys and Turnery	66 ,,	512	..	10	..	..	..	4	526
Turpentine and Varnish	4,000 galls.	949	..	2	..	..	..	..	951
Umbrellas and Parasols	11 pkgs.	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Vinegar	15,220 galls.	1,042	..	100	..	..	..	..	1,142
Watches and Clocks	63 cases.	651	..	7	..	..	..	30	688
Wicker Ware	277 pkgs.	59	..	29	..	..	..	17	105
Wine	78,720 galls.	12,116	..	1,217	..	..	..	462	13,795
Wooden Ware	1,724 pkgs.	637	..	316	..	..	79	26	1,038
Woolens	458 bales.	16,377	..	1,017	..	..	..	..	17,394
Woolpacks and Bagging	1,130 ,,	18,988	..	200	..	..	..	..	19,188
Zinc	19 pkgs.	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Total Imports for the Year 1850		599,784	863	97,563	..	..	89	46,636	744,925
Total Imports in previous Year		356,791	102	102,873	..	..	1,555	18,510	479,831

JAMES CASSELL, Collector of Customs.

No. 27.

EXPORTS—SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	20 packages.	..	14	..	15	..	366	..	395
Bags and Sacks	13 bundles.	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	56
Bark and Extract of Bark	1,295 cwt.	245	..	22	..	..	..	..	267
Beer and Ale	62,740 gallons.	5	198	436	..	..	2,715	40	3,394
Blacking	28 cases.	..	45	24	2	..	..	..	71
Boats	14	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	221
Bran	2,417 bushels.	..	20	..	..	..	60	14	94
Bricks	173,450	..	58	..	..	..	245	..	303
Butter and Cheese	147,932 lbs.	..	1,165	421	315	..	2,154	33	4,088
Candles	{ Tallow . . . . .	..	2,451	453	5	..	1,346	125	4,380
	{ Sperm . . . . .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Carts and Waggon's	168	148	633	..	..	..	497	30	1,308
Coals and Coke	{ 31,461 tons, & 2,950 bushels. }	..	2,152	3,063	196	..	8,263	1,884	15,558
Coal Tar	28 hogsheads.	..	..	24	..	..	8	..	32
Copper and Copper Regulus	227 tons.	2,459	..	3,973	..	..	..	..	6,432
Confection and Preserves	423 cases.	15	48	8	31	..	488	..	590
Earthenware	22 crates.	5	27	..	..	..	54	..	86
Flour and Bread	42,100 cwt.	..	8,058	2,996	387	..	6,120	390	17,951
Fruit	1,245 packages.	..	354	465	3	..	50	30	902
Furniture	382 ,,	..	153	95	40	..	443	18	749
Grain	{ Wheat	150	..	284	..	..	..	29	463
	{ Maize . . . . .	..	75	53	..	..	123	6	257
	{ Barley . . . . .	..	64	..	24	..	1,476	..	1,564
	{ Oats . . . . .	..	87	26	2	..	988	..	1,103
Hardware	48 packages.	500	106	16	..	..	72	..	694
Hats and Caps	33 cases.	..	30	309	..	..	..	42	381
Hay	235 tons.	..	15	222	..	..	706	..	913
Honey	237 cwt.	199	11	9	..	..	406	..	625
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	627,118	2,277	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,277
Lard	1,120 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
Leather	{ Unmanufactured	6,297	1,232	317	70	..	14	34	7,964
	{ Boots and Shoes . . . . .	..	60	6	..	..	227	..	293
Live Stock	{ Horses . . . . .	..	2,653	4,300	..	..	452	800	8,205
	{ Horned Cattle . . . . .	..	2,442	10	..	..	..	150	2,602
	{ Sheep . . . . .	..	4,286	..	7	..	63	..	4,356
	{ Goats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
	{ Pigs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
Lucifer Matches	25 cases.	..	61	77	..	..	1	3	142
Machinery	1 package.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Molasses	123 tons 6 cwt.	..	163	228	20	..	939	25	1,375
Oatmeal and Oatmeal Groats	9 tons 10 cwt.	..	66	..	..	..	101	..	167
Oil	{ Sperm	28,269	..	180	..	..	25	..	28,474
	{ Black . . . . .	..	..	330	..	..	..	..	330
Oilman's Stores	1,192 cases.	..	42	37	18	..	1,229	5	1,331
Pipes, Tobacco	1 box.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plants and Seeds	76 packages.	5	17	158	..	..	50	..	230
Potatoes	27 tons.	..	..	8	..	..	108	..	116
Provisions	{ Preserved Meats	2,155	146	16	3	..	2,560	159	5,039
	{ Beef, Salt . . . . .	..	568	2,911	158	..	485	1,229	5,351
	{ Pork, ditto . . . . .	..	10	126	16	..	392	..	544
	{ Tongues, ditto	59	41	3,701	215	..	45	173	4,234
	{ Hams and Bacon	30	5	5	1	..	112	23	176
Saddlery and Harness	38 packages.	..	61	142	15	218

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Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—continued.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Skins	Neat Cattle	1,531 tons.	24,014	..	831	..	..	..	24,845
	Sheep	1 package.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Kangaroo and Opossum	1 case.	..	..	11	..	..	..	11
	Seal	1 package.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soap	9,438 cwt.	..	1,384	3,616	434	..	341	789	6,564
Soda Water	8 cases.	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	12
Specimens of Natural History	42 ,,	324	..	10	..	..	..	..	334
Spirits	300 gallons.	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	35
Starch	19 cwt.	..	10	..	..	..	20	10	40
Stones	Grind	86	..	31	..	..	6	..	37
	Tomb	51	..	15	54	..	..	..	69
	Building	960 pieces.	..	..	78	..	195	..	273
Sugar, Refined	390 tons 2 cwt.	..	2,471	3,265	1,038	..	3,575	244	10,593
Sundries . . . . .	..	75	617	383	..	..	1,680	209	2,964
Tallow	128,090 cwt.	166,615	30	1,182	..	..	25	6	167,858
Timber	Cedar	715,039 feet.	..	97	3,639	..	1,739	180	5,655
	Pine	619,463 ,,	..	..	3,685	..	82	..	3,767
	Hardwood	529,591 ,,	164	5	150	3	3,303	520	4,165
	Shingles	92,900 No.	..	..	..	..	580	..	580
	Paling	2,180 ,,	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
	Laths	12,000 ,,	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Treenails and Spokes	307,141 ,,	593	3	233	..	32	..	861
	All other	115 houses.	..	..	231	..	1,850	..	2,081
Tinware	55 cases.	..	50	..	..	..	39	..	89
Tobacco	197 lbs.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Tortoiseshell	130 ,,	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Turnery	13 packages.	..	100	..	1	..	2	..	103
Vinegar	100 gallons.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Whalebone	3 tons 3 cwt.	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
Wine	2,081 gallons.	133	128	181	25	..	169	65	701
Wool	14,270,622 lbs.	788,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	788,051
Woollen Manufactures (Tweed)	120 cases.	155	220	1,984	..	..	..	..	2,359
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		1,023,225	32,835	44,913	3,029	..	47,574	7,282	1,158,858
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		1,417	37,922	27,159	11,976	..	38,770	3,855	121,099
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		4,093	4,879	3,767	203	..	2,300	158	15,400
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		9,605	20,367	21,520	2,329	..	6,829	1,777	62,427
Total Exports for the Year 1850		1,038,340	96,003	97,359	17,537	..	95,473	13,072	1,357,784
Total Exports in previous Year		898,854	91,255	76,075	10,160	..	55,611	3,989	1,135,944

J. GIBBES, Collector of Customs.

No. 28.

EXPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							Total.
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	
		£.	New Zealand.	Elsewhere.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	2 packages.	25	..	37	..	..	..	..	62
Bark	11½ tons.	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Blacking	1 cask.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Bone Dust	2 "	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Bricks	26,000 "	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	25
Butter and Cheese	52,067 lbs.	..	..	1,252	..	..	..	..	1,252
Candles, Tallow	36,240 "	..	..	553	..	..	51	..	604
Coals and Coke	10 tons.	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Confection and Preserves	3 boxes.	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
Flour and Bread	{ 128 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. }	1	..	1,350	..	..	115	100	1,576
Fruit	10 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 packages.	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
Grain { Wheat	4,271 bushels.	21	..	872	..	..	..	..	893
	{ Oats . . . . .	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	175
	695 bushels.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	146 tons.	426	..	1	..	..	..	..	4.7
Lard	2,912 lbs.	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	32
Leather, Unmanufactured	249 bales.	2,982	..	131	..	..	..	..	3,113
Live Stock { Horses	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	{ Horned Cattle	5,287	..	12,893	..	..	..	..	12,893
	{ Sheep	57,422	..	16,091	..	..	..	..	16,091
Machinery	7 pieces.	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	270
Oil { Sperm	1,070 gallons.	190	..	109	..	..	..	..	299
	{ Black	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Pictures	1 box.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Plants and Seeds	3 packages.	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Potatoes	25 tons.	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	106
Provisions, { Beef	975 tons 9 cwt.	219	..	14,469	..	..	6	350	15,074
	{ Pork	18 "	..	354	..	..	..	..	354
Salt { Tongues	7 " 12 "	5	..	434	..	..	1	..	440
	{ Hams and Bacon	4 " 2 "	14	215	..	..	..	..	229
Saddlery and Harness	2 packages.	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	25
Neat Cattle	19,951 No.	1,143	..	2,963	..	..	..	..	4,106
Skins { Calf	150 "	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	15
	{ Sheep	20,000 "	65	947	..	..	..	..	1,012
	{ Kangaroo and Opossum	700 "	16	28	..	..	14	..	58
	{ Goat	94 "	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soap	130 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs	..	..	3,124	..	..	..	..	3,124
Specimens of Natural History	12 packages.	74	..	15	..	..	..	..	89
Starch	5 tons.	197	..	5	..	..	..	..	202
Sugar, Refined	2 "	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	120
Tallow	89,788 cwt.	130,397	..	2,466	..	..	..	..	132,863
Timber, Cedar	1,500 feet.	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	17
Turnery	2 cases.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Wine	18 gallons.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wooden Ware	2 cases.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Wool	18,091,207 lbs.	815,892	..	10,298	..	..	..	..	826,190
Woollen Manufactures (Tweeds)	2 bales.	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	60
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		951,891	..	69,456	..	..	237	480	1,022,061
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		253	..	12,505	..	..	187	..	12,945
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		18	..	177	..	..	..	..	195
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		376	..	6,121	..	..	40	55	6,592
Total Exports for the Year 1850		952,538	..	88,259	..	..	464	535	1,041,796
Total Exports in previous Year		673,703	150	78,697	..	..	2,776	..	755,326

JAMES CASSELL, Collector of Customs.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 29.

WHALE FISHERIES—PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Ships and Vessels engaged in the Fisheries that have visited Port Jackson in 1850: distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Year.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo Disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whalebone.	Value.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£.
1850	14	3,313	3	952	25	7,434	57	63½	..	2,208

N.B.—Whalers exempted from Port Charges, 25th February, 1851.

J. GIBBES,
Collector of Customs.

No. 30.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.		From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	1,670,295	13,238	158,773	31,827	11,052	8,232	184,921	2,078,338

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.

EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Exports from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.		To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	1,990,878	96,003	155,618	17,537	..	95,937	13,607	2,399,580

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 32.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

IMPORTS.				
Year.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	1,478,399	132,454	467,485	2,078,338

EXPORTS.					
Year.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	2,100,922	134,044	15,595	69,019	2,399,580

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 38.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

IMPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pea-e.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
1850	Bushels. 84,562	Bushels. 100	Bushels. 71,896	lbs. 2,551,842	lbs. 917,952	Tons. 1,524	£. 32,162

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 34.

EXPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	Bushels. 6,964	Bushels. 1,712	Bushels. 20,526	lbs. 5,003,078	Tons. 52	£. 24,204

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 35.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
1850	lbs. 33,012	£. 1,769

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 36.

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	lbs. 200,019	£. 5,340

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1850	Number. 123	Number. ..	Number. 1,384	Number. 100

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 38.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£.
1850	831	..	6,785	64,236	51	52	44,293

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Value of Salt Meat Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Total Value, as Entered in the Returns of Imports.
1850	£. 2,883

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	Quantity. 1,302 tons. 4,990 cases. (of preserved meats.)	Quantity. 223 cwt.	Quantity. 225½ tons.	£. 31,441

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 41.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
1850	£. 38,695

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 42.

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	£. 41,425

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 43.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	lbs. 32,361,829	£. 1,614,241

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 44.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tallow Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	Cwt. 217,878	£. 300,721

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 45.

EXPORT OF BARK.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Bark and Extract of Bark Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	Tons. 76	£. 322

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 46.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Other Timber.					Sandal Wood.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		Sawn, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Paling.		
1850	Quantity. 7,244 pieces 56,185 feet	Quantity. 5,532,046 feet 243,283 pieces	Quantity. . . .	Quantity. 6,616,023	Number. 3,893,200	Number. 3,016,281	Tons. 105	£. 38,048

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 47.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Cedar.	Blue Gum, Pine, and other Timber.	Treenails and Spokes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
1850	Quantity. 716,539 superficial feet	Quantity. 1,149,054 feet, 115 houses, 92,900 shingles, 2,180 paling, 12,000 laths.	Number. 307,141	£. 17,155

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

2 H

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 48.

EXPORT OF OIL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Oil, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Sperm Whale.	Black Whale.	Whalebone.		Seal Skins.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Quantity.	£.
1850	580½	17½	3	15	1 case	29,368

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 49.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Inwards, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), in the Year 1850.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1850	207	110,918	83	14,826	514	59,937	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	52	17,499	976	234,215

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 50.

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Outwards, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.				To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1850	94	44,956	106	22,736	581	92,275	27	4,018	43	27,508	88	28,130	75	44,226	1014	263,849

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 51.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels Built and Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1850	39	1,837	120	9,196

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 52.

AUCTION DUTY.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

RETURN of the Amount of Auction Duty paid into the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Amount of Duty.		Amount of Sales.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1850	5,718	4 11	1,143,649	3 4

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 53.

LAND SALES.

RETURN of the Amounts received from the Sale of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Amount.	
	£.	s. d.
1850	156,698	0 6

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 54.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
1850	184	£. s. d. 83,890 15 0	112	£. s. d. 50,873 7 6	14	£. s. d. 7,258 8 0	310	£. s. d. 142,022 10 6

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

No. 55.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
1850	247	£. s. d. 96,689 10 6	141	£. s. d. 50,861 7 4	9	£. s. d. 7,147 2 3	397	£. s. d. 154,698 0 1

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

No. 56.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
1850	187	1,148,344	£. s. d. 82,731 0 0	163	639,765	54,481	770	£. s. d. 118,987 0 1

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount has been included under the head of Mortgages only.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 57.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
1850	105	1,141,383	£. 18,420 s. 9 d. 9	132	770,379	56,708	871	£. 224,059 s. 15 d. 3

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

No. 58.

CONVICTIONS.

RETURN of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1850	248	302	550	52	64	116	666

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 59.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

RETURN of the Number of Criminals Executed in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Free.	Bond.	Total.
	1850	4	..	4

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 60.

LITIGATION.

RETURN of the Number of Civil Cases Tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

	Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Two Magistrates, Assessors, and Juries of Four.		Total.
		Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
	1850	..	8	117	27	152

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 61.

REVENUE.

RETURN of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Head of Revenue.	Sydney, or Middle District.	Port Phillip, or Southern District.	Total.
GENERAL REVENUE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs	142,819 0 9	76,478 18 10	219,297 19 7
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony	2,850 1 0	. . . . .	2,850 1 0
Port and Harbour Dues	5,542 15 10	2,932 7 3	8,475 3 1
Land Sales	11,733 0 0	. . . . .	11,733 0 0
Rents (exclusive of Land)	4,363 8 3	2,252 3 3	6,615 11 6
Assessment on Stock	16,715 18 6	12,655 15 11	29,371 14 5
Auction Duty	3,583 9 2	2,134 15 9	5,718 4 11
Licenses	29,563 2 3	10,037 15 1	39,600 17 4
Postage	13,646 5 9	6,526 1 6	20,172 7 3
Fines and Forfeitures	2,549 12 10	877 0 8	3,426 13 6
Fees of Office	10,752 3 0	8,795 19 1	19,548 2 1
Sale of Government Property	465 17 9	23 6 0	489 3 9
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	2,194 12 5	35 18 9	2,230 11 2
Miscellaneous Receipts	761 11 7	30 18 3	792 9 10
Total General Revenue and Receipts	247,573 2 1	122,781 0 4	370,354 2 5
TERRITORIAL REVENUE.			
Proceeds of the Sale of Crown Lands	21,674 6 11	29,972 13 7	51,647 0 6
Land and Immigration Deposits	350 0 0	92,968 0 0	93,318 0 0
Leases and Licenses to occupy Crown Lands	34,753 3 7	12,287 19 6	47,041 3 1
Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands	473 0 0	952 10 0	1,425 10 0
Quit Rents and Redemption of Quit Rents	6,209 7 3	. . . . .	6,209 7 3
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises	196 1 0	50 0 0	246 1 0
Proceeds of Sales, Reimbursements, &c.	352 7 1	29 14 3	382 1 4
	64,008 5 10	136,260 17 4	200,269 3 2
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Immigration Debentures	57,917 6 3	. . . . .	57,917 6 3
Immigration Remittances	339 0 0	. . . . .	339 0 0
Total Territorial Revenue and Receipts	122,264 12 1	136,260 17 4	258,525 9 5
Church and School Estates Fund	4,832 3 0	. . . . .	4,832 3 0
Total Revenue and Receipts	374,669 17 2	259,041 17 8	633,711 14 10

Balances of Revenue on 31st December, 1849 :—

General Revenue, including 6,106 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> unexpended under Schedules B and C.	£77,451 7 5½
Territorial Revenue	87,591 16 10
Church and School Estates Fund	22,159 13 5
Total	187,202 17 8½

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 16, 1851.WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 62.

EXPENDITURE.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Head of Expenditure.	Sydney, or Middle District.	Port Phillip, or Southern District.	Total.
<i>Charged on the General Revenue.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Civil Establishment	62,573 4 2	27,224 9 9	89,797 13 11
Judicial Establishments	26,723 12 1	7,325 9 8	34,049 1 9
Police Establishment	42,386 2 6	15,297 17 1	57,683 19 7
Gaol and Penal Establishments	11,972 0 0	3,583 17 10	15,555 17 10
Medical Establishment	4,220 8 10	1,999 1 2	6,219 10 0
Ecclesiastical Establishment	27,879 4 4	2,682 8 4	30,561 12 8
Orphan School Establishments	2,710 9 11	. . .	2,710 9 11
	178,465 1 10	58,113 3 10	236,578 5 8
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Pensions	1,935 18 6	. . .	1,935 18 6
Charitable Allowances	4,314 10 8	1,700 0 0	6,014 10 8
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	500 0 0	350 0 0	850 0 0
Education	13,137 11 9	2,503 3 0	15,640 14 9
Public Works and Buildings	16,067 15 3	20,710 12 2	36,778 7 5
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	6,356 17 6	9,336 19 10	15,693 17 4
Drawbacks and refund of Duties	2,256 4 0	139 19 7	2,396 3 7
Revenue and Receipts returned	9,700 2 7	2,144 4 1	11,844 6 8
All other Miscellaneous Disbursements	7,732 19 5	564 1 7	8,297 1 0
	62,001 19 8	37,449 0 3	99,450 19 11
Total Amount charged on the General Revenue	240,467 1 6	95,562 4 1	336,029 5 7
<i>Charged on the Territorial Revenue.</i>			
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	31,357 9 5	14,936 3 2	46,293 12 7
Immigration	89,675 3 8	81,830 2 8	171,505 6 4
Aborigines	771 16 10	1,317 13 11	2,089 10 9
Miscellaneous	3,691 0 4	1,310 5 1	5,001 5 5
Revenue and Receipts returned	270 10 3	55 5 0	325 15 3
Total Amount charged on the Terri- torial Revenue	125,766 0 6	99,449 9 10	225,215 10 4
<i>Charged on the Church and School Estates Fund.</i>			
Management, Churches, Schools, &c.	3,608 13 10	2,311 10 6	5,920 4 4
Total Expenditure	369,841 15 10	197,323 4 5	567,165 0 3

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 16, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 63.

COIN.

RETURN of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, on
the 31st December, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Colonial Treasury.	Military Chest.	Banks.	Total.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
1850	. . .	4,301 11 9	666,551 7 2	670,852 18 11	27,394 9 0	. . .

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

TABLE A.
AVERAGE Prices of Wages, Merchandise, and Produce.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

	Prices in			
	1st January to 31st March.	1st April to 30th June.	1st July to 30th September.	1st October to 31st December.
Wheaten Flour per 100 lbs.	8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.	8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.	10s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Wheat per imp. bushel	3d.	2½d.	4s. 9d.	4s. 7d.
Wheaten Bread per loaf of 2 lbs.	3d.	2½d.	3d.	3½d.
Horned Cattle per head	3l. to 5l. 10s.	3l. to 5l. 10s.	3l. to 5l. 10s.	3l. to 5l. 10s.
Horses each	10l. to 18l.	10l. to 18l.	10l. to 18l.	10l. to 18l.
Sheep per head	5s. 6d.	6s.	5s.	7s. 6d.
Goats each	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Swine "	1l. 10s. to 4l.	1l. 10s. to 4l.	1l. 10s. to 4l.	1l. 10s. to 4l.
Milk per quart	4d.	4d.	5d.	6d.
Butter, Fresh per lb.	1s. 2d.	1s.	1s.	10d.
" " Salt "	1s.	10d.	10d.	8d.
Cheese "	2½d.	2½d.	3d.	3d.
Beef "	2½d.	2½d.	3d.	3d.
Mutton "	6d.	6d.	7d.	8d.
Pork "	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Rice "	8d. to 10d.	8d. to 10d.	10d.	10d.
Coffee "	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.
Tea "	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Sugar, Moist "	1½d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
Salt "	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Wine, Cape per gallon	9s.	9s.	9s.	9s.
Rum, Colonial "	14s.	14s.	14s.	14s.
Brandy "	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.
Beer, Colonial "	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tobacco, Imported per lb.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.
" " Colonial "				
WAGES FOR LABOUR.				
Domestic { Male per annum	16l. to 30l.	16l. to 30l.	15l. to 30l.	15l. to 30l.
Female "	10l. 8s. to 26l.	10l. 8s. to 26l.	8l. to 20l.	8l. to 20l.
Predial "	14l. to 17l.	14l. to 17l.	15l. to 18l.	15l. to 18l.
Trades "	20l. to 30l.	20l. to 30l.	20l. to 30l.	20l. to 30l.
" " in the City per diem	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 5s.	5s. to 5s. 6d.	5s. 6d. to 6s.

(Signed) JOHN M'LELLIE, J.P., Superintendent of Police.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.
No. 31.

(No. 48.) No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor FITZGERALD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Perth, April 30, 1851.

(Received 21 July 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the past year, and to submit the accompanying statistical statement with reference to this province for that period.

2. This statement, my Lord, bespeaks a degree of progress and prosperity unexampled heretofore in this colony, more especially so in commerce, shipping, and agriculture in some small degree.

3. It cannot be questioned for a moment that the important changes introduced by the measures of your Lordship in making this a penal settlement, in accordance with the expressed wish of the settlers at large, accompanied as it has been, so judiciously, by a corresponding amount of free labour then and now so much wanted, has contributed largely to these desirable results. I must not, however, omit to state that the recent discovery of large tracts of good pasture country in the northern district, in connection with the finding as far as can be judged, of an inexhaustible supply of galena, has not been without its effect, in giving hope where none previously existed, and stimulating the desponding to renewed exertion in the further development of the resources of the colony.

4. The amount of capital circulated in connection with the convict expenditure, is being generally felt, with marked advantage by all classes of the community; but more particularly by the agriculturist and stock-holder, who have now held out to them, for the first time since the occupation of the province, a certain remunerative market, encouraging an improved system of agriculture, and greater care and interest in the management and breeding of stock of every kind.

In the breeding of horses, which from the high character established by those already sent to India from this colony, we have certainty of a large, and never failing demand from that market, but principally from the Madras Presidency, where an association is already established with the view of effecting

measures, through their agents lately arrived in this colony, of ultimately obtaining the whole supply of horses from this province for the cavalry of that presidency, which, if found attainable, will lead, it is understood, to the breaking up of the breeding stud in that quarter. I forbear, however, going into further particulars just now on this point, as when the measures in progress reach a more certain state of maturity, I shall have the honour to address your Lordship more fully upon the whole subject.

5. The discovery of guano on the islands that dot Shark's Bay, combined with other causes, have led to an unusual increase in the amount of shipping and tonnage that have visited our principal port. From the returns of tonnage inwards and outwards I find that—

	Tons.
In 1849 the former was	7,952
In 1850 it amounted to	15,988
	<hr/>
Showing an increase in favour of 1850, of	8,036
	<hr/>
In 1849 the outward tonnage was	8,145
In 1850 it amounted to	14,748
	<hr/>
Showing an increase above that of 1849, of	6,603
	<hr/>

6. Agriculture, I regret to find, has not kept pace with the general progress of the colony with reference to its increasing extent of cultivation as compared with past years. This I can only account for from the general past depression discouraging to all, from the want of demand, in connection with the high rate of labour as compared with the prices realised hitherto for farm produce in this colony. The present rise, however, in the staple of the colony, wool, combined with the certain demand occasioned by the introduction of convicts and its corresponding amount of free labour, will, I have little doubt, stimulate anew the agricultural interests to prove themselves worthy of the occasion and the opportunity; the more especially looking at the high prices of bread stuffs just now in the neighbouring colonies, which have hitherto in part supplied our wants, thus proving themselves successful competitors to the agricultural interests of the colony even in our own ports. This is a state of things I feel assured from the movement now making for the extension of cultivation, and from the expected supply of labour, that will not in all probability occur again.

7. In population, that positive wealth of all new countries, I find our increase has been more than threefold that of any other year for the last ten years, without including the penal establishment. Still, never was the colonist more at the mercy of the labourer, or a supply of labour more wanted to meet the demand than at the present moment, as is shown by the exorbitant rate of wages now being demanded, ranging between 4s. and 5s. a-day for a day labourer, and from 7s. to 10s. for a mechanic; all proving, my Lord, the onward progress of Western Australia.

Population, in 1849, exclusive of military was	4,654
Whilst, in 1850, exclusive of military and bond, it amounted to	5,293
	<hr/>
Being an increase of	639
	<hr/>
Population in 1850	5,293
Military :—	
Troops of the line	109
Women	19
Children	44
Enrolled pensioners	79
„ women	64
„ children	126
	<hr/>
Convicts	170
	<hr/>
Making a total population of	5,904
	<hr/>

8. The imports in 1850 also nearly show a double amount over that of the previous year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Imports in 1849	28,534	3	4
„ in 1850	52,351	7	9
Being an increase of	£ 23,817	4	5

In the exports I regret to note a small falling off as compared with the preceding year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Exports in 1849	26,156	17	0
„ in 1850	22,134	15	3
Showing a decrease against 5 0 of	£ 4,022	1	9

This may be accounted for principally in the export of Sandal-wood which in 1849 amounted to 10,710*l.*, while in the year 1850, in consequence of the market being glutted, it only valued 1,220*l.* In the export of horses and sheep I also regret to notice a diminution of nearly 3,000*l.*, arising, I have little doubt, from the want of opportunity of exporting, from the scarcity of vessels during the first six months of the year.

It is gratifying, however, my Lord, to observe that these deficiencies, in what may be termed incidental exports, entirely dependant upon the demand of our neighbouring markets, have been in a great measure counterbalanced by the increased value of the export of our staple commodity wool, which—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 realized only	8,601	3	0
In 1850 it amounted to	15,482	14	10

Showing in favour of 1850 a sum of . £ 6,881 11 10

attributable to the more healthy state of the market at home, and to greater care being taken in preparing the wool for shipment, whereby it has commanded greater attention and readier purchase by the wool broker.

9. This unusual amount of imports has not been without its corresponding result on the revenue:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue in 1849	9,596	12	9
„ in 1850	12,365	14	9

Being an increase in favour of 1850 of £ 2,769 2 0

10. This increased amount of revenue has enabled the Government to extend its operations in public works to an extent hitherto unknown, as your Lordship will perceive by a reference to the Blue Book.*

11. Among the most important of these works must be classed the completion of the lighthouse on Rottenest, its lantern and revolving apparatus which will be lit up for general advantage I trust within a month, giving a good steady revolving light, that may be seen at minute intervals some 12 or 14 miles. The further supply of catoptric lamps will, I trust, make its power of light so increased as to be seen some 20 or 25 miles at sea. The next work in importance has been the beaconing of some dangerous hidden rocks that interrupt the passages to the different anchorages; three of these have been beaconed this season, and if found to resist the severe trial they will have to encounter from our winter gales, I do not despair of beaconing the remaining number that may be deemed to be dangerous to ships entering the port of Freemantle, by the close of the year.

The bridge over the Canning, one of the greatest magnitude in the colony, though noticed in the Blue Book of 1849, has only been completed perfectly within the year 1850. This bridge I consider of a very useful character, giving a high road each day in the year to Freemantle, which could not be said during the existence of the ferry-boat over the Swan, across which it was sometimes, in violent weather, prevented from plying for days and days, thus shutting off all communication with our principal port; and when it is consi-

* See Abstract annexed, p. 245.

dered that Freemantle is to be the principal convict depôt, its importance as a public work becomes considerably enhanced. I am also happy to inform your Lordship that with native prison labour a marked improvement has been effected on the public roads throughout the colony; but more especially those leading to the agricultural districts, to the evident satisfaction of the farming interests.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 the general expenditure was	10,823	2	4
In 1850 it amounted to	9,954	8	5
<hr/>			
Showing a decrease in 1850 of	£ 868	13	11
<hr/>			

12. This diminished expenditure in the face of an increasing revenue has arisen principally from two causes; the first being the liquidation of the greater part of outstanding distillation claims in the year 1849, and secondly, the partial payments only for public works which, though largely undertaken in the year 1850, have been in a great degree paid for during the first quarter of the year 1851, being the time of their completion.

Mines and Minerals.

13. In mines and minerals there is little new to report, save that the Company have at last commenced working the lead mine on the Murchison, and that all gives promise of an inexhaustible supply of galena, and when the smelting apparatus written for arrives from England, I have little doubt the Company will be able to export lead (not ore) with remunerative advantage, both to India and China, notwithstanding the drawback as to distance from the coast. This mine, your Lordship will bear in mind is 70 miles from the nearest port; not so, I am happy to say, with the galena, which has been discovered within the last two months, as also specimens of copper ore on the banks of the Bowes River, only 25 miles from the beach of Champion Bay. This latter district, in the opinion of those most experienced in mining explorations, gives indication that the whole will prove a mineral district, having the advantage over that of the Murchison of being only one-third of the distance from the port of shipment. One eighty-acre section of this has been already sold to parties who, I trust, will soon commence their operations.

Timber.

14. Those who have speculated in felling timber for export have, I regret to say, met with considerable discouragement from the rejection by the Admiralty (and private firms) of the jarra or mahogany already sent from the colony in 1850; but I am glad to think that a demand for some woods (chiefly the tuart, a species of white gum), peculiarly adapted from their toughness for gun-carriages, is likely to be made from the Presidency of Madras; specimens have been sent there with that view by the agents of the Association already spoken of as residing in this colony.

Fisheries.

15. I regret not being able to report, even an average success in killing fish during the last season; the oil from which has only reached the value of 2,305*l.*, while in former years it occasionally amounted to between 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, yet, my Lord, the fault is not with our sea-port community, as I was glad to see no want of energy or exertion attributable to any, but the fish proved for the season unusually scarce on this part of the coast.

Taxes, &c.

16. The taxes in this colony are all levied under the authority of Acts of the Colonial Legislature, and consist of the following:—

- On Spirits of British production and manufacture imported from any part of the British dominions, a duty of 8*s.* per gallon; of foreign produce and manufacture from any part of the British dominions a duty of 10*s.*; if from any foreign state 12*s.* a gallon.
- On Wine, the produce of any part of the British empire, a duty of 6*d.* a gallon, and the produce of any other place 1*s.* 6*d.* a gallon.
- On Segars and Snuff, a duty of 5*s.* on every lb. weight imported.
- On Tobacco: On leaf tobacco, a duty of 3*d.* per pound. On tobacco boiled down in bond, to be used as a sheep wash, 1*d.* per pound, and on every other kind of tobacco a duty of 1*s.* per pound.

On Live Stock imported from any part of the British dominions an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., and imported from any other place 10 per cent.

On Goods and Merchandize imported from any part of the British dominions, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. Imported, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, a duty of 10 per cent., according to value.

The following goods are exempt from duty:—

All military and naval stores required for Her Majesty's Service.
All bottles imported full.
Bullion and coin.
Staves and hoops for casks.
Trees and rooted plants.
Personal baggage of immigrants.
Articles of naval and military uniform imported by officers stationed within the colony for their own use, and goods specially exempted by the Governor.

17. The internal revenue is derived from—

A duty of 2½ per cent. on amount of sales by public auction. Of 1 per cent. on the transfer of landed property.

License to sell spirits by retail, in quantities not less than one gallon, 10*l*. Publicans 25*l*. and 10*l*., according to position. To sell by auction in Perth and Fremantle 10*l*., elsewhere 5*l*.

License to practise in Civil Court 2*l*., 4*l*., and 6*l*. per annum, according to previous practice and qualification.

License to keep dogs, from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 1*l*. 1*s*., according to sex and description.

License to cut sandal-wood for each pair of sawyers 2*l*. 10*s*. a month, and 1*l*. 5*s*. a month each additional man employed.

License to cut timber 20*l*. per annum per square mile.

License to occupy Crown lands 5*l*. per annum, and 10*s*. each 1,000 acres; more than 20,000 will not be leased in one block.

License to ply boats 10*s*. to 2*l*. per annum, according to tonnage.

Warehouse rent 2*d*. to 1*s*. per week, according to package.

Postage inwards 4*d*. to 8*d*., according to weight; ship, 8*d*.; over-land, *viâ* Singapore, 1*s*.

Rottenest salt, 2*l*. per ton.

Crown lands, 1*l*. per acre.

Town allotments in—

Perth, according to position . . .	£12 to £22.
Fremantle	20
Bunbury	10
York	6
Guildford (2-acre lots) . . .	10
„ (smaller)	7
Geraldton (on the Murchison) .	10
Toodyay	5

Town allotments in—

Northam	£ 5
Albany	15
Vasse	5
Rockingham	5
All other town sites	3

The tolls and dues chargeable at the Perth Jetty were farmed during the past year for the sum of 50*l*., and at the Perth Causeway for 60*l*. per annum.

A small revenue is derivable from judicial fines.

18. The Judicial Establishment is without change since last report.

19. The following Ordinances have been passed by the Legislative Council during the year:—

14th Vict., No. 1. To protect Justices of the Peace from vexatious actions for acts done by them in the execution of their office.

WESTERN
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- No. 2. To provide for the Establishment of a scale of Pilotage Fees to light dues.
- No. 3. Adopting an Act of the Imperial Parliament for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice.
- No. 4. To facilitate the performance of the duties of the Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Sessions in Western Australia, with respect to persons charged with Indictable Offences.
- No. 5. To facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in the Colony of Western Australia, with respect to summary conviction and orders.
- No. 6. To provide for the due Custody and Discipline of Offenders transported to Western Australia, and of certain classes of Offenders sentenced therein to transportation.
- No. 7. To regulate the collection of Tolls.
- No. 8. To regulate the grazing of Cattle and other Stock kept in towns.
- No. 9. To regulate the keeping and carriage of Gunpowder.
- No. 10. For the naturalization of Thomas Frederick Gilman.
- No. 11. To extend the Law of Quarantine.
- No. 12. For the disposal of Balances of Estates of deceased persons remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Public Administrator.
- No. 13. To facilitate the apprehension in Western Australia of Offenders who may have escaped there from any of the neighbouring Colonies of Australasia.
- No. 14. For licensing Carts and Carriers.
- No. 15. To provide for the improvement of Towns in Western Australia.
- No. 16. To provide for the payment of certain unforeseen Expenses during the year 1850.

Withdrawn, as reported in Despatch No. 34 of 24th March, 1851.

Gaols, &c.

20. Our gaols are limited in proportion to the wide extent of the province, as we can be said (exclusive of the Penal Establishment) to possess but two, one at Fremantle, and the other at King George's Sound, both substantial buildings though of small capacity. Fortunately, if we except the Parkhurst lads and the aborigines, we have not had much occasion to use them during the year, there not having been a single conviction of a white person throughout the colony of any serious offence; the time is coming, however, I fear, when we can scarcely expect to continue in the enjoyment of this immunity; the Government are, therefore, contemplating the erection, without delay, of a good and capacious gaol within the townside of Perth, as also one at Bunbury, the great difficulty being just now to obtain mechanics of any kind, so pre-engaged is every description of labour, from the amount of buildings in progress to a degree hitherto unequalled, proving the advancing condition of the colony.

Education.

21. This important consideration has not been neglected, and I have cause to be satisfied with the ability and zeal shown by the Central Board, aided as they are efficiently by the Sub-Committees in the rural districts, as also by a numerous Committee of ladies for the management of the female schools in Perth. There is no reason to doubt that the public at large are satisfied with the exertions and measures of Government on this head, shown, as I conceive, of late by a more general disposition to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them for the education of their children, male and female, in every part of the colony by competent teachers, but more particularly so at Perth and Fremantle, where the attendance at the Government schools is numerous and constant, considering the number of private schools of respectable character now in existence. Those parents who desire their children to be instructed in the higher branches of education can avail themselves of the services of the master of the Perth school by payment of a small additional sum.

As a general rule, the Government schools are open to all denominations of Christians without charge, when the parents are too poor to pay, but when such is not the case the charge is moderate, and regulated by the Central Board, who, to avoid cavil, have forbidden religious instruction in school by any clergyman, and only allow the reading of the Scriptures by the master, without note or comment.

I regret to say nothing worthy of mention has been as yet effected, with

reference to the teaching of the natives. This is a question beset in the outset with much difficulty, from the great reluctance of the parents to allow their children to become inmates of any institution of the kind.

The Government have, however, a small native school at Fremantle, 12 in number. The Wesleyans have also one at "Gallillup," 12 miles from Perth, to which the Legislative Council have sanctioned an annual contribution of 75*l.* to its support. The Wesleyans, I have reason to think, intend removing their school to York, as a better position, nor am I without hope of establishing a native institution ere many months at King George's Sound, for the religious and industrial training of the aborigines, under the control and management of the Archdeacon Wollaston, when competent assistants and teachers can be procured. The outlay to effect this object in the construction of dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and other out offices, will be at first considerable, but, I trust, if once fairly established, it will, by good management, be made to partly pay its own expenses. As before observed, the difficulty will be to prevail on the parents to part with their children, more especially those tribes living at a distance. But I hope much from the zeal of that truly worthy and pious clergyman, Archdeacon Wollaston, who is leaving no means untried among his friends to obtain aid from benevolent societies in England to carry out his view. Your Lordship may rest assured his efforts shall receive my most anxious consideration.

Survey Department.

22. The survey force has been chiefly employed laying out and opening new roads, and superintending the same, and keeping the existing lines of road in order. Mapping the features of the country, settling the boundaries of depasturing licenses, and marking out small blocks of purchased lands. Marking out lands assigned and purchased in Plantagenet and Kent, and laying out additional town and suburban allotments. The quantity of land marked out in the year has been 13,877 acres in 66 grants.

23. The amount of bullion in the colony is above 27,000*l.*, including the specie in the Commissariat Chest and Western Australian Bank.

24. Western Australia has but one bank, established on the principles of joint stock companies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

ABSTRACT from the WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BLUE BOOK for 1850.

RETURN of all Public Works, Roads, Canals, Bridges, Buildings, &c., not of a Military Nature, which have been undertaken during the Year.

Describe the Work, and where Situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense in Pounds Sterling.	Authority under which it is executed.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure in Pounds Sterling.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure up to present date in Pounds Sterling.	REMARKS.
Canning River Bridge . .	Completing	£. 400	Governor and Executive Council.	Colonial	May, 1849	Finished	£. 205	£. . .	The total cost 425 <i>l.</i>
Upper Swan Bridge . . .	Constructing	200	"	"	Sept. 1850	Unfinished	" . .	100	50 <i>l.</i> contributed by private subscription.
Guildford Road	"	300	"	"	June, 1849	"	" . .	250	
Lighthouse, Fremantle .	"	120	"	"	Aug. 1848	Finished	120	" . .	
Fremantle Road, by Mount Eliza.	"	150	"	"	June, 1850	Unfinished	" . .	40	This work, begun long ago, has been returned to from time to time, as circumstances permitted.
North Jetty, Fremantle . .	Repairing .	30	"	"	"	Finished	30	" . .	
Lantern Rottenest Lighthouse	Constructing	220	"	"	Aug. 1850	"	230	" . .	
Works on Perth Causeway .	Repairing .	140	"	"	Sept. 1850	Unfinished	" . .	50	
Bonding Store, Fremantle .	Additions to	110	"	"	Aug. 1850	Finished	100	" . .	This addition was rendered necessary from the great increase in the amount of imports.
Lock-up-House, Guildford .	Repairs and Additions.	47	"	"	Oct. 1850	"	60	" . .	
Beacons	Fixing . .	130	"	"	Feb. 1850	Unfinished	120	" . .	Challenger Rock Beacon.
		£ 1,847					£ 865	440	

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

No. 32

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(No. 52.)

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to
Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Adelaide, April 14, 1851.

(Received September 24, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour of forwarding the Blue Book of South Australia for the year 1850, compiled by Captain Sturt, the Colonial Secretary.

1. *Population.*

The census taken on the 1st January 1851 gives 63,700 as the number of the inhabitants, exclusively of the aborigines and the military. The aborigines are estimated at 3,730 souls. The white population includes 7,000 Germans.

There are 15,510 males under 21 years of age; deducting these from 35,302, the total number of males, there would remain 19,792; and as 10,664 are returned as married men, there are 9,128 males above 21 years of age unmarried.

The females under 14 years of age are 11,295; deducting these from 27,737, the total number of females, there remain 16,442; and as 10,842 are married, 5,600 females above 14 years of age are unmarried in the colony.

The gross disparity between the sexes is an excess of 7,565 males more than females; but the disparity between what has been reckoned, as above, to be the marriageable ages, gives an excess of 3,528 more males than females.

The population of the colony at the census of 1846 was 25,893; and as it was 63,700 at the end of 1850, it has increased during the last five years 146 per cent.

The increase has been greatest in the rural districts, for the population of the city of Adelaide was in 1846 7,413; at the end of 1850 it was 14,577, or scarcely more than the double of what it was five years ago.

The lodging existing at the end of 1850 for the aggregate population is 5,873 houses of stone or brick, 3,791 of wood, and 2,369 of other material. Excluding some hundreds of persons employed in mining, who dwell in excavations of the bank of the Burra Burra Creek, the house accommodation is about one house to every five souls.

In the town of Adelaide the annual number of rates of assessment has been augmented in the last 12 months by 897; the estimated annual value of property, for purposes of taxation, has increased in the last 12 months 33,665*l.*; and the existing valuation gives a total annual value of property in Adelaide of rather more than 130,919*l.*

The amount of sales in Adelaide by licensed auctioneers in 1850 was 212,815*l.*

The registered mortgages during 1850 on town lands was 61,455*l.* Independently of buildings erected, or in course of erection, by individuals, the building subscription associations, 12 or 13 in number, are erecting cottages of the value of about 60*l.* to 80*l.* each, chiefly for the labouring classes, at the rate of about 30 cottages a-month. The City Commissioners expended in 1850 on the improvement of the streets of the town 14,415*l.*, of which sum 6387*l.* was derived from assessments on town property, slaughtering fees, market dues, &c.; and the remainder was a vote by the Local Legislature from the general colonial revenue. The cost of the city management and superintendence was 1,033*l.* 15*s.*

The influx of population into the colony subsequently to the date of the census, and up to the 31st March last, added to the estimated natural increase, would make the total number of inhabitants, exclusive of the aborigines and military, at that date to be not less than 66,182 souls.

2. *Agriculture.*

The extent of enclosed land has been increased in 1850, as compared with 1849, from 138,710 acres to 174,184 acres.

Besides supplying the local consumption of a greatly increased population, bread stuffs were exported in 1850 equivalent to 22,614 quarters of wheat.

The harvest is believed to be this year much smaller than the usual average, owing to the dryness of the season. The quantities of rain which fell in Adelaide and Mount Barker, respectively, in 1850 were only 18·354 inches in Adelaide, and 33·308 at Mount Barker; whilst the average of 12 preceding years was 21½ inches in Adelaide and 35 inches in Mount Barker. The prices of bread, meat, vegetables, and all kinds of grain and farm produce generally, are at this moment much enhanced beyond the customary rates. The return of the rains, the increase of immigration, and the extended cultivation stimulated by the present prices, will probably soon cause a reduction.

The renewal of the Kaffir war, and also recent shipments of grain to Western Australia, have in some degree raised the prices of agricultural produce.

Samples of wheat, oats, barley, and flour were sent to the London Exhibition of this year of the Works of Industry of all Nations. The average weight per bushel from 1845 to 1850 of the grain for which prizes have been awarded in Adelaide is 66½ lbs. wheat, 57½ lbs. barley, and 47 lbs. oats.

Olive oil was also sent, the produce of trees raised from truncheons imported into the colony from Marseilles in 1845.

Every known and approved variety of grape is grown in the colony; the present extent of the vineyards is 282 acres. A vine-growing association has recently been formed in the confident expectation that at no distant day wine will become an article of export. At the Exhibition in Adelaide in 1851 the prize was awarded for a collection of 60 varieties of apples, grown about 10 miles from Adelaide.

3. *Land Sales and Surveys.*

The Crown land sold in 1850 was 64,949 acres: namely, by auction, 23,779 acres; by fixed price of 1*l.* per acre, after previous exposure to auction, 41,170 acres.

The survey field-work cost 4*d.* and a fraction per acre; but the total expense of the survey department was at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per acre; that is, 3,628*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for the year 1850.

I enclose the Annual Report and Returns of the Surveyor-General, and also a Return of land sold and unsold in the Province.

The average price per acre of the land sold by auction was 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The purchase-money received in the colony was 86,557*l.* 15*s.*

The amount of remission-money to military and naval settlers, 1,397*l.* 15*s.*; certificates from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, 1,314*l.* 10*s.*

Total amount of purchase-money of Crown land, 89,270*l.*

One eighty-acre section of mineral land was purchased at auction by the Burra Burra Company, on the 11th July, 1850, for 10,500*l.* Nothing has transpired to affect the estimation of its value, which the payment of such a price obviously creates; the land in question is now styled the Karkulto Copper Mine. Karkulto is the native word for the shiack-tree.

Three Hundreds were proclaimed in 1850; two in the county of Stanley, designated hundreds of Clare, and Upper Wakefield; and one in the county of Hindmarsh, called the hundred of Strathalbyn. The effect of proclaiming a Hundred is to abstract the district so proclaimed from the bounds within which leases are issuable for the occupancy of the waste lands of the Crown for merely depasturing purposes.

The Royal Order in Council of 19th June, 1850, authorizing the issue of leases for depasturing the waste lands of the Crown, was published in the colony on the 7th November, 1850, and on the 12th March, 1851; in conformity with it a Proclamation was issued, which is hereunto annexed, prescribing general rules, orders, and regulations for the common of pasture within hundreds, and for granting leases of waste lands not previously occupied.

Leases for such of the waste lands as are surveyed, and on that account admitting of the boundaries of the runs being accurately defined, will probably be issued about July next.

Survey parties, as reported in my Despatch, No. 34, of 26th February, 1851, have been sent to the district north of Mount Remarkable, and also to the south-eastern districts, for the purpose of facilitating the issue of leases in those

extremities of the colony, by determining the boundaries of the squatters' runs, and their connexion with each other.

The stock depastured on the Crown waste lands, in 1850, was 6,488 horses, 81,323 horned cattle, 984,199 sheep; and on the Crown common lands of the various hundreds there were either 27,840 more horned cattle, or 167,040 more sheep. Certificates or licences being taken out in the proportion of one great cattle to six small cattle, relatively to the extent of purchased land, held by the applicant, in the hundred.

Licences to occupy the waste lands of the Crown, in 1850, extended over 15,317 square miles, and were in number 258.

The licences to cut timber on the Crown land were 240 in number.

A township of 137 allotments, of half an acre each, was surveyed, in 1850, at Port Wakefield, at the head of Gulf St. Vincent; they realized, on an average, about 30*l.* per acre; and the water frontage, after due reserves for public purposes, was leased by public competition, and averaged about 17*l.* per acre for a term of years. Port Wakefield is likely to realize my previous reports of its probable usefulness as a place of shipment for much of the traffic to and from the districts north of Gulf St. Vincent; at present the trade is scarcely more than a coasting one to Port Adelaide. In September, 1850, the Harbour Master reported, "that six thousand tons of coals and sundries had been landed during the last six months, and 1,156 tons of copper and copper ore had been sent thence to Port Adelaide."

The "George Home," a barque, is about to sail for Swansea, having taken a cargo of copper on board at Port Wakefield.

4. *Immigration.*

The number of ships despatched by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, in 1850, was 10; the number of souls, 2,422; viz., from England and Wales, 1,813; Scotland, 112; Ireland, 497; the casualties were 35 births, 48 deaths. The total sum charged on the Colonial Emigration Fund, for conveyance and superintendence, is stated by the Emigration Agent to be 22,020*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*

In these ships the excess of males over females was 68; between 14 and 45 years of age the excess of males was 97; between 45 and 70 it was 7; making a total excess of 104 male adults in the year 1850. The infants and females under 14 years of age were 36, which number deducted from 104 leaves the nett excess of males, as above mentioned, 68.

The Emigration Agent remarks, that every Government ship brings out an excess of from 10 to 15 unmarried male adults; the evil being mitigated, if at all, only in some measure, by an excess of female children.

On board of passenger-ships from Great Britain (unconnected with the Land and Emigration Commissioners) the excess of males over females, in 1850, was 929.

The total immigration into the colony, in 1850, was 10,358. The emigration from it was 4,221; the excess of immigration over emigration was 6,137.

The funds at present available for immigration may thus be estimated. On the 6th October, 1850, the balance in hands of the Commissioners, added to 25,500*l.*, remitted from hence early in 1850, is reported by those officers to suffice for the continuance of the then existing rate of one ship per month until September, 1851.

In addition to the remittance above stated, up to the present month, there will have been a further remittance of 52,712*l.*, in which is included a contribution to the Emigration Fund of 22,170*l.* from the Crown moiety of the Land Fund.

The demand for labourers, especially female servants, is still great.

5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The receipts of the general colonial revenue, exclusive of Land Fund, were 178,726*l.*, inclusive of the balance of the previous year.

The general colonial expenditure was 136,304*l.*

The Land Fund receipts, including the balance of the previous year, were 114,467*l.*

The Land Fund expenditure, 102,778*l.*, of which 72,772*l.* was for immigration and 20,000*l.* for liquidation of bonded debt.

In each of the two preceding years the bonded debt was reduced by 15,000*l.*, and a like amount of liquidation for 1851 has already been effected by the remittance forwarded with my Despatches, No. 176, of 15th December, 1850, and No. 27, of 8th February, 1851. These payments have been made from the Crown moiety of the Land Fund not applicable to immigration.

The Customs Revenue increased, in the year ended 5th April, 1851, thirty-six per cent., as compared with the previous corresponding year, viz., from 75,379*l.* to 102,523*l.*, of which sum the duties on wines, spirits, and tobacco, amounted to 57,606*l.*

There has been no alteration of the *Tariff* which came into operation in 1849.

The Imports, under the like comparison, have increased in value forty and one quarter per cent., viz., from 632,689*l.* to 887,423*l.*

The Exports, as above, have increased eighteen per cent., viz., 483,475*l.* to 571,348*l.* The increase is principally in copper, lead, and wool. Smelting operations have been extended to the inferior qualities of ore, which unsmelted were formerly not shipped.

The excess of imports over exports is striking, but there is nothing to lead me to any precise conclusion that this excess is caused by overtrading. It is, I think, chiefly accounted for by an importation of fresh capital, probably invested in smelting, mining, and machinery, not requiring to be instantly replaced by value exported. The merchandize imported by new commercial establishments will, no doubt, soon be absorbed by an increasing population.

The Export of Wool was 3,289,232 lbs. against 2,841,131 lbs. of the previous year.

The Tonnage, inwards and outwards, for the year ended 5th April, 1851, is 168,468 against 160,497 of the previous year.

The tonnage employed in conveying merchandize has increased while that employed conveying emigrants has fallen off, because of the smaller influx of immigrants in 1850 as compared with 1849.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for commerce to settle in the new channels opened to this colony by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, but German ships, until recently, were unable to take a return cargo from hence, and thus looking to the outward voyage to cover the expenses of the entire trip, freights from Germany have been higher than from Great Britain by fifty per cent. The carrying trade being now thrown open, German vessels, instead of leaving Adelaide, as formerly, in ballast, may now earn freights hence for Great Britain or British possessions, and from this probable reduction of freights and passage-money we may reasonably expect increased importation of merchandize and immigrants; and from the competition of German bottoms with British, a reduced cost of transport for our colonial exports. An advantageous trade will probably spring up between this colony and L'Isle Reunion in French bottoms (one of which sailed hence in 1850); with Java in Dutch and Javanese vessels, bringing us coffee, rice, cordage, &c., in exchange for our wheat and bread stuffs, dairy produce, hides, tallow, wool, and copper.

7. Education.

The schoolmasters receiving aid from the Colonial Treasury, in 1850, were 102 in number; in the previous year 64. The aid, in 1850, was 2,289*l.*, and 1,317*l.* in the previous year.

The office of Inspector of Schools receiving Government aid has recently been created. From the visits of this officer to schools at uncertain times, and from his periodical reports, I hope there will result not only an improvement of the schools already existing, but also a much-needed extension of the provision at present made by the Local Legislature to promote the spread of education.

Religious Instruction.

The return of churches and chapels, in 1850, is as follows:—

Church of England	17
Church of Scotland	5
Church of Rome	6
Wesleyans	18
Baptists	13

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Primitive Methodists	13
Lutherans	16
Jews	1
Independents	16
Society of Friends	1

Places of worship, not chapels or churches, thirty-six, viz.—

Baptists	.	.	.	.	2
Wesleyans	.	.	.	.	24
Primitive Methodists	.	.	.	.	10

On account of stipends there was issued, in 1850—

		£.
To the Church of England	.	681
„ Scotland	.	157
„ Rome	.	690
„ Wesleyans	.	463
„ Lutherans	.	58

On account of ecclesiastical buildings—

Church of England	.	.	.	1,465
„ Scotland	.	.	.	122
„ Rome	.	.	.	510
„ Wesleyans	.	.	.	426

The Ordinance under which aid to the stipends of Christian ministers and to Christian ecclesiastical buildings is issued, ceased on the 31st March, 1851, and its re-enactment will depend on the decision of the new Elective Council, to be summoned in June next, under the recent Australian Colonies Act of Parliament.

9. *Crime.*

The convictions in 1850 in the Supreme Court were 93, in 1849 they were 126.

The convictions on the criminal side in the inferior tribunals of the resident magistrate and police commissioners were in 1850, 859; in 1849, 771. The population at the end of 1850 exceeded the population of 1849 rather more than 20 per cent.

An Australian league has been recently formed to oppose the system of transporting convicts from Great Britain to any Australian colony. Memorials to Her Majesty and to the Houses of Parliament are also about to be transmitted, praying for the discontinuance of transportation; and I am informed that the memorial from this colony will be very generally signed. I annex a return, showing that 197 prisoners were transported from South Australia to Van Diemen's Land from 1839 to 1850 inclusively; and that of this number 62 came to the colony from New South Wales, 81 from Van Diemen's Land or Port Phillip, and that 54 were emigrants, soldiers, or sailors.

Five executions of whites have taken place since 1839; three of the culprits were from Van Diemen's Land, and two from Sydney. No record has been kept of the time the transported prisoners were in the colony previously to their conviction, but the sheriff states that they are generally known to have been here but a short time.

I propose submitting a Bill to the new Council, empowering the Executive to direct the employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour on the public roads and quarries at convict stations within the province, as is the case in British Guiana and at the Cape of Good Hope.

10. *Legislation.*

The Ordinances enacted in 1850 are 15 in number. No. 1 for making a railway from the city to the port, with branches to the North Arm, is one the practical execution of which would greatly subserve the public interests. The Ordinance enacts that five miles at least of the line are to be completed in 18 months from the date of the enactment. Great disappointment is felt that the undertaking has not even been yet commenced, and that no tidings of the confirmation of the Ordinance have been received in the colony.

Ordinance No. 5, for the recovery of small debts and the trial and punishment of minor offences, has led to the holding of district Courts in the following parts of the colony, to the great convenience and satisfaction of the inhabitants, viz., at Port Adelaide, Gawler Town, Mount Barker, Morphett Vale, Willunga, Kapunda, Kooringa, Clare, and Angeston. These Courts are monthly for the full jurisdiction, and more frequent for the limited jurisdiction.

I am not aware that the other legislative enactments of the year 1850 require any special notice.

11. *Post Office.*

The conveniences of postal communication now existing in the colony are these, in Adelaide there are three deliveries of letters daily by letter-carriers.

In 11 villages suburban to Adelaide, within a range of five miles, there is a daily mail.

To Port Adelaide there are six mails, each way, daily, besides such extra mails during the day and night as may be required for the conveyance of ship mails.

From Encounter Bay, county Hindmarsh, in the south, to Bungari, county Stanley, in the north, a distance of 155 miles, and to Mount Gambier, in the south, a distance of 288 miles, there are 71 post-offices.

To Mount Barker, Gawler Town, and Willunga, and intermediate places, there are daily mails.

To the Burra Burra, 94 miles from Adelaide, there are mails five times a-week; and to the remainder of the post-offices, with the exception of the line from Wellington, on the Murray, to Mount Gambier, on the south-eastern extremity of the province, thrice a week.

The intercourse with Port Lincoln, Port Wakefield, Guichen, and Rivoli Bays is kept up by coasting-vessels, by which mails are forwarded by every occasion.

The total number of letters and newspapers which passed through the post-office in 1850, distinguishing ship from inland, was

Letters, ship	.	.	105,820
„ inland	.	.	160,768
Newspapers, ship	.	.	178,536
„ inland	.	.	214,641

Total letters, 266,588; total newspapers, 393,177.

The total receipts of the post-offices in 1850 were 5,467*l.*; the expenditure, 4,039*l.* Since the close of 1850 the mails have been dispatched more frequently, and several new post-offices have been opened. The table of postal rates was forwarded with my Despatch, No. 43, of the 22d March, 1851.

12. *Mines.*

The safest criterion by which to judge of the progress of the mining interests is the amount of their shipments, viz.—

	In 1850.	In 1849.
Metal, viz.—		
Copper . . .	44,594 cwt.	8,676 cwt.
Lead . . .	615 „	29 „
Ore, viz.—		
Copper . . .	8,784½ tons.	9,999 tons.
Emery . . .	335½ „	259 „
Lead . . .	4,155 cwt.	

The proportion which mines of actual profit bear to mines merely of name continues to be numerically small. Surface indications of minerals add from time to time to the list of probable mines, and give strength to the universal and, I think, well-grounded impression that this portion of Australia is a great mineral country. The most recent and remarkable surface discovery of mineral on the waste lands of the Crown was reported in my Despatch, No. 25, of the 8th February, 1851, and is thus described by one of the field surveyors:—“A boil or protuberance of copper, measuring 8 feet in height, 20 feet in length, and 7 feet in breadth.”

The very frequent cessation of mining operations when any great depth is

necessary, or that the cost of machinery is to be incurred, shows that mining enterprise is not in general vigorously prosecuted for want of local capital, except in those rare instances where the produce of the mine is at once sufficient to cover the requisite current outlay. It is not easy to estimate satisfactorily the entire amount of wages disbursed on account of mining operations in the colony, but as respects the cost of labour in mining and smelting at the Burra Burra alone, there are published statements, of probable accuracy, which show that in 1850 wages and cartage cost the mine 89,453*l.*, in addition to an outlay of 7,000*l.* a-month by the Patent Smelting Company, which on the spot receives much of the Burra Burra ore.

Exclusively of the disbursements of this Smelting Company, the total expenditure of the Burra Burra, including dividends to shareholders, was, in 1850, 244,456*l.*

It may be interesting, regard being had to the great number of labourers necessarily employed in under-ground work, to subjoin some observations of the temperature of the Burra Burra Mine which were obligingly furnished to me, at my request, by one of the Directors in the month of July 1850, as the results of a series, taken once a-week, during two months, at 8 A.M. :—

" Temperature of air at surface	40
" Engine pool and reservoir, 18 inches below surface .	63
" Thirty-fathom level, water	65
" Thirty-fathom level, air	50
" Forty-fathom level, water	67
" Forty-fathom level, air	68

" The great increase of the temperature of the air in the 40-fathom as compared with the 30-fathom levels arises from the fact that neither the winzes communicating between these levels, nor the galleries between the shafts themselves at the latter level, had then been completed. This has, however, been effected within the last few days; and on the 8th instant (July) the temperature of the air on the surface being 36½, of the reservoir 63, that of the air at the 40-fathom level was only 47½, the largest spring in the mine at the same level showing a temperature of 67.

" As regards the general ventilation of the mine, owing to the number of shaft galleries and winzes for communication of the air throughout the mine, it is extremely good, it being impossible, I believe, to obtain a more perfect system of ventilation than we possess in the main workings. Of course in all new levels, until the communications are effected, the air is liable to be deteriorated more or less, dependent on the number of men employed; but owing to the absence of sulphur in the ores in a far less degree than in most mines, the miners appear to enjoy excellent health, and, thanks to the care of our captain, accidents even of a trifling description are of rare occurrence. The water raised from the mine is not in the least impregnated with copper, slightly with iron, and is freely used by the workmen; while the waste water now runs a long distance down the once dry Burra Creek, in consequence of which abundant supply a greatly increased number of stock is supported. The quantity of water now raised by the engine is above 500 gallons a minute."

An unsuccessful exploration for coal was made at Kangaroo Island, as reported in my Despatch, No. 118, of 29th July 1850. A search was also made north of the Wakefield River, at the head of Gulf St. Vincent, at the instance of the agent of the Smelting Company, who employed a gentleman accustomed to the like pursuits in other parts of the world; but I regret to say that this search was also fruitless. On the advantages which would probably result to the Land Fund, as well as to science, from a geological survey of the colony, I have addressed your Lordship at length in Despatch No. 13, of the 13th January 1851.

In my Despatch, No. 173, of the 7th December 1850, a proposal was forwarded from an individual, who alleges that he has discovered coal, and seeks to obtain a lease of the land from the Crown, without being exposed to competition in its acquisition. The interpretation put in the colony on the Land Sales Act of Parliament is that the alienation of Crown land, whether by sale or lease, is prohibited except by public competition. Those, however, who are willing to devote their time or money to the search after minerals, contend

that the enjoyment of their discoveries should be secured to them without competition, on terms certain and previously declared. I think there is great force in this plea, and that its concession would stimulate mining enterprise, benefit the public by increasing the export trade, and, under proper reservations, would not militate against an augmentation of the Land Fund.

13. *Aborigines.*

The quarterly reports of the Protector, forwarded with my Despatches in 1850, render it superfluous to enter into much detail under this head. The casualties among them in 1850, as far as can be ascertained, amount to 50 births and 80 deaths. In 1850 there were three convictions of aborigines, two for assaults, the other for sheepstealing; and there were three convictions of Europeans for assaults on the aborigines. The case of the late Mr. Baird, who lost his life by imprudently taking a flock of sheep to a part of the Port Lincoln district, remote from other settlers and from police protection, and unlicensed by the Government to occupy the land, was separately detailed in my Despatch, No. 23, of 6th February 1851, in which I enclosed a report of a mission of the Protector and of the Commissioner of Police to the north-west coast of Port Lincoln, in order as well to gain information, if possible, of the circumstances attending Mr. Baird's death, as also to endeavour to establish friendly relations in future with the natives.

The school for children of the aborigines at Port Lincoln, the estimate of the cost of which was approved by your Lordship in Despatch No. 74, of the 14th October 1850, has not occasioned an outlay equal to the estimate. It was not found practicable to make a commencement until 1st May 1850, and the expenditure to the end of the year was about 85%. The number of children has averaged about 20, and the cost this year is estimated at 150%. Any estimate that can be formed is, however, liable to much uncertainty from the great fickleness of the parents of the children. The larger the attendance at school, the greater is the expense, for the parents will not send their children unless they are maintained in every respect by the Government.

I have also separately reported to your Lordship, in Despatches No. 108, of 12th July, and No. 165, of 14th November 1850, that a most benevolent and disinterested attempt is in progress by Archdeacon Hale, personally to superintend a training institution for aborigines at Port Lincoln, so that instruction imparted at the Adelaide School may not be lost in after-life when the youths have quitted school, but may be made practically to influence their future career as adults.

Religious instruction, industrial pursuits for their own benefit, marriage, and separation from the tribe by removal to the training institution and its lands, are relied on by the archdeacon as means to this desirable amelioration of the condition of the aborigines. In February last I heard from the archdeacon that all was progressing to his satisfaction.

In September and October 1850 I proceeded up the River Murray as far as its junction with the River Darling in New South Wales, and thence descended to the sea (by the Goolwa) at Encounter Bay. Six natives, under the direction of their assistant protector, Mr. Mason, did the work of boatmen, with efficiency and cheerfulness, throughout this long journey. Three dialects, with which they were unacquainted, were spoken by natives in no respect differing from themselves in physical appearance, between their country at Wellington and the River Darling.

It was also remarked that the mourning streaks and the figures of the dances differed among the different tribes of the tract of country we passed over. In one or two instances only were the natives on the banks of the river observed to use even a rude and frail piece of the bark of a tree as a canoe; and journeys by water, except to cross the river merely, seem never to be taken by them. The three boats of my expedition were probably the largest number the natives had ever witnessed at once under sail. Several remembered Sturt's expedition in 1828.

The number of natives seen on my journey were probably less than a thousand in all; invariably civil and obliging. Very many appeared to be suffering from cutaneous disease. Their chief subsistence is derived from the river and adjoining lagoons, abounding in fish, muscles, crayfish, ducks, &c. The soundings of the river, and a report favourable to its navigation by steamers of a

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limited draught of water, were forwarded with my Despatches, No. 156, of 27th October 1850, and No. 36, of the 27th February 1851.

14. *Public Works.*

The amount expended out of the colonial revenue on public works during 1850 was 21,036*l.* The cost of the Colonial Engineers' Department was 1322*l.*

The principal works are a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and its officers, the law officers of the Crown, the registry of deeds, and the department of Crown lands. This building has been completed; but additions and alterations, on the recommendation of the bench and bar, have been subsequently commenced, and will be finished in a few months. A general post-office, and courts for the police and resident magistrates of Adelaide, are also nearly finished. Some progress has also been made in the erection of an asylum for lunatics.

The expenditure on main roads, under the Commissioners of the Central Board, has been 27,572*l.*

The lighthouse at Cape Willoughby, on the south side of Kangaroo Island, at the entrance of Backstairs Passage, into Gulf St. Vincent, commenced in 1850, is now ready to receive the lantern and apparatus, which are momentarily expected from England.

This light (the first erected in the province), which in 1851 will guide wayfarers by sea from the neighbouring colonies, eastwards of Adelaide, may serve also to honour the merits of the Australian explorer, now Colonial Secretary in Adelaide, who in 1828, by the discovery of the River Murray, made known a great internal water communication between South Australia and New South Wales.

I, therefore, anticipate your Lordship's approval, and intend to name the light in question the "Sturt Light."

15. I trust that this Despatch, with the accompanying Blue Book, may be found to comprise all requisite information of the condition of the colony in the year 1850.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. E. F. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

35° 50' 37" S. lat.
138° 8' E. long.

	Feet.
Base . . .	179
Stone capping	62

Total Eleva-	} 241
tion . . .	

Visible at sea eight
leagues.

Encl. 1 in No. 32.

Enclosure 1 in No. 32.

SURVEY—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL REPORT to accompany the Returns for the Year 1850.

Surveyor-General's Office, January 13, 1851.

1. THE *field-work* performed by the Survey Department in the province of South Australia in the year 1850, amounts, as shown in the Returns, to 65,509 acres, 40,980 acres of which are new surveys, laid out in sections of different sizes for sale by public auction, 1,501 acres of new roads, 22,439 acres re-survey of old sections, and 589 acres of old roads.

2. The *actual cost* of this survey, which includes a new township at Port Wakefield, at the head of St. Vincent's Gulf (consisting of 96 acres laid out into 137 township allotments of half an acre each, exclusive of streets), together with every expense contingent thereupon, such as the regimental and working pay of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, wages of bullock-drivers and labourers, maintenance and repair of camp equipage and surveying instruments, and replacing casualties in the field, is 1,295*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Showing the cost of the field-work to be 4·748*d.* per acre.

It will be perceived that the re-surveys of the land and roads amount to more than one-half of the new work, and, as the labour of ascertaining old boundaries, where the original pickets and marks have been removed or destroyed, is far greater than that of making new surveys, more time is occupied with the work, and consequently the expense per acre is increased; it is partly on this account that the survey field-expenses have increased from 4·03*d.* to 4·748*d.*, and partly owing to the circumstance that the scattered nature of the surveys have unavoidably required the very large amount of 177 days' travelling to be performed by the three survey parties employed, being an average of 59 to each party, reducing the working days of the year to 254, a deduction of nearly one-fifth of the working year.

3. The *whole expense* of the Department is 3,628*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; showing the superintendence, field-work, mapping, compilation of land-sale lists, preparation of land grants (of which 1,076 have been issued in the year), attendance on the public for the elucidation of plans, &c., and other duties (amongst which may be mentioned the preparation of 109 plans and tracings not immediately connected with the survey), to amount to 13·166*d.* per acre.

4. Three hundreds have been described and proclaimed in the Colonial Government Gazette;

two in County Stanley, designated Hundreds of Clare and Upper Wakefield, and one in County Hindmarsh, called Hundred of Strathalbyn.

5. About 100 miles of *roads* have been re-surveyed, and their direction improved where required, and about 200 miles of new roads laid down.

6. I have been enabled during the year to visit, in the Government schooner "Yatala," the harbours of D'Estrees and Vivonne Bay, on the south side of Kangaroo Island; from the latter bay it was my intention to have proceeded overland to the north coast, with a view of reporting on the country in the interior of the island, said to contain several fresh-water lagoons. This project was unfortunately frustrated by the upsetting and consequent loss of the schooner's boat in the surf, rendering my return by the "Yatala" necessary.

An opportunity also occurred of accompanying his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in an expedition up the River Murray, which embraced the examination of that river from the Goolwa to the junction of the Darling, in order to ascertain by personal inspection the feasibility of a project for establishing steam communication between those points, the practicability of which was fully borne out by the examination in question.

7. In the year 1850 the *increase* on the previous year of land sold was 8,342 acres, and on land sold in 1848, 35,749 acres.

Of the total number of acres sold in 1850, viz., 64,949, there has been purchased, at the fixed price of 1*l.* per acre, 41,170, and at auction, 23,779.

8. The *Mineral Surveyor* having been transferred from the Office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands to the Survey Department on the 1st January, 1850, has been employed in examining and reporting on mineral lands in various portions of the province, and was about 10 weeks at Kangaroo Island boring for coal, the result of which, however, was not successful.

I would add, with a view of showing the value of mineral land in this province, that on the 11th July, 1850, four sections, situated about six miles south of the Burra special survey, containing 318 acres in all, sold at public auction for 12,550*l.*; one section of which, containing 80 acres, realized 10,500*l.*

(Signed) W. H. FREELING, Capt. R. E.,
Surveyor-General.

RETURN relative to a Mine Surveyor and Toller, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Name.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Salary at 250 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	Allowances at 45 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Annum.	Con-tingencies.	Total Expenditure during the Year.
James Trewarth*	{ Mine Surveyor and Toller }	Nov. 3, 1847	{ Lieut.-Gov. Robe, approved by Secretary of State }	£. s. d. 235 17 9	£. s. d. 43 0 0	£. s. d. 41 15 0	£. s. d. 320 12 9

* Attached to the Survey Department January 1, 1850; resigned December 10, 1850.

January 14, 1851.

W. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

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Return relative to Surveyors and Surveys, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

SURVEYORS.						SURVEYS.							
Names of Persons belonging to the Survey Department.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	State the Number of Labourers employed in the Survey Department during the past Year.	State the Gross Amount paid to them as Wages.	Fixed Expenditure of the Survey Department.	Contingent Expenditure of the same.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	State the Quantity of Land Surveyed in the course of the past Year.	State the Average Cost per Acre of Surveys during the past Year.	REMARKS.
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E.	Surveyor-General . .	Feb. 20, 1849	Secretary of State . .	£. s. d. 700 0 0	£. s. d. 45 12 6		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Acres.		
John McLaren . . .	Deputy Surveyor-General	Oct. 13, 1847	{Lieut.-Governor Robe, approved by Secretary of State}	400 0 0	45 12 6								
Richard Counsel . .	{Senior Surveyor and Draftsman}	"	"	300 0 0									
Fred. A. Macpherson .	{Chief Clerk and Senior Assistant Land Officer}	June, 1839	Governor Gawler . .	200 0 0									
Eugene Bellairs . .	First Draftsman . .	July, 1848	Lieut.-Governor Robe .	200 0 0									
James Young . . .	Second Draftsman . .	Jan., 1849	Lieut.-Governor Young	150 0 0									
			* 1,950 0 0										
Serjeant J. Moore . .	{Second Assistant Land Officer}	July, 1843	{Master-General of the Ordnance}	186 14 9	39 1 7								
Private Wm. Harris .	{Occasionally employed on Office Duties . .}	Feb., 1849		186 14 9	130 6 7		. .	* 1,950 0 0	65 12 2	2,332 13 6			
							. .	. .	184 9 10				
Corporal Wm. Crocker	{Surveyors}	Feb., 1847	{Master-General of the Ordnance}	196 1 10	39 12 0		. .	. .	66 0 0		40,980	. .	Sections surveyed.
" Wm. Dawson				. .	. .	5	235 19 3	. .			1,501	. .	Roads
" R. J. Loveday				. .	. .	9 to 10	434 2 0	. .	139 15 0		22,439	. .	Sections resurveyed.
Military . . . . .				. .	. .			. .			589	. .	Roads
Civil													
			Grand Totals . .	196 1 10	39 12 0	. .	670 1 3	. .	390 4 10	1,295 19 11	65,509	4d. nearly	
				382 16 7	169 18 7	. .	670 1 3	1,950 0 0	455 17 0	3,628 13 5	. .		

January 13, 1851.

W. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

RETURN of Land Reserved or Purchased for Public Uses, or Granted without Purchase, and Miscellaneous Information respecting Crown Lands, for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R. E.,
Surveyor-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.									
County or District.	Land reserved for Public Uses.		Remissions in Purchase of Land.		Certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.		Amount of Waste Land Alienated.	Estimated Amount of Waste Land Remaining.	Total Number of Acres of Waste Land Surveyed, and open for Settlement at the present Date.
	Extent of the Reserve.	Object of the Reserve.	To Officers of the Army and Navy.	State the Names and Descriptions of all Parties to whom Remission has been Granted.	Amount of Deposit.	Extent to which the Certificate has been used.			
Adelaide	400		£. s. d.	Henry Watts, Half-Pay Lieutenant.	£. s. d.				
Hindmarsh	128			Edwd. Collett Homersham, 2nd Master Royal Navy.					
Stanley	634			Henry Leworthy, Half-Pay Commander, Royal Navy.					
Gawler . . . . .	..			Thomas Leetham, Retired Naval Officer.					
Light	177			Samuel Reed, Late Captain 32nd Regiment.					
Eyre	7								
Sturt . . . . .	..	Roads, Glebes, and Water Reserves.	1,397 15 0		1,314 10 0	All.	620,898	199,042,491	316,288*
Grey . . . . .	..							
Robe . . . . .	..							
Russell . . . . .	..							
Flinders . . . . .	..							
Not Named	318								
Grand Total	1,664		1,397 15 0		1,314 10 0		620,898	199,042,491	316,288*

* Including the roads, which will average about one in seventeen for all the Land surveyed in the province.

January 10, 1851.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

[COUNTY OR DISTRICT.]	Number and Extent of Lots Sold in the Colony.						Total Number of Lots Sold.	Average Size of Lots.	Total Number of Acres Sold.
	Not exceeding 320 Acres.		Above 320. but not exceeding 640 Acres.		20,000 Acres and upwards.				
	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.			
ADELAIDE :—									
Town Lots	87	1,846	588	20½ 70½	38,002
Suburban Lots	500	35,523	1	633	..	..	
Country Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINDMARSH :—									
Town Lots	116	75½	8,646
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	116	8,646	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
STANLEY :—									
Town Lots	86	43	170	87½	7,317
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	83	6,635	1	639	..	..	
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
GAWLER :—									
Town Lots	16	65	1,045
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	16	1,045	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
LIGHT :—									
Town Lots	49	79½	3,900
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	49	3,900	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
EYRE :—									
Town Lots	18	73½	1,505
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	18	1,505	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
STURT :—									
Town Lots	11	73½	808
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	11	808	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
GREY :—									
Town Lots	82	10	82 80½	80½
Suburban Lots	1	722	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	9	..	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
ROBE :—									
Town Lots	6	85½	512
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	6	512	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
RUSSELL :—									
Town Lots	None.
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
FLINDERS :—									
Town Lots	15	79½	1,188
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	15	1,188	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots, if any . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOT NAMED :—									
Town Lots	60	12	76	32 Pcs. 66½	1,122
Suburban Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country Lots	16	1,210	..	..	..	..
Special Country Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS :—									
Town Lots	146	55	146	1 R. 22 Pcs.	55
Suburban Lots	88	1,928	88	21½	1,928
Country Lots	839	61,694	2	1,272	841	75	62,966
Special Country Lots, if any
Grand Total	1,073	63,677	2	1,272	1,075	As above, or together 59½	64,949*

* Of the total number of acres sold during the year, viz., 64,949—

There were by auction 41,170
At fixed price 23,779

Total 64,949

January 10, 1851.

Year ending December 31, 1850.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Price named for the Land.			Price at which it Sold.		Total Amount of Purchase Money.				Amount of Credit allowed under Certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
Minimum Price per Acre, if Sold by Auction.	Price per Acre, if Sold after exposure to, but not by, Auction.	Upset Price, if any, specially named for the Land.	Price per Acre, if fixed.	Average Price per Acre, if Sold by Auction.	Total Amount of the Purchase Money.	Proportion of Purchase Money received in the Colony.	Total Amount of Remissions allowed in the Purchase of Land.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
{ 1 0 0	{	1 0 0	{	1 6 8	{				
				1 0 9					
				37 2 5					
				1 14 2					
				1 0 5					
				1 1 0					
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0½					
				1 3 3½					
				1 0 0½					
..									
1 0 4									
10 0 0	..	10 0 0		16 3 0	{ 89,270 0 0	{ 86,557 15 0	{ 1,397 15 0	{ 1,314 10 0	
1 0 0	..	1 0 0		10 12 0½					
10 0 0	..	10 0 0		..					
{ 1 0 0	Country Lots	{ 1 0 0	Country Lots	{ 1 7 6					
..					
Town Lots	Country Lots	Town Lots	Country Lots	1 0 0					
10 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6					
Country Lots	1 0 0	Country Lots	1 0 0						
1 0 0		1 0 0							

† This average of 107. 12s. is caused by the sale of four mineral sections of about 80 acres each, which realized 12,350Z.

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.
2 L 2

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of Land Sold and Unsold in the Province of South Australia.

County.	Hundred.	Number of Acres Sold.	Total Number of Acres Sold.	Number of Acres Unsold.	Total Number of Acres Unsold.
Adelaide . .	Adelaide . .	49,980	338,632	1,060	58,860
	Barossa . .	19,520		3,920	
	Kuitpo . .	15,290		5,200	
	Munno Para . .	36,640		10,720	
	Noarlunga . .	44,940		7,620	
	Onkaparinga . .	30,400		6,880	
	Para Wirra . .	12,580		6,400	
	Port Adelaide . .	8,700		4,320	
	Talunga . .	27,800		4,900	
	Willuga . .	38,950		4,560	
	Yatala . .	53,832		8,280	
Hindmarsh . .	Encounter Bay . .	6,980	75,750	6,600	69,720
	Goolwa . .	10,440		12,700	
	Kondoparinga . .	5,690		3,120	
	Macclesfield . .	20,840		2,760	
	Myponga . .	6,600		6,800	
	Nkangkita . .	1,540		7,680	
	Strathalbyn . .	7,480		2,280	
	Yankalilla . .	12,600		17,360	
	Waitpinga . .	920		5,760	
	Not Named . .	2,660		4,660	
Stanley . .	Clare . .	12,160	27,880	4,800	22,980
	Upper Wakefield . .	14,280		12,700	
	Not Named . .	1,440		5,480	
Gawler . .	Mudla Wirra . .	3,420	9,340	400	4,181
	Not Named . .	5,920		3,781	
Light . .	Moorooroo . .	25,200	56,350	7,670	37,740
	Nuriootpa . .	9,600		3,510	
	Not Named . .	21,550		26,560	
Eyre . .	Not Named . .	12,250	12,250	9,600	9,600
	Monarto . .	10,000		840	
Sturt . .	Kanmantoo . .	16,720	53,850	1,720	10,960
	Not Named . .	27,130		8,400	
Grey . .	Not Named . .	1,897	1,897	1,364	1,364
Robe . .	Not Named . .	712	712	2,900	2,900
Russell . .	Not Named . .	6,720	6,720	3,580	3,580
Flinders . .	Not Named . .	6,480	6,480	11,160	11,160
Not Named . .	Not Named . .	44,145	44,145	18,350	18,350
Total	634,006	634,004	251,395	251,395

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

Encl. 2 in No. 32.

Enclosure 2 in No. 32.

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

(L.S.) H. E. F. YOUNG.

WHEREAS, by an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, bearing date the 17th day of November 1848 (No. 10), "To regulate the occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia," it is amongst other things enacted "That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by proclamation published in the 'South Australian Government Gazette,' to make and establish such orders and regulations as to him shall seem meet for the purpose of annually determining the number and description of cattle to be depastured on the commons of any hundred, and apportioning the common of pasturage among the said occupiers, and protecting them in the enjoyment of the same, and any such orders and regulations in like manner to vary, amend, or revoke," subject to the provisions therein mentioned:

And whereas, by an Order of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, bearing date the 19th day of June 1850, and proclaimed in this province on the 7th day of November, in the year last aforesaid, made pursuant to statute of the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 104, intituled

"An Act to amend an 'Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make farther provision for the management thereof,'" it was ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, that within the colony of South Australia the rules and regulations comprised in the following chapters should thenceforth be observed, and have the force and effect of law; and amongst other such rules and regulations, firstly, it is ordered, in section 1 of the second chapter, that it should be lawful for the Governor, and he is thereby empowered to make general rules under which the holders of purchased lands within any hundred might depasture in common the unappropriated waste lands of the Crown situate therein; and, secondly, it is ordered, in section 12 of the third chapter, that it should be lawful for the Governor to make general rules under which the first occupier or discoverer of land, not previously occupied under lawful authority, might be entitled to demand a lease of land so occupied or discovered by him, of the same duration, and generally upon the same terms, as in the case of leases granted under section 10 of the third chapter of the said Order in Council:

Now, therefore, I, the Governor aforesaid, by virtue and in pursuance of the recited Ordinance, and also of the firstly-recited section of the said Order in Council, and of all other powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby make and establish the general rules, orders, and regulations in Schedule A hereto annexed; and by virtue and in pursuance of the secondly-recited section of the said Order in Council, and of all other powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby make and establish the general rules, orders, and regulations in Schedule B here annexed.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the province aforesaid, at Adelaide, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

CHAS. STURT,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE A.

General Rules, Orders, and Regulations for Common of Pasture in Hundreds.

1. Every person who claims common of pasture on the waste lands of the Crown within any of the hundreds, must deposit with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or with such other officers as may be appointed in that behalf, on or before the 20th day of March, a declaration in the form required by the recited Ordinance, and hereto annexed, marked (A), specifying the number of acres of purchased land lawfully occupied by him in the hundred in which such common of pasture is claimed.

2. Abstracts of the particulars contained in such declarations shall be exhibited for public inspection by the Commissioners, or other officers, as aforesaid, at least 10 days before the time appointed for adjudication, as hereafter mentioned.

3. One of the Commissioners, or other officers, as aforesaid, shall attend at certain convenient places within or near the several hundreds respectively, whereof due notice shall be given in the "Government Gazette," and shall then hear and adjudicate upon all disputes which may arise respecting such declarations of acreage, and shall apportion the common of pasture amongst the respective claimants, pursuant to the recited Ordinance.

4. No person shall be entitled to raise any objection to any such declaration, unless he shall have given to the claimant three clear days' notice of such objections before the day of adjudication hereinbefore mentioned.

5. Every person whose declaration of acreage shall have been admitted at any such hearing as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or other officer, as aforesaid, a certificate in the form annexed, marked (B), specifying the number of great cattle and small cattle (six head of small cattle being deemed to be equal to one head of great cattle), which, on payment of the sum therein mentioned, he will be entitled to depasture on the common lands in respect of the purchased land in his occupation; and the officer appointed to receive such sum shall, on payment thereof, countersign such certificate. Provided, however, that any person shall be at liberty to take out a certificate for any less number of cattle than his full proportion.

6. If on the 1st day of May it shall appear that the whole number of cattle for which certificates have been issued for any hundred is less than the number fixed to be run in such hundred, in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner or other officer aforesaid for such hundred, to issue additional certificates to any persons who may apply for them, to the extent required to make up the number of cattle so fixed to be run in any such hundred as aforesaid.

7. The powers and duties which by the foregoing regulations are assigned to the Commissioners of Crown Lands may, within the respective hundreds hereinafter mentioned, be had and exercised by the Local Courts of Limited Jurisdiction holden before any special magistrate or two justices, at the respective places set opposite the names of the said hundreds, viz.:—

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

Names of Hundreds.	Local Courts.	Names of Hundreds.	Local Courts.
Noarlunga . .	Morphet Vale.	Onkaparinga . .	Mount Barker.
Willunga . .	Willunga.	Strathalbyn . .	
Myponga . .		Monarto . .	
Yankalilla . .		Kanmantoo . .	
Encounter Bay .		Munno Para . .	Gawler Town.
Waitpinga . .		Mudla Wirra . .	
Goolwa . .		Nuriotpa . .	
Nkangkita . .		Barossa . .	
Macclesfield . .	Mount Barker.	Moorooroo . .	Clare.
Kuitpo . .		Clare . .	
Kondaparinga .		Wakefield . .	

8. The clerks of the said respective Local Courts are hereby appointed to receive the declarations of acreage and the dues payable on the issuing of the certificates aforesaid, to be accounted for according to the financial regulations in force for the time being.

FORMS REFERRED TO.

(A.) *Form of Declaration.*

I, _____, declare that I am the lawful occupier of the following portions of purchased land in the hundred of _____, containing in all _____ acres, for which I claim to be admitted a commoner to depasture cattle on the waste lands of the Crown in such hundred.

Sections

Place

Date

A. B., Occupier or Owner.

(B.)

This is to certify, that _____, on payment of the sum of _____ pounds
shillings and _____ pence, will be entitled to depasture _____ head of great
cattle, or _____ head of small cattle, in the hundred of _____, from _____ day of
185 , to _____ day of 185 .

Commissioner of Crown lands (*or as the case may be*).

I hereby certify that I have received the aforesaid amount.

SCHEDULE B.

General Rules, Orders, and Regulations for granting Leases of Waste Lands not previously occupied.

1. Applications for leases of waste lands not previously occupied must be made in the form annexed.

2. A plan of the run claimed, accurately drawn to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile, must accompany the application, and the position of the run must be described in connexion with some point laid down on the maps in the Surveyor-General's office.

3. The applicant will be required to pay a deposit of 5*l.* at the time when the application is made, which deposit, in case of a lease being afterwards granted, will be deducted from the first year's rent.

4. Within three calendar months after the application is made, the run must be occupied with not less than 16 head of great cattle, or 100 head of small cattle, for every square mile contained therein; and a statement of the number and kinds of cattle placed upon the run must also be lodged at the Crown Lands Office within the same period, otherwise the deposit paid will be forfeited, and the run will be opened to any other applicant.

5. If two or more persons apply for the same run on the same day, the one who first stocks the run will be entitled to claim a lease of it, and the deposits paid by the other applicants will be returned to them.

6. On complying with the terms of these regulations, the applicants will be entitled to leases of the runs claimed by them, of the same duration, and generally upon the same terms, as in the case of leases granted under section 10 of the third chapter of the recited Order in Council.

Provided always, that the annual amount of rent reserved in any such lease shall in no case be less than 5*l.*

Form of Application for a Lease of Waste Lands not previously occupied.

To _____, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I, _____, residing at _____, hereby make application for a lease of a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown in South Australia, the situation and boundaries of which are shown in the plan annexed hereto.

(Signature of the applicant.)

Certified correct,

CHARLES STURT, Colonial Secretary.

NUMERICAL LIST of Prisoners Transported from the Province of South Australia to Van Diemen's Land, showing the Places from whence such Prisoners came to this Colony, from 1839 to the Year 1850, both inclusive.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Places.	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Totals.
New South Wales	4	9	6	13	2	1	3	2	6	4	6	6	62
Van Dieman's Land and Port Philip	4	6	7	2	4	2	10	6	8	4	14	14	81
Emigrants, Soldiers and Sailors, &c.	3	4	10	5	3	2	1	2	2	3	6	13	54
Totals	11	19	23	20	9	5	14	10	16	11	26	33	197

CHARLES B. NEWNHAM, Sheriff.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.
No. 33.

(No. 124.) No. 33.
COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George GREY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Auckland, October 25, 1850.
(Received March 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

In compliance with the standing instructions of your Lordship's department, I have the honour to transmit the Blue Books* for the year 1849, of the several Provinces into which these Islands are divided.

* 1. Province of New Ulster.
2. Province of New Munster.

2. From the difficult nature of the communication between the various scattered settlements of these extensive Islands, it was not practicable to transmit these documents to your Lordship's department at an earlier date.

3. Regard being had to the great changes which have taken place in these colonies since the close of the year 1849, it appears unnecessary for me, after such a lapse of time, to trouble your Lordship with a lengthened report upon circumstances regarding which such ample details are afforded by the Blue Book returns.

4. The whole period of the year 1849 having been one of uninterrupted repose, during which the colony was recovering from the shock inflicted upon it by a protracted and dangerous rebellion, it might naturally have been anticipated that it would during that year have made some advances in wealth, trade, and population, although the period of disaster was then still so recent that these advances could necessarily have scarcely been very extensive.

5. Such will be found from the Blue Books to have been really the case. In the Province of New Ulster, although the Government expenditure was largely reduced, the revenue was not in any way diminished; and so considerably did production increase in that colony, that the imports in a single year decreased from 124,000*l.* to 106,000; whilst on the other hand the exports increased in value from 21,000*l.* to 54,000*l.*, and the European population increased from 8,831 souls to 10,051 souls.

6. In the Province of New Munster, an equal advance was made during the year 1849, in all the material elements of wealth and prosperity, although the advance made by that Province has been much greater during the year 1850 than it was in the year 1849. But I think that your Lordship will be convinced by the returns in the Blue Books herewith enclosed, that the process of the New Zealand Islands during the year 1849, was in all respects most gratifying and satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. GREY.
Right Honourable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE BLUE BOOKS.
Province of New Ulster.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.			VALUE OF IMPORTS, 1849.		
To Great Britain	£18,138		From Great Britain	£35,524	
„ British Colonies	23,024		„ British Colonies	64,009	
„ United States	11,474		„ United States	5,547	
„ Foreign States	2,032		„ Foreign States	1,832	
Total Value of Exports, 1849.	54,668		Total Value of Imports, 1849.	106,912	
„ „ 1848	21,339		„ „ 1848	124,434	

NEW ZEALAND.

RETURN of the POPULATION of NEW ULSTER, 1849.

County, District, or Parish.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Auckland District:—						
Town and Suburbs	2,150	1,933	..	..	..	..
Onehunga and Epsom	655	536	..	..	..	..
Panmure, Otahuhu, and Tamaki	444	371	..	..	..	..
Howick and Papakura	348	318	..	..	..	..
Kawau and Motukete	204	137	..	..	..	..
Barrier Island, Mahurangi, Wanga- rei, Matakana, and other Sawing Stations	690	310	..	..	..	..
Bay of Islands:—						
Russell	250	120	600	620	850	540
Waimate	37	28	1,000	550	1,037	578
Hokianga	103	84	1,400	500	1,503	584
Monganui, Wangaroa, and Haitaia	91	53	2,330	1,806	2,421	1,859
New Plymouth	640	549	790	550	1,430	1,099
	5,612	4,439				
Total White Population	10,051					

NOTE.—The Native Population of the Auckland District cannot be ascertained.

Province of New Munster.

VALUE OF IMPORTS, 1849.

From Great Britain	£57,574
„ British Colonies	86,689
„ United States	3,004
„ Foreign States	500

Total Value of Imports, 1849 147,767

„ „ 1848 109,410

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

To Great Britain	£55,747
„ British Colonies	19,929
„ Foreign States	318

Total Value of Exports, 1849 75,994

„ „ 1848 22,876

RETURN of the POPULATION of NEW MUNSTER, 1849.

County, District, or Parish.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Wellington*	2,635	2,112	400	323	3,035	2,435
Nelson	1,795	1,577	..	..	1,795	1,577
Wanganui	169	108	..	..	169	108
Akaroa	291	142	20	..	310	142
Otago	698	517	266	222	963	739
Port Victoria	221	80	136†	..	357	80
Totals, 1849	5,809	4,536	822	545	6,629	5,081
Totals, 1848	4,911	3,966	87‡	76‡	4,998	4,042

* This Return includes the Population only from Cook's Straits to Porirua Harbour, and as far as the Upper Hutt with the Settlers in the Wairarapa Valley.

† The whole of the Natives and most of the Europeans are employed by the Canterbury Association.

‡ Does not include the Natives in the Wellington District. Increase of European Population in the year, 1,468.

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

(No. 20.)

No. 34.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE to Earl GREY.

St. Helena, May 8, 1851.

MY LORD,

(Received July 16, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to submit the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850.

Finance.

2. In my predecessor's Report for the preceding year, he announced to your Lordship the various reductions which had been effected with a view of bringing the expenditure within the revenue of the island, and I have every reason to hope that so desirable an object will ultimately be accomplished.

3. In the estimates for 1850, the expected revenue was computed at 16,000*l.*, including widows' fund, 850*l.*; the expenditure at 18,172*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, including 957*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* widows' fund. The revenue, as shown by the Blue Book, amounted to 16,259*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*, including widows' fund, 645*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure 17,057*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, including 954*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* widows' fund, showing an increase of net revenue over that estimated of 464*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.*, and a decrease of net expenditure of 1,112*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

4. As compared with 1849, the past year shows an increase in the revenue 1,599*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*, and a decrease in the expenditure 5,388*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* The increase in the revenue is chiefly owing to the new rate of tonnage duty, which came into operation during 1850. With the exception of 1,967*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* pensions, the payment of which is now transferred to the Commissary, the decreased expenditure is caused by the reductions in the establishment already reported, and a smaller sum expended in buildings and repairs.

Executive Council.

5. In consequence of the lamented death of the late Sir Patrick Ross, and the consequent devolving of the administration of the Government on myself, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Duff, commanding the St. Helena regiment, has taken his seat as a member of the Executive Council.

Civil Establishment.

6. In consequence of the alterations and reductions referred to in the last Report, the expenses of the establishment have been much less as compared with 1849.

Schools.

7. The changes anticipated in the last Report have taken place in 1850, on the arrival of the Rev. James Chambers, and having been already fully noticed, and being now under your Lordship's consideration, they do not here call for further remark.

Trade.

8. During 1850, 1,008 vessels have anchored in this harbour, the tonnage being 423,152. The admission of seamen into the civil hospital free of expense, as sanctioned by your Lordship in consequence of the payment of 1*d.* tonnage duty, will, I have every reason to be assured, prove highly beneficial. Many of these unfortunate men have been compelled to proceed with their ships at the expense of health, or even life, from the reluctance of their masters to meet the expenses incurred by leaving them for hospital treatment; while now, at a trifling expense to each vessel, the hospital is freely opened to mariners of every nation.

9. The imports for the year show 81,624*l.* against 68,533*l.* of 1849; the greater sum, however, includes specie 8,220*l.* for Her Majesty's service; and the exports amount to 21,098*l.* against 12,701*l.* of the previous year, the former sum including 6,100*l.* value of a cargo landed and re-shipped while the vessel was undergoing repairs.

10. With the Blue Book I have also forwarded the comparative statements prepared in the Audit Office, showing the difference between the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for 1850.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Governor,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.
Encl. in No. 34.

Enclosure in No. 34.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated Revenue of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1850, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs :—				
Imports	6,670 0 0	6,740 12 2	..	70 12 2
Wharfage	1,250 0 0	1,077 6 3	172 13 9	..
Tonnage	480 0 0	1,230 19 5	..	750 19 5
Fees	750 0 0	565 0 0	185 0 0	..
Warehouse Rent	200 0 0	181 18 2	18 1 10	..
Permits	100 0 0	88 17 0	11 3 0	..
Water	1,000 0 0	1,342 12 6	..	342 12 6
Cranage	200 0 0	83 12 0	116 8 0	..
	10,650 0 0	11,310 17 6	503 6 7	1,164 4 1
Land Sales :—				
Commutation of Rents . . . .	..	8 16 0½	..	8 16 0½
Land Revenue :†—				
Rents of Houses and Lands . .	870 0 0	833 4 2½	36 15 9½	..
Rents exclusive of Lands :—				
Pew Rents	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..
Store in Harbour-master's Department . . . . .	..	11 0 0	..	11 0 0
Licenses :—				
Wine and Spirits	1,600 0 0	1,360 0 0	240 0 0	..
Coffee and Ginger Beer	55 0 0	61 10 0	..	6 10 0
Marriage . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Game	50 0 0	66 0 0	..	16 0 0
Boats	265 0 0	298 10 0	..	33 10 0
Attorneys	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..
Auctioneers	10 0 0	12 10 0	..	2 10 0
Notaries	10 0 0	12 10 0	..	2 10 0
Billiard-table . . . . .	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
	2,000 0 0	1,841 0 0	240 0 0	81 0 0
Assessed Taxes :—				
Water, Carriages, Carts, and Horses	285 0 0	294 10 0	..	9 10 0
Post Office :—				
Postage	95 0 0	102 9 10	..	7 9 10
Fines, Forfeitures, & Fees of Court :—				
Judicial	35 0 0	60 5 0	..	25 5 0
Police	90 0 0	88 2 9	1 17 3	..
Militia	10 0 0	8 7 6	1 12 6	..
	135 0 0	156 15 3	3 9 9	25 5 0
Fees of Office :—				
Registration Fees	5 0 0	26 4 6	..	21 4 6
Sale of Government Property :—				
Medicines	20 0 0	4 0 3	15 19 9	..
Unserviceable Stores	200 0 0	232 9 7	..	82 9 7
Reimbursements in Aid :—				
Ration stoppages in Gaol	40 0 0	79 1 6	..	39 1 6
Work done in Gaol	25 0 0	27 1 0½	..	2 1 0½
Maintenance of Debtors	5 0 0	0 3 9	4 16 3	..
Hospital stoppages	500 0 0	383 11 3	116 8 9	..
Printing done, and Gazettes, &c. .	150 0 0	107 11 0	42 9 0	..
Miscellaneous Receipts :—				
Overpayments recovered	20 0 0	0 16 11	19 3 1	..
Special Receipts :—				
Widows and Orphans' Fund . . .	850 0 0	645 4 5	204 15 7	..
Income stoppages	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
From Education Fund, for Pension of the late Master . . . .	..	45 0 0	..	45 0 0
	16,000 0 0	16,259 17 0½	1,237 4 6½	1,497 1 7
Deduct Decrease Receipts . . . .	..	..	..	1,237 4 6½
Nett Increase Receipts . . . . .	..	..	..	259 17 0½

* Customs.—Increased levy of ¼d. a ton on shipping and water supplied Africans in past years, now charged for.

† Land Revenue.—Arrears outstanding 31st December, 1850.

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 22, 1851.

GEORGE EDWARDES,
Auditor-General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated Expenditure of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1850, and the Actual Expenditure of the Year, as taken from the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

ST. HELENA.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.			Actual Expenditure.			Decrease Expenditure.			Increase Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Civil Establishments :—</i>												
Governor*	2,078	0	0	1,826	6	5½	251	13	6½	..	..	..
Colonial Secretary	1,083	15	0	1,069	2	9	14	12	3	..	..	..
Treasurer	£ 515 0 0 50 0 0	565	0	0	565	6	8	..	..	0	6	8
Auditor	413	10	0	418	10	0	..	..	..	5	0	0
Surveyor	373	0	0	373	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Engineer†	904	11	8	873	5	6	31	6	2	..	..	..
Customs‡	2,392	9	2	2,285	0	5	107	8	9	..	..	..
Harbour-master	604	12	6	590	6	2	14	6	4	..	..	..
Post Office	52	0	0	50	0	0	2	0	0	..	..	..
<i>Judicial Establishments :—</i>												
Supreme Court	1,295	0	0	1,290	0	0	5	0	0	..	..	..
Summary Court	825	2	6	824	17	0	0	5	6	..	..	..
Ecclesiastical Establishments§	715	1	0	681	3	10½	33	17	1½	..	..	..
Education Establishments	500	0	0	500	3	0	..	..	..	0	3	0
Medical Establishments||	950	2	0	881	18	9	68	3	3	..	..	..
Gaols	213	18	0	213	3	0	0	15	0	..	..	..
Militia¶	614	0	7½	332	0	0½	282	0	7	..	..	..
Pensions	154	16	8	154	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue services, exclusive of Establishment	14	0	0	14	14	6	..	..	..	0	14	6
Administration of Justice, ditto	52	0	0	57	10	2	..	..	..	5	10	2
Ecclesiastical, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charitable Allowances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education, exclusive of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals, ditto	500	0	0	446	11	1	53	8	11	..	..	..
Police and Gaols, ditto	384	0	0	302	19	1	81	0	11	..	..	..
Rent	£ 5 0 0 12 0 0 37 10 9	54	10	9	44	5	9	10	5	0	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conveyance of Mails	2	10	0	..	..	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Works and Buildings**	£ 500 0 0 1,345 3 11 179 2 6	2,024	6	5	1,338	12	7	685	13	10	..	..
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	300	0	0	296	14	9½	3	5	2½	..	..	..
Miscellaneous services	3	8	0	3	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widows and Orphans' Fund	957	10	10	954	14	7	2	16	3	..	..	..
Refund of Duties	10	0	0	8	8	6	1	11	6	..	..	..
Special Disbursements††	£ 110 0 0 25 0 0	135	0	0	552	10	0	..	..	417	10	0
Advances on account of the Admiralty, &c. &c.††	..	..	..	107	18	3	..	..	..	107	18	3
	18,172	5	1½	17,057	7	7	1,652	0	1½	537	2	7
Deduct Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	2	7	..	..	..
Nett Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	17	6½	..	..	..

* Governor.—Decease of the late Governor on 28th August, and the present Governor acting on half-salary.
† Civil Engineer.—Establishment reduced.
‡ Customs.—Less number of tide-waiters employ-d, and less office contingencies.
§ Ecclesiastical.—Decease of late organist, and less contingencies.
|| Medical.—Decease of health officer on 15th July, and duty subsequently performed without salary.
¶ Militia.—Decreased by the clothing not having arrived, and no drill of recruits, and reduction in rations, &c.
** Buildings, &c.—Reduced outlay on the wharf, to be expended in 1851.
†† Special Disbursements.—Increased by the sum of 400l. having been advanced Colonial Agent in England, and ordered to be repaid to Commissariat chest in the colony, and 30l. paid on account of Education Fund, making the increase 430l., and reduced to 417l. 10s. by the sum of 12l. 10s. advanced in 1849 on account of Census, and paid short this year.
†† Advances.—Expenses of distressed British seamen and subjects, recoverable in England.

St. Helena Audit Office, January 22, 1851. GEORGE EDWARDES, Auditor-General.

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(No. 87.)

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Mauritius, May 16, 1851.

(Received August 25, 1851.)

I BEG leave to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book for 1850.

In obedience to instructions, I also forward a Report upon the general condition and prospects of the colony, for the imperfections of which I must solicit the indulgence of your Lordship, as a few months only having elapsed since my assumption of the Government, my local experience and knowledge are necessarily too limited to admit of my entering more fully into some of the questions referred to, or to give to my views and opinions that weight and character to which a longer residence and more extensive information might entitle them.

I have, however, frankly stated the impressions derived from my short acquaintance with the colony, and these are so favourable, that I earnestly trust I may hereafter be enabled to confirm them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JNO. HIGGINSON.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 35.

REPORT to accompany BLUE BOOK, 1850.

Revenue and Expenditure.

THE revenue of 1850 exceeds that of 1849 by 62,596*l.* being respectively 245,954*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* and 308,550*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, whilst the expenditure for the same year is diminished by 18,091*l.* In my Despatch, No. 32, of the 25th February, I endeavoured to show the causes of this respective increase and decrease, which the statements in the Blue Book more fully and minutely explain.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports for 1850 is returned at 1,061,200*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, whereas for the previous year it was 1,106,011*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, making a diminution of 44,810*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* more than accounted for by a falling off in the importation of specie, the amount of which for 1850 was 201,997*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* less than for 1849. The decrease in that of exports being 172,775*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, caused by the sugar crop of 1849 exceeding that of 1850 by 19,786,032 lbs.

The total value of imports and exports for 1850 stand at 1,061,200*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* and 993,199*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* respectively.

The increase in amount of shipping is considerable, reaching "Inwards" 18,990 tons, and "Outwards" 18,844.

It may be inferred from the above figures that, here as elsewhere, the removal of commercial and shipping restrictions has enlarged the outlets of trade, and encouraged generally the industrial resources of the colony. And it may be confidently predicted, I think, that the new tariff of Customs now under deliberation, revised on the principle of repealing all discriminating or differential duties, and of admitting free all articles of food consumed by the masses, will enable the colony to benefit still more extensively by the policy which has thrown open its port to the markets of the world. The existing system of direct taxation is also under revision, with a view to greater promptitude of collection, and to the more equitable adjustment of burthens that may be found to press with undue severity on any particular interests. The state of the public finances will not at present admit of any portion of this source of revenue being given up; but the proposed abolition and reduction of import duties are calculated to afford relief to all classes of the community.

Public Works.

No new works have been undertaken within the year. Of the buildings altered or enlarged, the Civil Hospital and New Court House in Port Louis are the most important. It is expected that the latter will be completed very shortly. The former was occupied last month by transferring to it the patients from Grand River, except the lunatics, for whom the accommodation in Port Louis is not sufficient. The absence of an asylum for this wretched and sorely afflicted class of patients, so constructed as to admit of the introduction of the skilful and humane treatment so successfully followed in the mother country, is much to be lamented. As one step towards the attainment of this benevolent object, it is proposed to procure the services of a practitioner from Great Britain, possessing competent knowledge and experience of this branch of the medical profession, and thoroughly conversant with the details and management of such an institution, in order that he may be put in charge of our local establishment. And at a subsequent period, I trust, the colony will not be indisposed to incur the necessary expense for the erection of more suitable buildings than those at present appropriated to the purpose.

No new public highways have been constructed. The old thoroughfares have been maintained in a state of efficient repair by contract, and at a much more moderate cost than under the former system. But even with the strictest economy and surveillance, the outlay for roads and bridges must always form a large annual charge upon the colony. There are new lines of communication which might be opened with great advantage to some districts, but I fear they must be deferred for the present.

Population.

The births slightly exceed the deaths amongst the Creole and European portion of the community, leaving the population pretty stationary. With the immigrants, almost entirely Indian, the excess is the other way, which may readily be accounted for by the great paucity of females, of whom there are only 9,458 against 54,784 males. The moral and social evils produced by so great a disparity of the sexes have been, on a previous occasion, reported. As also the efforts that are being made to reduce it, by the importation of a larger number of females.

Education.

I submit two* Reports in reference to this highly important branch of administration, from the Rector of the Royal College, and the Superintendent of Government Schools. There seems reason to believe that this College, so liberally endowed and provided, may be made of more practical value in disseminating sound and useful instruction amongst the colonial youth; and I am happy to perceive that the institution has latterly made rapid progress in gaining the confidence of the public. Sensible of the beneficent influence that the education acquired, and the sentiments imbibed at this seminary, may exercise over the character and conduct of many who may be called on to take part in the administration of public affairs, and whom it is very desirable to see so engaged, it will be my earnest study to extend its utility by every means in my power. I annex a copy of a Minute recently addressed by me to the Committee of Education, with a view to a better distribution of scholarships, and to arouse a stronger spirit of industry and emulation amongst the students.

No. 3.
April 11, 1851.

Gaols and Prisons.

The increase of population by immigration has added largely to the number of prisoners, and with it has arisen the necessity of providing more extensive accommodation, two-thirds at least of our prisoners being Indians.

I regret to observe, that notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred on account of the gaol in Port Louis, it is too much crowded to admit of so strict a system of classification as would be desirable. To this prison are committed all criminals throughout the island, sentenced to periods of imprisonment exceeding three months, and all other offenders belonging to the town and district of Port Louis. The average number of prisoners in confinement during the year has been 649, and the buildings were constructed for the accommodation of about 283 prisoners. It is expected, however, that the

* Not printed, being voluminous.

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number of prisoners committed to this gaol will be greatly reduced on the establishments of the district courts and prisons.

There is also a prison at the Old Powder Mills for the use of the districts in its vicinity, calculated to contain about 250 persons. And there is attached to the stipendiary magistrates' courts a "Lock-up," for offenders sentenced for very short periods.

My attention was directed to the condition of the prisons, and to the character of the discipline enforced in them, soon after my arrival; and I annex a copy of a Minute addressed by me to the Prisons Committee on the subject, and of their reply. The Committee, of which the Procureur and Advocate-General is President, seem well disposed to second my efforts for the introduction of such reforms as may be found practicable, without incurring much additional expense. It is my intention to have a new Ordinance framed for the better management and regulation of gaols, as soon as other more pressing subjects for legislation may be disposed of.

The absence of a penal settlement, where the punishment of transportation could be properly carried out, is a serious drawback to the efficacy of our Criminal Code, leaving prisoners convicted of the more heinous class of crimes for many years, sometimes for life, in our gaols, with slight prospect of reformation, and with much opportunity to contaminate less guilty offenders. It is possible that hereafter some means may be devised to provide for this deficiency, but for the present I fear the evil must be submitted to.

Ecclesiastical.

The Protestant Church Establishment is in rather an anomalous position. There are three salaried ministers, one of whom is chaplain to the troops; but from the colony not being included in any episcopal see, and not being subjected to any controlling ecclesiastical authority, they are left pretty much to themselves. Without impugning their zeal, or imputing any neglect of duty to them, I conceive that the system is faulty, and might be made more subservient to the interests of the church. I should recommend that Mauritius should be attached to the diocese of Colombo, or the Cape of Good Hope, according as steam communication may be established with one or other; or that some supervising powers should be conferred on one of the local clergy, to whom the others should be rendered subordinate. Exclusive of the Established Church, there are only two other Protestant ministers in the colony; they belong to the communion styled "Independents." The senior has been labouring with exemplary zeal and devotion for 37 years amongst the Creole blacks, of whom the congregations of both almost entirely consist. By their efforts a new edifice has lately been erected, and will soon be opened for divine worship. A clergyman of the Church of Scotland is shortly expected.

The remaining ecclesiastics, comprising a Bishop and 13 Priests, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, which, with the exceptions noticed, is the religion of the people. I am given to understand that Bishop Collier, who is at present absent in Europe, discharges his high and sacred functions with great diligence and unwearied energy, and that the salutary effect produced upon the moral condition of the community bears testimony to the fruit of his personal exertions, and those of the priesthood serving under him.

Grants of Land.

No regular survey of the territorial possessions of the Crown has yet been made by which alone its rights can be accurately defined. There can be no doubt that unauthorized possession has been taken of these lands to a considerable extent, and it is to be feared that the tenure of the undisturbed occupation that has been so long permitted will greatly impede the recovery of the rights thus usurped.

The evils of squatting, which have been in this manner indirectly encouraged, are now experienced and call for redress. The practice having obtained more largely within the limits of the municipality of Port Louis I have directed all Crown lands therein to be defined by survey, in order either to the eviction of squatters, or to require them to pay for the plots on which they have located themselves.

No. 4.
January 28, 1851.
February 12, 1851.

The regulations under which these objects are to be carried out are under consideration, but have not yet been completed. They will be based on the principle of liberality to occupiers, without adopting that of free grants, which, except in very peculiar cases, is obviously open to objection.

I do not anticipate much revenue from the sale or leasing of these lands; but, I think, the moral effect produced by it may be good, and it may throw some additional hands into the labour market to acquire the means of paying for what they now enjoy scot free.

Agriculture.

Few changes have taken place within the last 10 years in the cultivation of the cane, which is carried on almost entirely by manual labour, the general character of the soil preventing the use of the plough or other implements of husbandry.

Since the introduction, however, of an increased supply of labour, planters pay more attention to the routine of crops and fallow, and both artificial and natural manures are more largely had recourse to.

The physiology of the plant too is better understood, and the average produce per acre is said to have increased. There is no doubt considerable room for improvement in the system of tillage as at present followed, as also in the management of stock, a very important branch of the planter's establishment. It may be presumed that in these respects, as in others, planters will no longer continue backward in adopting such reforms as may be found practicable and profitable.

Sugar is now our only article of export; but an attempt is being made to introduce the production of silk, for which the climate and soil appears to be well adapted. Whether this new branch of industry will ultimately succeed or not remains to be seen, and I confess that my own hopes of it are not sanguine; but the experiment deserves support and encouragement, as presenting a fresh channel for the development of agriculture, and offering suitable employment to many, chiefly women and children, who are incapacitated from engaging in more laborious occupations. The growth of flax is also being attempted by an enterprising gentleman here, but there has not been time to test the result.

Manufactures.

The progress of improvement in the art of sugar making has been slow here, as in many of the West India colonies, and the failures which have unfortunately so often attended the efforts that have been made to introduce the more modern and scientific processes of manufacture, have proved so discouraging, that there does not seem much disposition to renew the experiments.

That both the quality and quantity of sugar can be enhanced by the application of mechanical science and chemical research, cannot be questioned, and it may be expected that the value of such appliances will ultimately force them into more general use. In the meanwhile it is to be observed that the most thriving planters here are chiefly those who have adhered to the old and rude system throughout, to which the public are apt to ascribe their success; and not to the other causes to which its origin could easily be traced.

The aim of agriculturists, both here and at home, should be to cheapen the article produced, by improving its quality without raising its cost.

In these days of open competition, this will be found one of the chief elements of success.

The circumstances of the sugar market tend to encourage the increase of quantity, rather than improvement of quality; but in either case, corresponding benefit must accrue to the producer, and of this it may be hoped that the intelligent planters of the Mauritius are becoming sensible, and not unwilling to profit by it.

Legislation.

The most prominent object of legislation during the year was judicial reform, and there seems strong grounds to hope that the Ordinances passed for this highly important purpose, will accomplish the benevolent and salutary objects designed by their enactment, by dispensing the blessings of peace and justice,

MAURITIUS.

at a less expenditure of time and money, and through competent and impartial organs, to all classes of the community.

The Ordinance constituting a municipal corporation for the town of Port Louis came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, and I doubt not that your Lordship will participate in the satisfaction with which I am enabled to report that this initiatory attempt to assimilate our institutions with those of the mother country, has not disappointed the expectations which led to its recommendation; and now that the difficulties arising from the inauguration of a measure so entirely new to those entrusted with its execution, have been overcome. The mayor and corporation, so long as they are animated by the same spirit of progress and public utility, which has heretofore guided their proceedings, cannot fail to powerfully contribute to the improvement of the town, and to the comfort and well-being of its inhabitants. It will be my duty and pleasure to carefully watch and promote the success of this interesting experiment, to extend the principle of self-government; feeling assured that here, as at home, so soon as the people become capable of managing their local affairs, they will be administered with more economy and satisfaction to themselves, than can be effected by any central or distant authority.

Immigration.

Of the varied elements which combine to place Mauritius in a more favourable position than many other of the sugar-growing colonies, none is more prominent than her proximity to the continent of India, from whence she is enabled to draw labourers at a reasonable cost, and food for their support. In the absence of a resident population for the cultivation of the soil, the system of immigration in all its branches becomes of paramount consideration, and its operation both as regards the condition of the immigrants, the expense of their introduction, the effectiveness and disposition of their labour, demand the vigilant and increasing attention of the Government.

In reference to the first point, it may be affirmed without hesitation, that in no part of the world does the agricultural labourer possess superior advantages to those enjoyed by the Indian immigrant in Mauritius. Whilst here his interests are guarded with the most jealous care, the full value of his labour amply secured to him, and the wages obtained by him, so high, that in a few years he is enabled either to return to his native country, in affluence, as compared with his previous poverty, or to follow within the colony, such trade or calling as he may choose to select. Some have been induced to adopt the latter alternative, and their number are understood to be increasing; but from my personal knowledge and experience of the Indian character and habits, I much fear that our efforts to compass their permanent settlement, will prove very partially successful. These, however, shall in no respect be relaxed, and measures directed to this most important object, have been adopted and recently reported.

In regard to moral training and secular instruction, the Government does not underrate the civilizing effects that might flow from its diffusion amongst them; and the nomination of professors of the Hindostanee and Tamul languages in the Royal College, has been mooted by the Educational Committee. At the present phase of immigration, the question of education is beset with many difficulties, which I confess to not being able to see the way through very clearly; but I do not doubt that if the Indians, instead of being transient sojourners, should become denizens of the soil, many of these obstacles might be overcome. The Government schools are of course open to their children, but the number attending them is from various causes very limited.

The reduction of freights has greatly diminished the cost of importation, and this may be still further reduced by the removal of some restriction heretofore enforced, in respect of the space allotted to immigrants on ship board, and the limitation to a certain description of vessels, to carry them. At present rates, each immigrant costs the colony about 5*l.* per man, and 4*l.* per adult; of which on an average about 3*l.* 10*s.* is recovered indirectly from the immigrant, through the duty imposed on stamped engagements.

The regulations under which the immigrants are employed, appear to me to be judicious and well considered. Vagrancy and desertion from estates is complained of by the planters, and the returns of convictions by stipendiary magis-

trates, establish their prevalence; but not, I think to a larger extent than might be expected under the circumstances of the case.

It has been represented to me that the extension of contracts of service from one to three years has operated beneficially in repressing these evils. The Indians under the longer engagements, becoming more settled and attached to the estates on which they are at first employed. Complaints on the part of the labourers are very rare; and the relations now subsisting between them and their masters appear to be on the whole satisfactory, and conducive to their mutual benefit.

There is no doubt still an undue competition for labour in the island, but I am of opinion that it will be abated by the importations of the current year, if the whole number of immigrants ordered from India, be received. Some apprehension, however, is felt, that the intended six months closing of the port of Calcutta against Mauritius, in favour of immigration to the West India colonies, may prevent our obtaining the full complement.

Different plans have been advocated in substitution of that now in operation, with a view to augmenting labour, and to cheapen its cost; but I am not disposed to recommend the adoption of any of them, believing that the existing system, with some modifications which I have elsewhere suggested, is not only the most economical, but also best calculated to prevent abuses of every description, and to ensure an equitable distribution of immigrants amongst all requiring their services.

Your Lordship is aware that the attention of the Government is directed to the introduction of labourers from the neighbouring island of Madagascar, and have given your sanction to the measure. Opinions here vary much as to the probable result. In addition to other obstacles, the unsatisfactory state of our political and commercial relations with the Hova government, presents difficulties which I apprehend will not be easily overcome. I conceive, however, that an attempt ought to be made to open this channel of relief, and to attract labour from thence to our shores; feeling satisfied that it would tend materially to the advantage of both countries. I propose to address your Lordship separately on the subject, which creates a lively interest in the public mind here.

It is my intention, as soon as circumstances will permit, to visit every accessible quarter of the island, having reason to think that the tour will gratify the people, and that the occasional presence of the chief authority, in every district within the limits of his government, is not unattended with public advantage; I shall then have an opportunity of ascertaining by personal observation, and local inquiry, the wants and views of the inhabitants, and of more accurately estimating their real condition.

In the meantime it affords me extreme satisfaction, to be enabled to apprise your Lordship that various unmistakable indications of amelioration are clearly discernable.

Mauritius, like other sugar-growing colonies of the Crown, has for some years been passing through a perilous transition. The dawn of a brighter future is now opening on her. The crisis of the conjunction is, I believe, passed.

The trying ordeal has not been barren of results favourable to prospective amendment, though few engaged in trade or agriculture, escaped unscathed, and many perished in the struggle.

In the redistribution of property consequent on social or commercial revolutions, their vacant places are occupied by others who will profit by the experience of the past; and if some branches of business be not so extensive as before, they are now conducted on a footing far more cautious and secure, resting both agricultural and commercial operations, on a more sound and wholesome basis.

Former high and artificial prices were certainly not conducive to economy in the management of estates; thrift and skill are fast superseding previous laxity and extravagance. The cost of production has consequently been largely diminished, and ruling prices now yield remunerative returns. The crop last reaped, will aggregate about 115,000,000 of pounds, and that now in the ground promises a most abundant harvest. The enclosed statement of shipping, inwards and outwards, for the last five years, prepared by the collector of

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customs, exhibits the highly satisfactory effects produced by the modification of the Navigation Laws upon the trade and commerce of our port. Whilst within the last year, the number of British vessels entering has not declined, the amount of foreign tonnage, chiefly from France, has been nearly doubled. Former mercantile monopolies no longer exist, and the price of articles of general consumption has materially fallen. The geographical position of the island promises her such valuable and permanent benefits from free and unshackled intercourse with other nations, that our object should be to abolish all restrictions, and to reduce as much as possible all harbour dues and other charges, so as to throw our port freely open, and accessible to ships and commerce from every quarter.

The current of public opinion here, now sets this way, and it will be my endeavour to direct its course to a profitable issue.

In submitting the budget of 1852, now under preparation, I shall be enabled to show that the public finances continue to improve; encouraging hopes, that if nothing unforeseen occurs, some prospective reduction of direct taxation may without risk be effected.

On the whole I earnestly trust that the tide of fortune has turned, that the termination of the disasters that have pressed so heavily on the colony, has been hailed with increased energy and exertions on the part of all classes, and that the year 1850-51, in the Mauritius, may not inaptly be characterised as one of recovery, of progress, and of promise.

To illuminate and perpetuate the glad ray of prosperity, which after years of sorrow and suffering, now breaks over the resuscitated land, to elevate the moral, social, and political condition of its people; to break the morbidly indurated crust of prejudices engendered by previous domination in the one class, and long subjection in the other, by recognizing no distinctions founded on race, creed, or colour; to encourage loyalty to the Sovereign, and attachment to the institution, of the realm; to accord protection to every branch of industry, and multiply its channels, by maintaining internal tranquillity and order; to weld the heterogeneous masses around me into a bond of abiding amity and Union, by persuading them to merge every personal and party interest in one common and patriotic struggle for the general welfare; and above all to inculcate genuine Catholic feeling and brotherly love, which conduce so largely to both national and individual happiness.

These are the high and worthy aims to which I esteem it no ordinary privilege to be permitted to devote myself, and if at the expiration of another year, I shall feel warranted in reporting that these lofty purposes have advanced towards fulfilment, the earnest desire of my heart, and the unceasing object of my solicitude will be abundantly gratified.

Reduit, May 16, 1851.

JOHN HIGGINSON.

Encl. 1 and 2 in
No. 35.

Enclosure 1 and 2 in No. 35.

Two Enclosures, viz., Eighth Report of the Mauritius Education Committee, and Report from the Rector of the Royal College and Superintendent of the Government Schools.

(Not printed, being voluminous.)

Encl. 3 in No. 35.

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

ROYAL COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR'S MINUTE with regard to the APPOINTMENT of DAY SCHOLARS and GOVERNMENT BOARDERS of that ESTABLISHMENT.

ON consideration of the present system of recognizing only, or principally, the claims of indigence or misfortune in the appointment of day scholars and Government boarders at the Royal College, I am of opinion that it is liable to objection and ought to be amended.

I am not, indeed, disposed to overlook or slight the claims which custom and humanity alike have hitherto respected, nor to make any innovation offensive in its tendencies, or startling by its abruptness.

My sole object is to raise the character of the Royal College, and encourage the exertion of its students. But, in compassing this end, I wish at the same time to respect those feelings which originally dictated, and have since directed, the distribution of these academical favours.

I conceive that both purposes may easily be reconciled, by giving a certain proportion, say one in four, of the scholarships as they become vacant, as a reward to merit tested by public examination. I therefore propose that, after the next June vacation, this new system be adopted, and that every fourth scholarship (both as regards day scholars and boarders) be open to the competition of boys from the age of 10½ to 12 years; that the examination be in

the easier works of classical, English, and French authors, in written translations from and into each respectively, in English and French grammar, in arithmetic, as far as fractions, and in some easy Latin book to be selected by the Rector of the College.

The President of the Education Committee has offered to take part in these examinations, and I should wish to associate with him in this duty the Rector, one member of the Committee, the Secretary, and one of the Professors of the College.

I wish this proposal to be communicated to the Education Committee, and I shall be happy to receive any suggestions which they may offer on the best mode of carrying it into effect. But in recommending this plan, I desire the President to inform the Committee that it is only part of a scheme which I contemplate for the advancement of the colonial youth. I am desirous of employing the sons of the soil in the service of the Metropolitan Government. But I also wish that this employment should be considered an honour; that it should be given as a reward to superior intelligence and superior industry; in a word, that this principle should be established beyond doubt and dispute, viz., that the admission of the young colonists, as well as of all the other aspirants, and their promotion in the service of Her Majesty, must depend wholly upon the ability, the industry, and the character of the candidates. For this purpose I shall embrace every suitable opportunity of employing those young men who are recommended to me by the College authorities for their industry and attainments, provided always that these attainments include an accurate knowledge of the English language.

The President of the Education Committee informs me that he has taken part in one of the annual examinations at the Royal College, and that he found in the first class intelligence and scholarship, which would have done honour to the higher classes of an English public school. Talent and industry thus developed in youth, it will be my earnest desire to introduce into the public departments, and if justified by the corresponding exertions of after years, to reward by promotion and preferment.

I am solicitous to have the co-operation of the Education Committee in the furtherance of a plan which the Rector of the College informs me is as practicable as it is desirable, and which I sincerely hope may insure the happiest results not only to the College but to the colony at large.

(Signed) JNO. HIGGINSON.

Reduit, April 11, 1851.

Enclosure 4 in No. 35.

GAOL OF PORT LOUIS.

Encl. 4 in No. 35.

GOVERNOR'S MINUTE with regard to the GAOL of PORT LOUIS, and REPORT of the PRISON COMMITTEE in reply to GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

1. I VISITED the Port Louis gaol, on the evening of the 25th, and although expecting to find defects and deficiencies inseparable from all prisons in the colonies, I confess I was not prepared for the deplorable condition of affairs that presented itself. And it is in the earnest hope that with the assistance of the Prison Committee, the evils may be at least partially corrected, that I venture to offer for their consideration the following observations.

2. On entrance, I found no less than 161 untried prisoners, all huddled together, without any attempt, whatever, at separation, committed for offences ranging from the most trifling transgressions of the law, to crimes of the most sanguinary die; hardened criminals and novices in vice mingled together, and exposed to the contaminating influence of unrestricted communication. So great a number of persons untried, strongly indicates wrong somewhere, not within the province of the Committee, and I have instituted inquiry, with a view to the application of a remedy in the proper quarter.

3. In another yard were 183 criminals, convicted of crimes greatly varying in character and magnitude, and no classification whatever, working together and communicating freely with each other, and indeed, by reason of the over-crowded state of the prison, two, three, and more, occupying, by night, the apartments constructed for the accommodation of one inmate. The growing evils of such an arrangement, are too obvious to require comment.

4. 187 convicted of misdemeanours, occupy another quarter, equally undivided by day or night. Then came 156 condemned by stipendiary magistrates, and 46 by "juges de paix," similarly conditioned, aggregating, with 18 sick, 590 convicted prisoners, and 161 untried. I exclude females, of whom there were only nine altogether.

5. So large a number of prisoners in proportion to the population, implies not only the prevalence of crime, but the inadequacy of existing punishments to repress it; and I incline to think that if a stricter and more effective system of prison discipline, were introduced, the gaol would not long remain so crowded.

6. I am aware of the difficulties to be contended with, chiefly arising from want of space, and from the faulty construction of the buildings; but it seems an imperative duty to endeavour to accomplish such reform and improvements as can be attained, without incurring fresh expenditure, and adding to the heavy burden already imposed on the colony, on account of this building.

7. It is expected that the accommodation now devoted to military prisoners, will soon be available. This yard, I understand, was originally intended for females, of whom there are generally so few prisoners, that a much more limited space would suffice, and this yard may be better applied, and enable us to at least partially separate the criminals; and if district prisons be established, which is now under consideration, the number of prisoners in Port Louis, will

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be so reduced, that it may be hoped the increased accommodation then available, will admit of a more complete system of classification. There also seems a large space appropriated to the reception of debtors frequently unoccupied, a portion of which might be temporarily given up for other purposes. But the residence of the keeper within the premises, is an essential element to the success of any attempts to amend, that may be undertaken, and for this, early provision ought to be made.

8. The practice too of sending prisoners to the civil hospital, is open to serious objection; but it is to be feared that unless some outlay be incurred for an hospital within the walls, this is unavoidable. A want of sufficient prison clothing was likewise apparent.

9. The inside labour of the prisoners, at present, consists principally, if not altogether, in breaking stones and picking oakum, but no regular account of the value of their labour appears to be kept, which is indispensable to any progress being made towards rendering the institution, at least in part, self-supporting, and there seems no reason why this desirable object should not be effected.

10. The cost of the transport of materials to the gaol, is exceedingly high, amounting last year to, I believe, 1,800*l*. The municipality take it when broken for the streets; a definite arrangement ought to be made with that body in regard to it, as well as to the gangs of prisoners, whose out-door labour is appropriated in the same way.

11. Attention, too, ought to be directed to the introduction of simple and useful trades which the prisoners might be taught, and a portion of the earnings should be reserved for their own use, as a stimulus to industry and good conduct. The services of the Church are, I understand, regularly performed, but the place assigned for that purpose, does not appear either becoming or suitable. Elementary secular instruction is not attempted; the practicability of introducing it might be considered.

12. The keeper represented two matters, which I consider deserving the attention of the Committee: the expediency of a modification in the existing prison dietary, which he considered unnecessarily generous and costly. Whilst it is objectionable to make diet an element of punishment, it certainly ought not to exceed what is consistent with the due preservation of health and strength, and to be regulated with a view to strict economy.

13. The other point was the necessity of sanctioning whipping for the enforcement of prison discipline, on the ground of the experience of the total inefficiency of solitary confinement upon the class of both Indians and Negroes, with which he has to deal. As a general rule, I am a decided enemy to the application of the lash to adults, but it has in most countries been found necessary to have recourse to it for the maintenance of prison discipline; and I am aware of no reason why the measure should not be sanctioned here in extreme cases, and under stringent regulations, to prevent the use of it except on the failure of all other means of coercion. The absence, too, of any penal settlement to which the worst description of criminals could be transported, must produce an injurious effect on gaol discipline, rendering it more necessary to clothe those who are required to enforce it, with sufficient power to promptly and effectively punish aggravated cases of infraction of the rules. Steam communication may hereafter offer facilities for some place of transportation. Without the aid of this secondary punishment, no penal code can be complete.

14. When at Ceylon, I had an opportunity of inspecting the Nellicade prison, which enjoys the reputation, and, as far as I could judge, deservedly, of being conducted in a very competent and satisfactory manner; and I think that the accompanying copy of a report by the keeper, contains information which may be useful to us in our efforts to improve our own.

15. The fact of so large a section of our population being Indian immigrants, taken from the lowest and most ignorant classes of their countrymen, and who at present appear to be beyond the reach of the civilizing and humanizing influences of religion and education here, accumulates the difficulties experienced everywhere in the prevention of crime. In the absence of this moral restraint, it becomes more imperative on the Government to adopt all accessible means for its repression and punishment, and no more efficacious agent can be employed for this purpose, than the making our gaols not merely places of detention, but real houses of correction, in which the sentence of the law can be fully and properly enforced, under a wholesome and salutary dread of imprisonment, inspired in all transgressions of it.

16. There is no disguising, that in its present state the gaol of Port Louis falls far short of these objects, and that it urgently requires reform; to which I beg to invite the immediate attention of the Prison Committee, with whom I shall be prepared to co-operate, by any means in my power, with a view to the more satisfactory enforcement of the criminal law, the reformatory discipline of offenders, and the more profitable application of their labour.

(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

Reduit, January 28, 1851.

REPORT of the PRISON COMMITTEE, in reply to his Excellency's the GOVERNOR'S MINUTE, dated the 28th January, 1851.

THE Committee met on the 5th February, when his Excellency's Minute was laid before them by the Honourable the Procureur and Advocate-General, President; and the Committee having taken the contents of that document into careful consideration, unanimously agreed upon the heads of the following Report, which the President and Secretary were requested to prepare.

Paragraph 1. With reference to the remarks made in this paragraph by his Excellency, touching the present unsatisfactory state of the prisons, with regard to want of space and classification, the Committee would beg to state that in many previous reports, they have fre-

quently suggested improvements in this respect, and made complaints on the insufficient state of the buildings.

Paragraph 2. The large number of untried prisoners not falling, as acknowledged by his Excellency, within the Committee's province, they will refrain from offering any observations on this point, particularly as they have been informed by the Honourable the Procureur-General, that measures have been taken by him, to have these individuals brought to trial as speedily as possible. As to the prisoners being indiscriminately mingled together, this fact has long proved a matter of regret and anxiety to the Committee, who have ever been, and still are, very desirous that a separate cell might be afforded to each prisoner. But the attainment of this important object, would require considerable outlay in building.

Paragraphs 3 and 4. The evils complained of in these two paragraphs, are entirely attributable to the want of suitable buildings, and proper accommodation. From the present number of wards, no other classification is practicable, but the five divisions now existing under Ordinance No. 5, of 1835, namely:—

- 1st. Felons condemned for crime by the Court of Assize.
- 2nd. Offenders condemned for misdemeanour by the Court of First Instance.
- 3rd. Offenders condemned for minor offences by the "Juges de Paix," or the stipendiary magistrates.
- 4th. Females.
- 5th. Untried prisoners.

All these divisions are entirely apart from each other, and kept in distinct yards. But their numbers are such, that it has unfortunately been found impossible to give at night one cell to each individual, and two, three, or more, have to be locked up in each cell or sleeping room; a fact which the Committee deeply deplore, but to which, as before stated, there is no other remedy than the building of a sufficient quantity of separate cells.

Paragraph 5. The Committee agree with his Excellency in thinking that the existing regulations for the discipline of the prison, may be considered as too lenient. They were framed, many years ago, (Ordinance No. 5, 1835,) at the time of the emancipation of the working population, when the colonists were generally accused of a leaning to undue severity towards the labouring classes. A liberal and philanthropic feeling, then induced the Committee to exclude corporal punishment altogether. These regulations have been approved and maintained by successive governors, during a period of 15 years, and found, until lately, to answer every purpose. But the number of semi-barbarous Indian immigrants, having considerably increased in the colony, those men began to form the great majority in the prison, and it was deemed necessary to amend the standing regulations, with a view to the introduction of a more stringent discipline, and of corporal punishment. The Committee, a short time before his Excellency's arrival, appointed two of its members to undertake that revision, and a draught of improved regulations will very soon be submitted to his Excellency, in which the Committee, though not without reluctance and regret, shall find themselves compelled to recommend the use of corporal punishment.

Paragraph 6. As above remarked, no other classification than the present one is practicable, with the actual state of the buildings, which cannot be altered or augmented without a considerable outlay of the public money. They were erected before the recent increase of the population, by the introduction of Indian immigrants, and would, but for that circumstance, and but for the fact that the emancipation of slaves, rendered amenable to justice a large number of persons whose petty offences were previously punishable by their employers, domestic authority have been found sufficient. The respective numbers of Mauritians and Indians in prison, are 173 of the former, and 493 of the latter, on this day, 12th February.

Paragraph 7. The Committee very reluctantly gave up some months ago, one of the large wards of the prison, for the confinement of military prisoners. The Committee were compelled to do so by superior orders. They are happy to learn that there is a prospect of that ward being soon vacated; and they have ever intended to accommodate there a portion of the prisoners now crowded into other wards. But it will, in that case, become necessary to build a certain number of cells for the female prisoners, whose present rooms are in a ruinous condition, and occupy the site intended for the keeper's quarters.

The establishment of prisons in each district is highly desirable, and would assuredly have the effect of preventing the sending to the Port Louis gaol, of many offenders committed or condemned by the local magistrates. Unfortunately, some considerable time must elapse, before such a measure be realized. The prison established at South Pamplemousses, on the Committee's recommendation, contains already more than 100 prisoners. As directed by his Excellency, 40 prisoners have been placed in the then unoccupied debtor's ward. But such a measure can only be temporary, as debtors have, by law, a right to be kept separate from the contact of culprits accused of, or condemned for breaches of the penal law. The Committee are fully impressed with the absolute necessity of the residence of the keeper within the premises; and they have repeatedly applied to Government for the construction of suitable accommodation for that officer. They hope that this may be speedily effected.

Paragraph 8. The Committee entirely concur in the opinion here expressed by his Excellency, the sick prisoners should not be removed to the civil hospital, but ought to receive medical attendance within the prison. In order to attain this object, a large building was expressly constructed some years ago, to be used as an infirmary. But the number of prisoners having since, for the reasons above stated, considerably increased, it was found indispensable to make use of that place for the confinement of untried prisoners. Should in future the population of the prison be reduced, the Committee shall not fail to restore that building to its primitively intended destination. The chief medical officer stated it to the Committee as his opinion, that

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such prisoners should, as desired by his Excellency, be attended to in the prison; but that, until this can be done, it is necessary to have a secure ward for them in the civil hospital. On the subject of the want of clothing, the Committee beg respectfully to inform his Excellency, that all the felons working out of doors at Fort Adelaide, are duly furnished with proper clothing. But hitherto it has not been customary to supply any to the prisoners working within the walls of the gaol, the period of their imprisonment not being, with few exceptions, of long duration. In this category, they were allowed to retain their clothing. The Committee, however, readily acknowledge that it would be an improvement to clothe also the men confined in the misdemeanour ward. The expense to be incurred for this measure, is calculated to amount to about 100*l.* per annum, in giving only two suits to each prisoner, annually, namely, two jackets, and two dhooties to Indians, and two shirts, and two pairs of trousers to Mauritians. Should his Excellency deem it expedient to incur this additional outlay, the Committee are ready to carry the measure into execution.

Paragraph 9. The different kinds of works carried on the prison, are :—

- 1st. Breaking stones into macadam for the streets.
- 2nd. Picking oakum.
- 3rd. Making door-mats.
- 4th. Making fishing-nets.
- 5th. Making baskets.
- 6th. Coopers' work for the prison.
- 7th. Blacksmiths' work for ditto.
- 8th. Masons' work for ditto.
- 9th. Washing for the public in the female ward.
- 10th. Ironing linen in ditto ditto.
- 11th. Sewing in ditto ditto.

Stone-breaking is carried on every day to a large extent for the use of the municipality; the other trades are practised occasionally according to private orders, there not being a constant demand. Some years ago, as there happened to be among the prisoners some good tailors and shoemakers, they were made to teach others, and regular workshops were kept up in these two trades, which much increased the receipts. But when these men gradually went away, and the number of Creole artisans decreased, whilst that of Indian field labourers was augmented, these trades were of necessity discontinued. It would not be possible to revive them, without employing in the prison a master tailor and a master shoemaker, both paid, for the purpose of teaching the prisoners. Regular accounts of the receipts have been kept since labour was introduced in the prison some years ago by the Committee. The total sum paid, up to this day into the Treasury from the prison, amounts to 11,965*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The receipts now average only about 25*l.* per month for occasional work performed in the trades above mentioned. They have gradually fallen off, when the number of Indians increased, as may be seen from the following figures :—

	£.	s.	d.
1846	999	19	0
1847	751	9	0
1848	427	18	10
1849	353	4	7
1850	284	13	4

This very small income is derived from the most unimportant part of the labour performed in the gaol. The majority of the condemned prisoners are employed in breaking stones gratuitously, formerly for the Civil Engineer Department, now for the municipality.

The annual number of cart loads has increased in proportion to the augmented number of Indians, as follows :—

1845	3,883
1846	5,950
1847	9,861
1848	15,735
1849	13,946
1850	66,893

Supposing 16,000 cart loads to be henceforth annually supplied to the municipality, at the rate of only 2*s.* for each, this would give a sum of 1,600*l.* Moreover, 115 criminals are employed at Fort Adelaide in levelling the glacis, under the Military Engineer Department, and they have been so for about 15 years. At first a sum of 10*d.* per diem was paid for each man by the military chest, but that payment was soon discontinued. If it were resumed, and the same sum of 10*d.* per diem paid for 115 men, this would add nearly 1,500*l.* to the receipts, which would run thus :—

	£.	s.	d.
Macadam, 16,000 cart loads	1,600	0	0
Labourers at Fort Adelaide	1,500	0	0
Petty trades, say	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,400	0	0

The expenditure of the prison is as follows :—

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
1 Keeper	168	0	0
1 Moral Instructor	60	0	0
1 Clerk	112	0	0
1 Matron	84	0	0
1 Assistant Keeper	80	0	0
2 Turnkeys at 60 <i>l</i>	120	0	0
3 Overseers at 48 <i>l</i>	144	0	0
2 Messengers at 24 <i>l</i>	48	0	0
<hr/> 12 persons. <hr/>	<hr/> £816	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0

Food.

Bread in 1850	517	14	2
Rice	984	16	7
Firewood	173	16	4
Salt	7	9	3
Vegetables	323	6	2
Fresh meat	704	8	10
Tripe	543	13	5
Lamp oil	16	0	0
	<hr/> £3,271	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9

Clothing and bedding	145	4	4
Soap, tools, lime, &c.	22	10	0
	<hr/> £167	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 4

Total expenditure	<hr/> £4,254	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 1
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If the too expensive and perhaps superfluous articles of fresh meat and tripe, amounting together to the large sum of 1,247*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*., came to be retrenched, the expenditure would amount to only 3,007*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*. As we have seen that the receipts may be raised to 3,400*l*: in that case the prison might be made a self-supporting institution, as desired by his Excellency in this paragraph. The above remarks are mere suggestions as to certain ameliorations which might be effected, and it remains with his Excellency to determine what measures are to be adopted.

Paragraph 10. The cost of the transport of rough stones to the gaol to be broken into macadam certainly is, as remarked by his Excellency, extremely high. However, the sum of 1,600*l*. was paid last year, not by Government, but by the municipality, and will likewise be so this year. Two gangs of prisoners work out of doors as above stated; one at Fort Adelaide, for the military authorities, the other, consisting of individuals condemned to hard labour by the stipendiary magistrates, for the municipality, both gratuitously. The Committee would highly approve of a definite arrangement being made in this matter, as suggested by his Excellency.

Paragraph 11. Simple and useful trades constantly have, and are at this moment, carried on in the prison, as above-mentioned. The most lucrative, namely tailoring and shoemaking, have been suspended for the present, as previously explained, but might be resumed, provided his Excellency see no objection to the employing two master tradesmen, on a proper salary, in teaching the prisoners. The making of baskets, nets, and door-mats, might be rendered much more lucrative, if the materials were permitted to be ordered from India, instead of being purchased at Mauritius. This measure was recommended by the Committee on the 19th January 1848, with a view to increase the receipts of the prison; but it was objected to by his Excellency the Governor in a letter of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary under date the 9th February 1848. The existing law permits a portion of their earnings to be allowed to prisoners on their quitting the gaol. This has been occasionally attempted by the Committee, by giving either money or tools for a trade, but always with no good effect, the money being immediately squandered, or the tools sold to procure spirits. Such a practice may be found useful in Europe, when it is extremely difficult for a prisoner to procure employment on leaving the gaol, but at Mauritius the very reverse takes place, and employers even come forward, offering to pay the prisoners' fines, provided they will enter their service when liberated. The services of the church are not performed for want of a suitable place. It was, some years ago, proposed to build a chapel in the prison, but the expense was found too great. A Catholic clergyman attends, morning and evening, for a very short time, to say prayers with the prisoners of that persuasion. The Committee are desirous that a more effective religious instruction should take place, with a view to improve, if possible, the morality of the prisoners; but such a measure would require the appointment of a chaplain giving the whole of his time to the prison, in which case the present salary, 60*l*., must be considerably augmented. The Committee recommended, some time ago, that elementary instruction be introduced into the prison, and his Excellency, Sir George Anderson, authorized the buying of books for that purpose. One of the members of the Committee has been requested to effect

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that purchase, and the prison school will, it is hoped, be soon opened without expense, as one of the prisoners is considered capable of teaching.

Paragraph 12. The attention of the Committee was lately called by the keeper to the expediency of reducing the present prison diet, and a day was appointed for the consideration of that important question, but unfortunately the chief medical officer was obliged to leave town that day on public duty, and the Committee being anxious to have his opinion on a matter so much within his competency, adjourned the question to another meeting. It is now about to be discussed, and will be shortly reported upon.

Paragraph 13. The Committee, as mentioned in one of the foregoing paragraphs, is likewise engaged in revising the standing regulations of the prison, with the view of introducing, however reluctantly, the practice of corporal punishment, which appears absolutely requisite, in order to keep refractory prisoners within the bounds of proper discipline. The question of establishing a penal settlement is of very great importance, but does not seem to fall immediately within the province of the Committee, who shall not, therefore, venture an opinion upon it, remarking only that the expense of such an establishment would be high, and that there are seldom to be met in the prison any of those hardened criminals and desperate characters who abound in European gaols, and for whom some such place as Norfolk Island is absolutely required.

Paragraph 14. The Report on the Wellicadde Gaol, at Ceylon, with a copy of which his Excellency has favoured the Committee, is a highly interesting publication, from which many useful suggestions may be gathered. Several members of the Committee have carefully read it, and all intend to peruse it in rotation.

Paragraph 15. The degraded state of the Indian population of the colony, as regards religion and morality, undoubtedly is, as remarked by his Excellency, one of the principal causes which contribute to fill the prison to overflowing; and it will henceforward become the earnest endeavour of the Committee to meet his Excellency's views, and to attempt, by a stringent system of discipline, to render the prison a real house of correction, so as to deter offenders from resorting to it, although, even at present, it appears to be to them by no means an attractive or agreeable residence, and they show great anxiety to leave it, either by obtaining a pardon, or when their time comes to expire. The number of prisoners condemned more than once amounts this day to 82 out of 779.

(Signed)

P. D'EPINAY,

President to the Prison Committee.

(Signed)

E. DUPONT,

Secretary to the Prison Committee.

Port Louis, February 12, 1851.

Encl. 5 in No. 35.

Enclosure 5 in No. 35.

PORT OF PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.

An ACCOUNT showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at this Port with Cargoes, and the Value of Goods Imported and Exported in each of the last five Years, distinguishing British from Foreign Vessels, and the Value of the Imports and Exports by the former from the Value of those by the latter.

	Vessels Inwards with Cargoes.						Vessels Outwards with Cargoes.					
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.		British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1847	384	119,923	31	8,776	415	128,699	326	93,542	32	8,614	358	102,156
1848	363	108,576	36	8,382	399	116,958	316	91,142	35	7,246	351	98,388
1849	374	116,158	42	8,718	416	124,876	281	89,895	45	8,892	326	97,787
1850	352	104,641	41	7,790	393	112,431	320	92,766	45	7,967	365	100,733
1851	382	112,855	79	20,744	461	133,599	337	99,227	74	18,935	411	118,162

	Value of Imports.						Value of Exports.					
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		Total.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1847	1,102,474	10 0	40,605	16 7	1,143,080	6 7	1,596,935	6 3	26,560	11 5	1,623,495	17 8
1848	1,179,765	0 0	28,253	11 1	1,208,018	11 1	1,259,430	7 7	11,839	7 2	1,271,269	14 9
1849	793,640	4 1	28,751	4 7	822,391	8 8	1,011,227	13 0	7,590	14 7	1,018,818	7 7
1850	1,074,790	9 6	24,019	8 9	1,098,809	18 3	1,138,959	17 4	27,015	14 7	1,165,975	11 11
1851	1,007,235	2 7	79,008	1 6	1,086,243	4 1	940,734	6 5	52,465	7 10	993,199	14 3

(Signed)

E. CARDEW, Collector.

Custom House, Port Louis, Mauritius,
April 30, 1851.

SEYCHELLES.

SEYCHELLES.

(No. 18.)

No. 36.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Mauritius, February 4, 1851.

(Received April 22, 1851.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a communication received from Mr. Keate, Civil Commissioner, Seychelles, by the Officer recently administering the Government, reporting upon the present condition and future prospects of these long-suffering and much-depressed dependencies of this Government.

2. This Report will be found to contain valuable information, and some practical suggestions for the improvement of these islands; in the expediency of which I beg to express my general concurrence. The manner in which Mr. Keate appears to have performed the duty imposed on him indicates both assiduity and intelligent observation; and it will be mine to encourage and direct the laudable efforts in which he is engaged, to restore the people committed to his immediate charge, to at least some share of their former prosperity.

3. In the Seychelles, as in almost all other countries in which agriculture was formerly maintained by slave labour, extraneous aid became indispensable to carry on the cultivation of the soil, after the population had been emancipated; to meet this requirement, the inhabitants have frequently applied to be allowed to participate in the advantages of Indian immigration, which has done so much for Mauritius. Whilst the Commissioner, for reasons assigned by him, does not recommend this course, he proposes that facilities should be afforded for the introduction, upon an economical and limited scale, of immigrants from Madagascar, or from those parts of the African coast at which British Consuls or Agents reside. I trust that your Lordship will be able to sanction this experiment. I am aware of no reasonable objection to an undertaking which, in my opinion, promises to be beneficial not only to Seychelles, but to the immigrants themselves, and to the countries from whence they may be brought, when they return thither.

The details of the plan may be hereafter arranged, as circumstances may point out; but the stipulation for back passages ought, if possible, to be avoided, and the determining by authority the rate of wages to be given by employers, is, I think, also open to objection. The Government Officer to whom that duty may be entrusted taking care that the interests of the immigrants are duly protected.

4. It is satisfactory to observe that the Commissioner anticipates that, after a time, the revenue of the islands may be made equivalent to their expenditure, provided judicious fiscal measures are adopted. In view to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, I concur in his recommendation to extend to Seychelles, with the modifications suggested, the Licensing and Fishing Ordinances in operation here; and perhaps such a tax on houses, and the actual occupiers of land, as would reach all classes, might be tried with advantage.

5. The public servants, as remarked by the Commissioner, are not overpaid, but I shall draw his attention to the possibility of consolidating some of the offices, which may reduce expense without impairing efficiency.

It is worthy of notice that the annual cost of collecting the import duties exceeds 50 per cent, upon the gross, being for this year estimated respectively at 120% and 220%. If the other taxes adverted to be imposed, it might be desirable to abolish the Customs altogether.

6. It is assumed that for an outlay of 2,000%, to be applied either to the purchase of premises offered for sale, or to the erection of new buildings, the whole of the Government Establishments could be accommodated, and the house-rent of 240% per annum now paid for that purpose thereby saved. This being rather an important matter, and there being some diversity of opinion as to the relative gain of purchasing or building, I propose deputing an officer

SEYCHELLES.

from the Surveyor-General's Department here to inspect, estimate, and report ; and I shall hereafter submit the result for your Lordship's consideration.

7. Such lines of road as it may be necessary to open and keep in repair, might, I think, be effected by statute labour, which has worked well in other colonies, not dissimilarly circumstanced.

8. Glaring defects in the administration of justice have been brought under my notice, and the urgent necessity of some radical change of system being introduced cannot be questioned. I am of opinion that the extension of the Ordinance of No. 8 and 9 of 1850, for the appointment of district magistrates here, will, in a great measure, remedy this serious evil, and I am unwilling to propose any partial changes, pending the decision that may be taken on the Ordinances in question.

9. On the momentous question of education, I shall address your Lordship separately, as also in reference to the petition of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, for the ministration of a priest of their own faith, so soon as I am in possession of the further information promised by the Commissioner.

10. If the proposal to make Port Victoria a coal dépôt for the steam vessels plying between Mauritius and Aden be confirmed, it will contribute most essentially to the recovery of these islands, by opening to them various sources of improvement and new channels of industry, which cannot be so successfully developed by any other process that I am aware of. In considering the scheme for the establishment of the steam communication adverted to, the realization of which is now anxiously looked for by this community, it is to be hoped that the interests of these small and unfortunate dependencies will not be overlooked.

11. Mauritius, as your Lordship knows, complains bitterly of the burthen imposed upon her finances by the expenditure incurred on account of Seychelles, contending that it is unjust to saddle her with the cost of maintaining them.

Whether this grievance be well or ill-founded, it seems desirable and politic to relieve her as far as may be practicable, and if with this can be combined even the partial retrieval of the shattered fortunes of this small but very interesting dependency, a benignant and meritorious object will have been accomplished, and one in which I shall esteem myself exceedingly fortunate to be allowed to participate. Whilst much must necessarily depend upon the energy, enterprise, and industry of the people themselves, they will naturally look for encouragement and support from those who are deputed to watch over them ; and I may venture to assure your Lordship that neither the Local Commissioner nor myself will be found backward in discharging this obligation.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. HIGGINSON.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

SIR,

Port Victoria, Mahé, 29th October, 1850.

It was my intention previously to furnishing, according to the desire of his Excellency Sir G. Anderson, a general report upon the state, capabilities and prospects of this dependency, to have visited in turn all the more important of the islands placed under my administration in order to corroborate or to correct, by personal observation, the information which I have obtained from various sources relative to their respective conditions, as I have in some measure been able to do with respect to the principal island. The various subjects, however, to which I was instructed to pay immediate attention upon reaching my destination, have hitherto kept me so completely occupied that I have been unable to accomplish this purpose. I am induced therefore, in order to save time, to address to you such a report as I am already in a position to make, with the intention of adding a supplementary one hereafter if upon making my contemplated visit it should appear desirable to do so.

2. The actual state of depression and decay into which these islands have fallen has been so often described, and the burden that they are in consequence represented to be upon the Mauritius Government, has given rise to such repeated complaints, that a very brief reference to their present condition will be sufficient before attempting to demonstrate the causes which have conduced to it, and the capabilities which exist for improving it. With the exception of three estates, upon which rum and arrack and a small quantity of sugar are produced, two in Mahé and one in Frigate Island, and a few others on which cocoa trees have been planted, and already furnish a considerable quantity of oil, with a promise of future abundance, and certain small and unimportant plantations of cocoa, coffee, cloves, rice, and tobacco, scarcely any of the numerous habitations, as they are called, can be said to be under cultivation, or to furnish anything either for exportation or for home consumption.

3. It has been usual to refer to the period of the abolition of slavery as the one from which to date the decline in the prosperity which these islands once enjoyed; and to this day their inhabitants are determined to look upon that measure as the sole cause of their distresses. There can be no doubt that its operation, if it did not originate the present state of things, has at least a considerable influence upon the fortunes of the proprietors; but to look upon it as the only, or even as the prime cause of their altered condition, is simply to attempt to cast the whole blame upon others, much of which must be imputed to themselves, in matters over which, in many respects, neither they nor the authors of the Emancipation Act had any control.

4. Some time previous to that measure being finally put into execution a great diminution had already taken place in the quantity of the exports from this dependency, which at that time consisted chiefly of cotton, and in the profits derivable from them. Complaints had already been made of the impoverishment of the soil, owing to the heavy rains to which these islands are especially subject, having in course of time washed away the rich mould from the surface wherever the woods, which had been the principal cause of its fertility, had been cleared away; and the great fall in the price of cotton, which took place at the same time, owing to the introduction of that of America into the European markets, had already begun to render its cultivation unprofitable. Other sources of profit were even then in as bad a state: wood had already become scarce in the more accessible parts of the island; cloves and other spices produced but little; the amount of coffee grown hardly exceeded what was required for the consumption of the place; and sugar, for the production of which but few spots in the island are calculated, was, from the circumstances of the times, found not to be an advantageous branch of industry.

5. Owing to these causes the slaves, the absence of whose forced labour is now so much regretted, had already, before their final emancipation, become a burden upon, and not an assistance to the estates to which they were attached. The difficulties against which their owners had to contend had already had the effect of producing among them a state of indolence and apathy, instead of giving rise to increased energy and exertion to meet them. They no longer superintended the labour of their slaves or apprentices; and the system of giving them a piece of ground to cultivate on their own behalf, the evil effect of which is now so strongly felt, and so generally looked upon as one of the consequences of emancipation, had already commenced.

6. Such being the state of things the final emancipation certainly came upon them at a time when both masters and slaves were in the worst possible condition for undergoing such a change; the former from finding the production to which they had hitherto turned their attention no longer profitable, and either from the nature of the place, or from their own apathy, unable to substitute another for it, had already relaxed in their discipline, and ceased to demand from their slaves that regular and constant work to which they had previously been accustomed, and had thus given the first example of idleness; the latter who, if freedom had come upon them when in full work, and if adequate wages had at once been offered them, might possibly, from custom and from not having yet tasted the pleasures of idleness, have continued to work, had already contracted habits of indolence, which they soon began to look upon as identical with freedom, and had made the fatal discovery that in these islands life was sustainable almost without the necessity of exertion.

7. So long as the money received for indemnity lasted the proprietors lived on in idleness, making no exertions to discover new sources of industry or profit, or to rouse the emancipated population to fresh activity. When this eventually began to fail they found the labour to which they had perhaps unavoidably attached so little importance while in its apprentice state, had entirely ceased to be available; and it was then that they commenced throwing the blame of this state of things upon the Emancipation Act, and to demand that the immigration which had been conceded to Mauritius should be extended to them; confessing, however, at the same time that they had nothing left to pay wages with, and that if their demand was acceded to, a gift or a loan of money must accompany it.

8. The general effect then of all these concurring circumstances has been to reduce this dependency, at this late period of its existence as such, so far as its productiveness is concerned, very much to the state of a newly discovered country, or newly occupied colony, into which the three things absolutely necessary to be imported are energy, capital, and labour. The proprietors of the soil, though now, from the necessities of their case, beginning to be inspired to some extent with the first, are, generally speaking, very badly provided with the second, and the new population not having received with the benefits of emancipation those of religion, education, or civilization of any kind, except to a very small amount, occupies, as far as its usefulness for labour is concerned, much the same position as the Aborigines of New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, did at the period of their colonization. The work, so to say, of colonizing these islands has to be recommenced, their natural resources have to be developed, and if they are ever to attain to the rank for which those natural resources seem to fit them, assistance from external sources is just as necessary to them as if they had never been previously known but for their geographical position.

9. Whether the granting of the demands, to which I have alluded, for the introduction of immigrant labour would have afforded such assistance at the time it was made it is difficult to say; and to what particular branch of industry it was then proposed to direct its application I have been unable to learn; nor does it appear very necessary to come to a decision on these points.

The question now is whether the circumstances of the time are so altered as to lead to the supposition that those causes which previously to, and at the time of the abolition of slavery,

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rendered labour, in the direction in which it was then employed, of so little avail have now been modified, or have disappeared; and if not, whether there is a probability of its being employed profitably in other directions; whether the soil, which had in many places become impoverished, has from long rest improved in condition, so as to admit of its being again turned to account for the same species of cultivation, or any other, or whether means are at hand of improving it by the application of manure; whether the proprietors of the land have ceased to be liable to the reproach of indolence and want of energy; and whether, if the labour of the emancipated population is still unavailable, means exist of introducing, employing, and paying that which may be furnished by immigration.

10. All accounts seem to concur in showing that the conditions of the supply of cotton to the European markets, or more especially to that of England, are very different from those of the period when its cultivation in these islands, even with slave labour, became an unprofitable branch of industry; and that measures are being taken to provide from other sources some addition to the uncertain and insufficient yield of Georgia and the Carolinas, the abundance of which at that time was in a great measure the original cause of the abandonment of its production here. If this is so, and if no other cause had co-operated in bringing about such abandonment, one advantage at least would appear to be possessed by these islands over a newly-occupied or untried country, namely that the nature of the produce for which it is best fitted does not remain to be ascertained.

11. It is possible, however, that the other circumstances to which I have alluded as combining to reduce the quantity of the exports of cotton, namely the impoverishment of the soil, may still exist to some extent. The area of cultivable land may, and probably is, somewhat diminished, but I entertain no doubt that in a general point of view the soil of these islands is possessed of a great degree of fertility, and that a large extent of land exists peculiarly suited to the production of cotton, which even in the wild and uncultivated state in which it now grows is considered to be of the first description. At the same time an almost inexhaustible supply of guano is to be had in the neighbouring islands for the improvement of the impoverished soil; a species of the manure which I am informed is favourable to this kind of produce.

12. In my remarks thus far I have confined myself principally to the capacities of the islands for producing cotton as its staple, as being not only that to which they owed their former prosperity, but as appearing to me to offer the greatest probability of restoring them to it, if any scheme could be set on foot for introducing its cultivation on a large and comprehensive scale, so as to operate a total and immediate change in the condition and prospects of the dependency. I am far, however, from expecting that the present holders of property are likely to be the persons to take it up; not entirely from a want of energy on their parts, for though I cannot say that that want has entirely disappeared, I am inclined to believe that the present generation, having seen and appreciated their real position, are desirous to do their best to extricate themselves from it. But whatever may be the improvement in this respect, and whatever aid the Governor may be induced to afford them in meeting their demand for immigration, they are certainly not in a position at present from want of the necessary capital, to set on foot what will now be a new branch of industry, and which to be profitable must be taken up on a large scale, and with all the mechanical appliances which modern science has introduced. If cotton is ever again to become the chief article of exportation from these islands, and the restorer of its fortunes, it can only be so when capital has been introduced from other quarters, invited and attracted hither by the facilities afforded of getting labour for its cultivation by means of a cheap and well regulated system of immigration, and when the islands themselves and their resources become better and more generally known and appreciated, a result which is in a fair way of being obtained from the attention which is now being directed towards them, and by the increased importance they will assume if, when the contemplated steam communication between Aden and Mauritius is established, their claim to a participation in its benefits by being made a coal depôt is not overlooked.

13. It is necessary, therefore, in the meantime to consider what effect the introduction of labour by immigration would have upon the present occupiers of the land. In a list of some 18 or 20 names that was given to me of persons who are ready to give immediate employment to immigrants, I find there are three occupied in the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of rum, chiefly for consumption within the islands; some eight or nine in the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil, of which the value, importance, and quantity produced are daily increasing; others in felling wood, and a few in the culture of coffee, cloves, cocoa, rice, tobacco, and such articles of minor importance. Others, too, are desirous of turning their attention to the importation and pasturing of cattle, for re-exportation to the Mauritius market, for which many spots in the islands are calculated. The collection of tortoiseshell for exportation is also a very considerable resource at the present moment. It is to the cheaper and easier, and more profitable production of such things that the first labour of the immigrants would be applied. Many now neglected properties would, probably, by their means be gradually brought again under cultivation, and the successful development of the minor resources of the islands would be the best guarantee of the results that might be expected to ensue, if at any future period capital and labour should be applied to a more extended and more general branch of industry.

14. The increase of available labour will not eventually be confined to the number of hands introduced from other places, their very introduction, in connection with other measures, being calculated to have the effect of gradually bringing the services of the present idle population again into use. The power of procuring labour on other and less disadvantageous terms will enable proprietors to put a stop to the pernicious system which now exists, as the only one by which they can obtain assistance of any kind towards cultivating their land, even for the small

amount of produce necessary for the subsistence of themselves and their households, namely, that of permitting their families to squat, so to say, on their properties, on the condition, in some cases, of labouring half the week for employer and half for themselves; in others of giving up half the produce of their plantings as a return for the right of occupation. This system of association is of scarcely any benefit to the proprietors, as they have no legal means of exacting the fulfilment of such loose conditions. They have consequently been obliged to have recourse to the baneful expedient of multiplying this species of holding indefinitely, in order to give themselves a better chance of gaining the aggregate amount of work, or of produce, which they require, by having as large a number as possible to rely upon for it. The cessation of this system would necessarily force this class of the population to seek for other modes of subsistence, and perhaps eventually induce them to accept of wages for work, with their accompanying obligations and conditions.

15. That means exist at present within the islands for introducing, employing, and paying labour on a small scale as a commencement, I have no reason to doubt. Those persons interested in the Seychelles, who have from time to time petitioned on this point, being desirous of making out as strong a case as possible in order to induce the Government not only to grant but to bear the expense of the introduction of labour, and to find the wages for its employment afterwards, have so far exaggerated their position in this respect, as by proving too much almost to have defeated the most important part of the objects they had in view, namely, the introduction of labour. In order to gain the second of their demands, namely, a gift or loan of money, they have represented themselves as totally devoid of capital, and consequently scarcely left themselves the option of accepting the first without the second, or the Government the power of granting the one without the other. I am assured, however, that the case is by no means so bad as represented by themselves, and that if the first part of their demand is granted, means will be forthcoming to meet the expenses of its introduction and to remunerate its employment, unless too high a rate of wages is established.

16. I am far, however, from intending to assert that the system of Indian immigration in force at Mauritius could possibly be extended to the Seychelles. There is neither the requisite machinery for this nor the funds necessary for supplying it, nor is there that regular ship communication with India which would ensure either the due arrival of the immigrants nor their restoration to their country at the termination of the period of their engagements; nor are the vessels belonging to this port, upon which the inhabitants rely for importing labour, adequate either in point of size or comfort to conform to the regulations imposed in this particular; neither could the high amount of remuneration be given which is required for the services of such immigrants, another obvious objection to its extension; neither is the absence of any quarantine establishment to guard against the introduction of those infectious diseases of which India is so prolific, but from which these islands are entirely free.

17. The scheme proposed by the inhabitants to meet their present wants in that respect is that they should be authorized to introduce in their own vessels, and at their own expense, immigrant labourers either from Madagascar, if the ports of that island should be reopened, and means should be established of doing so legally, or if otherwise from those ports on the African coast at which British Consuls reside, who they consider might be charged with the duty of superintending their regular, legal, and voluntary embarkation. That upon their arrival in Port Victoria the principal officer of police should be invested with the functions exercised at Port Louis by the protector of immigrants. That in consideration that the employers will have themselves to bear the expense of their introduction and of their restoration at the end of their time of service, the wages they should be required to give should not exceed two dollars per month, with food, and that contract engagements should be entered into for a term of three years, to be regularly received before the stipendiary magistrate, who would guard against all abuses. The necessities of life are so easily obtained and so abundant in these islands, and it would be so evidently the interest of the employers to keep their workmen in a state of health and efficiency, that I am inclined to believe that if this scheme, with such modifications as it may require, were to receive the sanction of the Government, the position of those immigrants would be a most advantageous one to themselves as well as to their employers.

18. In order that it may be understood, how it is that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the dependency, capital of any kind can still be found for making the proposed experiment, it is necessary that certain changes which have taken place in the population since the cessation of labour should be considered. Previously to the emancipation, each proprietor was in the habit of importing himself, from Mauritius, whatever he required to meet the wants of his establishment, beyond such as the cultivation of his land supplied. Since then, however, their establishments have become so diminished, and their requirements so small, as to render this practice unnecessary and inconvenient. They are now consequently dependent upon the shops of Port Victoria, for such imported articles as they still require, and even, in many instances, for things which the country itself used formerly to produce, especially rice.

The members of the new population were left at the same time to provide themselves with clothing and other necessities, which had previously been supplied them by their masters, and as with their freedom their wants have increased, they also have become good customers. From these circumstances, the number of shops has largely increased. The remains of the capital of the landowners, and of the sums received by them for indemnity, has been gradually passing into the hands of the shopkeepers, who have thus enriched themselves at their expense, and by the high prices which circumstances have enabled them to place on their goods, and now form a remarkably large and influential class for so small a place. Many of them have consequently been enabled to purchase land, while at the same time many of the more enterprising land owners have found it to their interest to set up shops, and it is in both cases by the profits

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made in them, that they have now the means to employ labour, to some extent, upon their lands. It is to these persons, also, that all the shipping now employed, chiefly in importing goods from Mauritius, and exporting the small amount of produce they can furnish in exchange, and which is now proposed to be made use of for the introduction of immigrant labour, belongs.

19. In considering the means by which an impetus may be given to the march of improvement in these islands, I have hitherto confined myself to the subject of the introduction of labour, as being of paramount importance to all others. In connection with this point, considerable complaints are made in the dependency of the scarcity of money in circulation, and great desire is expressed for legislative interference in this particular. Gifts and loans, and branch banks are spoken of as remedies for this inconvenience, all, or any of which would, no doubt, be very desirable things, and very well adapted to assist the inhabitants in availing themselves of the resources of the country, so as by increased production and exportation, to stop the continual flow of money out of it. I am inclined, however, to think that the creation of labour by itself, in the first instance, without any artificial creation of capital, is calculated to clear the way towards that object, and I rely upon increased appreciation and knowledge of those resources, if they should prove to be such as they are represented, to attract by natural means, that extension of capital which is so requisite to their full development.

20. There is another view, however, in which the condition of these islands must be regarded, and which renders it necessary, not only to consider their future prospects, but more particularly to pay attention to their available means, under present circumstances. Complaints have been continually made at Mauritius, that they do not pay the expenses of their administration, and consequently are a burthen upon, instead of an advantage to the colony of which they are a dependency; and it appears to have been taken for granted, in many quarters, notwithstanding the palpable fact of their revenue, however dissatisfactory, having been latterly an increasing one, that no possibility exists, of its ever reaching such a point as to exceed, or even to equal their expenditure. Upon this conviction, whether really entertained or assumed, as incontrovertible, in the hopes, thereby, of proving the injustice of casting the burthen of their maintenance upon the people of Mauritius, it has been proposed to withdraw from them all kinds of superintendence, and to leave them in the same position as the many other scattered, and scarcely occupied, islands, which are reckoned among the dependencies of the colony. My own inquiries, however, have brought me to the conviction that the portion of their expenses, which they bear themselves, has been somewhat under-rated, and that there is every reason to expect they will be able, in no very long space of time, to bear the rest of them, if measures are taken for enabling them to do so, and if they are looked upon as an integral part of the colony, and one, consequently, whose interest and requirements ought to be considered, as well as those of any other portion.

21. In the yearly statements of the revenue derived from the Seychelles, it has been usual to put down, as its customs returns, merely the amount of duty received at the Custom House of Port Victoria. This necessarily exhibits a very insignificant item, owing to the small number of vessels that trade directly with it, or that occasionally or accidentally visit it. The great bulk of the articles consumed at Seychelles, is not introduced by such means, but from Mauritius itself, by vessels belonging either to these islands, or to Mauritius, and the duties thereon, which must amount to a considerable sum, have already been received at the Port Louis Custom House. To consider only those received at Port Victoria, as forming the customs revenues of the islands, is much the same thing as to consider as the customs of Mauritius, only those duties which are received at Mahebourg, or any other minor port which it may possess. It is obvious also, on the same grounds, that a proportion of the port dues exacted at Port Louis, should be reckoned as an item in the returns of Port Victoria. I have attempted by reference to the manifests of vessels, and other documents of the kind to which I have access, to make an approximate calculation of the sum which ought fairly to be added from these sources to the statement of the yearly revenue of the dependency, but, as these papers are silent on many points of importance to the inquiry, I have found it necessary to apply to the several importers and consignees, for further information. More time and trouble have therefore to be expended than I anticipated, and I am consequently obliged to postpone till a future opportunity, the transmission of the detailed statements on this point, which I had intended to enclose herewith. I presume, however, that accurate information could in the mean time be furnished by the Custom House of Port Louis. My attention has also been drawn to a Parliamentary document, in which the importations of these islands is valued at 20,000*l.* per annum. If this is a correct statement, it will not be difficult to calculate the amount of customs duties received thereon.

22. The statements of the yearly revenue and expenditure of this dependency, furnished to his Excellency Sir G. Anderson by the Hon. the Auditor-General in October of last year, and put into my hands previously to my departure from Mauritius, show the former to amount to 1,354*l.*, and the latter to 4,411*l.* 12*s.* Upon looking, however, into the details of the latter, I find that there are several deductions to be made, arising partly from want of information on the part of the Auditor-General, and partly from changes made since that time, amounting in all to a sum of 538*l.* 8*s.*, the items of which I have placed in the margin. There will also, in future years, be a further sum of 240*l.* to be deducted from the annual disbursements, if it should be thought fit to act upon the suggestions I have made in another letter relating to the state of the public buildings in Port Victoria. These two sums will eventually bring down the expenditure to about 3,643*l.* Taking the statement of the yearly revenue to be in the main correct, there will, on the other hand, be a considerable sum to be added, which I have shown to be received at the Custom-House of Port Louis, and as forming part of the revenue of these

REDUCTIONS.

Salaries.

	£.	s.
Civil Commissioner . . .	200	0
Usher, none	72	0
Police officer discontinued .	96	0

Allowances.

Custom Stationary . . .	20	0
Rent of Court House . . .	28	16
Custom Office	36	0
Civil Commissioner ditto .	28	16
Rations to Government pensioners	8	16
Police Uniforms	18	0

£538 8

Civil Commissioner.

House rent	144	0
Delorie Establishment . . .	96	0

£778 8

islands, leaving a much smaller deficiency to be provided for than is generally supposed to be the case.

23. The question then remains, whether this difference is to be made up by effecting further reductions in the expenditure, or by taking measures to increase the amount of revenue produced, if practicable. With regard to the first method, a smaller sum might certainly be placed opposite the name of each functionary receiving a salary, but I am of opinion that by so doing a due regard would not be shown to the efficiency of the service. With reference to this question of salaries, that of the Civil Commissioner has already been reduced 200*l*. In order to ensure the appointment of an able and efficient judge, a less salary than that now given would scarcely suffice. For performing the responsible duties of chief officer of police in a country where, from the absence of education, and the prevalence of idleness and drunkenness, petty misdemeanours and disorders, if not greater aims, are of constant occurrence, a salary of 120*l*. per annum is not too liberal, especially as the functions of the Ministère Public are attached to them. The pay of the police brigadiers and guards, which, taken in a mass, is the largest item of the expenditure, might perhaps be so re-arranged as to give greater efficiency to their services, by increasing the number, so as to insure a more efficient superintendence over the other islands of the group than with the present force can be exercised, but certainly no diminution is practicable. In a country where nothing is to be gained by private practice, the medical officer's salary of 150*l*. a year can hardly be reduced; and the remaining ones, namely, of the registrar of the Court, and of the inspectors of distilleries, appear to be not unreasonable. With regard to allowances, and especially that made to the Civil Commissioner for boat-hire, to which my attention was drawn by his Excellency Sir G. Anderson, I am not yet in a position to judge of its necessity, having hitherto been unable to visit the islands, as I intended, and consequently being unacquainted with the expense usually incurred in so doing; nor am I yet aware at what intervals it will be necessary to make such visits. The other allowances are chiefly for stationery and office purposes, among which the only change which appears to me immediately desirable to be made is in that given to the "juge de paix," which I think should be considered as so made for all the purposes of the Court over which he presides, and not for his personal use only, so that the registrar of the Court, in the performance of whose duties connected with the Court the greatest amount of stationery is consumed, may have some benefit by it, especially as the judge also receives, as I am informed, a large allowance of stationery, not included in the statement of revenue and expenditure, in his character of acting stipendiary magistrate. The other expenses are those of the ecclesiastical and educational establishment, which I have attempted to show, in another letter, requires great extension.

24. Notwithstanding this, it might still be necessary, under the pressure of circumstances, to reduce all and each of these expenses to the minimum sum upon which the duties for which they are provided could possibly be performed, unless means could be found for meeting them by increasing the revenue out of which they are to be paid. For the purpose of showing that means are at hand for the adoption of the latter course, it is necessary to consider the population of these islands as divided into three classes, with a view of determining to what extent each of them is capable of bearing its part of the taxation necessary to be imposed for supplying the deficiency complained of. Of these, the first class, or landed proprietors, usually the most capable of bearing the burdens of Government, is, from the circumstances before alluded to, in the worst position of all for so doing, those among them, who also form part of the second class, or shopkeepers, being almost the only ones on whom such an imposition would not be a hardship. It may, and probably will be desirable, in a very short time, to raise the amount of the tax imposed upon licenses for distilling, and the duties levied on the consumption of rum, not so much for the purpose of raising revenue, but of putting some check upon the disorders consequent upon its present cheapness; with this exception, I think the first class may fairly claim to be exempted from any immediate tax being put upon them, except, perhaps, for local purposes, until such time as their position has been improved by the introduction of labour, or by any other facilities afforded them for the cultivation of their estates.

25. I have already remarked upon the springing-up of a large shopkeeping class since the period of the emancipation. As an evidence of this, I have given in the margin a return of the number of licenses of all kinds now held in the islands. Notwithstanding their number, however, there is but little competition among them so as to keep down the price of their goods; a sufficient proof of the importation and consumption that takes place. Their profits are consequently large, their prices being in general very nearly double what they are at Mauritius. The profitable nature of their trade is evidenced by the number of persons, not natives of the islands, who come from Mauritius and even from Bourbon for the purpose of engaging in it. If any one class more than another is in a position to be called upon to bear a fair share in supplying the necessities of Government, it is this; and I am decidedly of opinion, that the extension by proclamation to this dependency of those Ordinances, under the provisions of which duties are payable upon licenses at Mauritius, with such modifications as would render them applicable, especially the reduction by one-third of the rates of duty so leviable, would operate most fairly and most beneficially in decreasing the deficiency of its revenue.

26. I think I may also venture to assert, that the remaining class, namely, that which is called the new population, is now, in great part, fit to bear a portion of the expenses of Government, and that the time is come when they should be called upon to do so. Without having received as a body any improvement from education, and although in some of the less accessible parts of this island numbers of them are to be found living in a state in very little, if in anything, differing from that of the savage natives of the islands of the south, many on the other hand have, since the period of their emancipation considerably bettered their condition. They have more comforts and more wants than formerly; the fish they catch, and the produce

1850.		
LICENSES.		
Description.	No.	Duty per ann.
1st Class . .	51	.. ..
2nd Class . .	2	.. ..
Hawkers . .	8	.. ..
Sale of rum . .	14	10 <i>l</i> .
Distillery . .	3	100 <i>l</i> .

SEYCHELLES.

of the plots of ground they are permitted on various conditions to occupy, fully support them, and by the sale of such produce they are enabled to purchase their clothes and other necessities, and they even manage by this means, and by their labour, whenever they chose to work, and which is always in demand, to amass money, which they hoard and hide in bamboo knots, and tin boxes, and with which they even purchase land; they have a growing fondness for dress, which however stands a chance of giving way to an increasing taste for rum, and a peculiar weakness for eau-de-Cologne, so called, and pomatum. The most idle can always manage to live by depredation, or by the honest, but almost as idle, occupation of fishing, which latter is their great resource. I was in hopes of being able to state in the margin the number of boats employed throughout the islands for this purpose, but the returns are not yet complete. It is, however, I am convinced from the inquiries I have made, and from my own observation, so considerable, as to authorize me in coming to the conclusion, that the extension to the Seychelles of the Ordinances in force in Mauritius for obliging all persons so employed to take out boat and fishing licences, again, with such modifications as would reduce by one-third the rates of duty payable thereon, would operate beneficially both upon the revenue, and upon this class of the population, by inducing them to have recourse to labour, at least, so far as necessary, to enable them to purchase such licenses. This might also have the effect of gradually deterring them from relying so much upon the produce of the sea for their support, and so assist in forming them to more industrious habits of life.

27. These two measures in connexion with the increased consumption of imported articles which would be brought about by the more prosperous condition of the dependency, consequent upon the facilities given by the introduction of labour for developing its resources, would, I believe, soon bring up the revenue to the desired amount. It must not however be forgotten, that but little improvement in revenue under the head of increased importations will be apparent, so long as the system continues of only accounting as such the duties actually received at Port Victoria.

28. There are many purposes of a local nature, irrespective of the ordinary expenses of the administration, for which it is very desirable, that funds should be provided. The education of all classes of the inhabitants is, at this present moment, almost at a stand still; and whatever measures may be decided upon for remedying this defect, it will probably be considered advisable, that some portion of the expense attendant thereon should fall upon those for whose benefit it is incurred. Throughout the whole extent of the islands, such a thing as a road does not exist, unless the tortuous and rocky paths, which lead from habitation to habitation, may be dignified with such a name; even these are in a neglected state, owing to the inoperativeness of the police regulation, by which each proprietor is called upon to keep in order such as run through his own estate. Except in one or two places in the immediate vicinity of Port Victoria, the rivers and mountain streams are uncrossed by bridges, and, in fact, all the communications between the different parts of the island are in the worst possible state. Increased cultivation will require increased facilities of intercourse, and it is of importance that some improvement in this particular, should, at least, be commenced. The burial-ground of Port Victoria and the road to it are only maintained in anything like a state of cleanliness and decency by the casual aid of a prisoner or two condemned to hard labour. Attempts have been made to meet some of these requirements by voluntary subscriptions, but with little effect; and as on such occasions, the honest contributors who keep their promises, have had to pay for those who do not, a renewal of the experiment is not likely to be received favourably. A general tax assessed proportionally upon the whole community, perhaps in the case of road making convertible into so many days' labour, would meet the exigencies of the case, and committees of the inhabitants most interested in carrying out such objects, might be formed in the separate localities for the purpose of ensuring its collection, and directing its application.

29. Upon a consideration of the whole subject, and looking particularly to the benefit which must accrue to these islands by the establishment of steam communication, especially in spreading a knowledge of their resources, and thus attracting to their shores the energy and the capital of which they are so much in need; and calculating upon the gradual formation of a labouring population by means of immigration, and the competition which it will introduce, and by the effects of education and civilization in forming habits of industry in all classes, I am induced to believe, that the future prospects of these long neglected islands are not unpromising, and that hopes may be fairly entertained that the state of decay into which they are fallen, is not such as to defy all exertions which may be made for their improvement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT W. KEATE, Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 17.)

No. 37.

SEYCHELLES.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Mauritius, February 4, 1851.

1. I have the honour to enclose a very interesting communication, dated 29th August, 1850, and addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. Keate, the Civil Commissioner of Seychelles, on the state of religious and secular education in those Dependencies.

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2. I also append to this a letter on the same subject addressed to Sir George Anderson by the Bishop of Colombo, during his episcopal visitation at Mahé.

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3. While I agree with the Civil Commissioner in lamenting the deficiency, if not the total absence of all instruction, which unfortunately characterises the moral condition of these islands, I also concur with him in admitting the necessity of taking measures to mitigate if not to eradicate so great an evil.

4. But as I foresee certain objections likely to be raised by the Roman Catholic portion of the inhabitants in this colony to a large grant of money from the colonial treasury being advanced for the purposes of education in a Protestant school, and as I acknowledge the force of the Civil Commissioner's remark, that to deprive the Protestant teachers of the small influence which, in the absence of any others, they have hitherto enjoyed in Port Victoria, by substituting in their place those of a different creed, would be to surrender a present advantage without the prospect of getting any equivalent benefit, I am inclined to advise that, in the first instance, only so much money should be devoted to the purpose of education as would secure for the children in Victoria one good English schoolmaster and mistress, each members of the Church of England, from whom the pupils might learn not only the English language, but also imbibe English principles.

5. And I am also disposed to believe that some arrangement might be made by which the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts would share the expense of providing for the support of this school. In fact, I would propose that the Government should rather contribute to the support and improvement of the school already maintained by the society, than establish a new one entirely at its own expense.

6. I am in hopes that this scheme, though it would leave undone much that it is highly desirable to do, would yet constitute the basis of a future and more perfect system of education in dependencies which have been too long neglected, but the improvement and progress of which might, with due attention, be substantially promoted.

I have, &c.,

JNO. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 37.

Encl. 1 in No. 37.

SIR,

Port Victoria, Seychelles, August 29, 1850.

1. IN the instructions furnished to me for my guidance, by desire of his Excellency the Governor, previously to my departure from Mauritius, my attention was, amongst other things, particularly directed towards the consideration of the state of religion within these dependencies, with especial reference to the Church of England, the effectiveness of its administration, and the probability of its spread; and towards the question of education, as being inseparably connected with that of religion.

2. The unexpected but very welcome visit of the Lord Bishop of Colombo to these shores, for which the best thanks of its inhabitants are due to his Excellency, has almost taken these subjects out of my hands, and the Report which his Lordship has prepared upon the actual position and future prospects of these islands in these particulars will afford his Excellency that general information which he requires. It remains for me, however, to furnish in addition those details which the great and immediate importance of the subject had induced me to collect as soon as possible after reaching my destination. These, together with such remarks as they have suggested to me, I have now the honour of submitting for his Excellency's consideration.

3. The first Enclosure, which I have the honour to submit, is the Rev. Mr. Delafontaine's reply to a letter I addressed to him, as Civil Chaplain, requesting information. In it the average attendance at the services held in the temporary chapel, and at the schools attached to it, is given, and a somewhat congratulatory view is taken of the success he has

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SEYCHELLES.

obtained under what he justly considers as disadvantageous circumstances. At the same time I cannot disguise from myself the fact that the Church of England has not hitherto made that progress which was anticipated, and apparently with so much reason, at its first introduction into the islands; and without, for the present, taking into consideration the circumstances to which Mr. Delafontaine alludes, as having been unfavourable, before my arrival, to its extension, it is not difficult to perceive the general nature of the difficulties with which it has had to contend, and the causes which have led to a result, comparatively speaking, so unsatisfactory.

4. These, however, do not operate in the same degree, nor are they precisely the same in each division of the community, namely the white and the coloured population. There is in fact a different set of difficulties to be met in either case. I shall first attempt to show what these are with regard to the coloured people, as being the most numerous, and to point out what in my opinion are the most feasible means of overcoming them.

5. With a general character for mildness and tractability, and, though his standard of morality is a low one, little apt to commit serious or violent crimes, the negro of these islands is sunk in the deepest ignorance. His mind is apparently incapable of receiving any but the most simple and ordinary ideas, and this is one great difficulty with which the Church of England in its present incomplete state has to contend;—a Church which, if it does not entirely ignore the influence of the senses and the imagination upon the heart and the feelings, addresses itself principally to the intellects of its hearers; which seeks to convince rather than to persuade, and to enforce its doctrines and its precepts by proving their agreement with the truth, rather than by inculcating a blind belief, or setting up an arbitrary, overstrained authority. The aid of education, then, to prepare, and almost produce, an intellect in its hearers, is of paramount importance. The latter portion of Mr. Delafontaine's statement, as well as the other three Enclosures I transmit herewith, will show sufficiently how little assistance it has received in this respect among the children of the coloured population; it will be seen, there is not at this moment a greater number than seventy-five (75) receiving any kind of education, and I can mention, from my own personal observation, that what they do receive is of the most elementary description.

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6. At the same time that the Church has been deprived of this so essential co-operation, it has been equally without those outward signs and demonstrations of its presence, important at all times and in all places, but which are especially calculated to draw the attention and excite the curiosity of an ignorant people, on whose external senses a first impression is more easily made than on their mental perceptions. The services of the Church are now held in a building, which, though not unseemly in itself, has nothing of the appearance of a place of worship, or, in fact, anything to distinguish it from the other buildings around. Its existence is probably unknown, as well as that of the schools attached to it, to the greater portion of the population dwelling beyond the immediate precincts of Port Victoria; and this brings me to another most serious difficulty which has to be met, and to which Mr. Delafontaine also alludes, namely, the absence of all means of conveying to the scattered inhabitants of the rest of the island, and still more to those of the other islands of the group, even that scanty portion of religious and secular teaching which has been extended to Port Victoria.

7. Mr. Delafontaine's report, so far as education is concerned, applies almost entirely to the coloured population. His Excellency will perceive from the other Enclosures, that in this respect the whites are in no better condition than their more humble countrymen. But besides this absence of education, which of course operates as powerfully in the one case as in the other in retarding the spread of Church principles and practices, other causes exist which apply entirely to this portion of the population.

8. With the exception of the few Englishmen who have been left from time to time on the islands by whalers and other vessels, the greater portion of the white population are the descendants of the old French proprietors of the soil, and as such, though, from the absence of all religious teaching whatever, the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church are for the most part unknown and indifferent to them, retain at least, when they think at all upon the subject, a traditionary predilection for its pomps and ceremonies. For this additional reason the absence of almost all outward sign of the presence of the Church has acted more strongly upon them even than upon the coloured population. Another feeling which has descended to them from their slave-holding progenitors, and which exists as a considerable obstacle to the advancement and spread of religion and education among them, is the decided antipathy they show to mixing, either themselves with the blacks in church, or permitting their children to do so at school.

9. Besides these difficulties and drawbacks, there have existed others, to which I allude with some reluctance, but which have certainly retarded the march of improvement and that spread of Church principles which began with so fair a promise of success. Differences and disagreements appear to have sprung up where they ought least to have been found; and in a cause which demanded not only the absence of all personal feeling and selfish motives, but the earnest co-operation of all who, from their position, could afford aid and encouragement. Into the details of these matters I have thought it best not to look for the present, in the hopes that they will be numbered amongst the things that are past, and that experience of the injury they have inflicted upon the cause, together with the advice which I am aware the Bishop of Colombo has given on the subject, will prevent the recurrence of anything similar in future. I thought it right, however, not entirely to omit all mention of them.

10. Notwithstanding these difficulties, I am very far from taking an unhopeful view of the

probability of the spread of the Church of England in these islands from henceforward, if prompt and proper measures are taken to counteract their effects. The erection of a church, and the contemporaneous extension of the means of education among all classes, are the first requirements. The former will exhibit to the white man that outward appearance of reality for which his predilections incline him to look. The seats in it may be so arranged and appropriated as to meet his prejudices on the subject of race and colour, and, above all, he may be induced to perceive and understand, what under present circumstances is of great importance, that it is to the Church and its ordinances, and not to the clergyman personally, that he is invited to come. The establishment at the same time in Port Victoria of a Government school, in which the English language and English ideas and sentiments should be gradually taught and inculcated, would not only fit him to understand and appreciate those truths to which he would listen in his place in church, but would make him in all other respects a better and more useful member of society. Such a school would be looked upon as a great boon by the inhabitants, and would be met by them, I am convinced, in a spirit of liberality and encouragement.

11. In order to extend at the same time the benefits of education among the coloured population, it appears to me of great importance that, in addition to the free-school in Port Victoria, now maintained principally at the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, others should be set up in one or two spots in this island, where the population is most numerous, as well as, if possible, on the islands of Praslin and Ladigue. Mr. Delafontaine should be instructed to visit and inspect these schools periodically, and he would be enabled upon each visit to make use of the buildings appropriated as schools for the celebration of the services of the Church—thus meeting in some measure the difficulty to which I have before alluded, of extending its teaching into the more distant parts of the island. He should be instructed to do the same at regular intervals at Praslin and Ladigue, and at such other of the islands as appear to offer a field for his exertions.

12. These measures are, I firmly believe, calculated to clear away many of the difficulties which have hitherto obstructed the march of religious and moral improvement in these islands. Few would remain to be conquered beyond what are presented by the natural indolence and idleness of the people, and their present indifference on the subject, the fruit of ignorance and long neglect. These, however, would gradually wear away, as the results become day by day more apparent. The young, being brought up in better principles, and acquiring at the same time habits of industry and perseverance, would become more useful to the community at large than their fathers were before them, and may eventually be expected to become, what they certainly are not now, and what in fact has at present no existence here, namely, the labouring population of the country.

13. I am in hopes that no long period of time will elapse before one of these measures which appear to me so necessary may be put into execution, namely, the erection of a church. For this purpose a considerable sum of money has been collected from various sources, which, with the usual contribution of Government, will be sufficient for the purpose. A petition will be presented to his Excellency the Governor, with a view to effecting this object as soon as a question regarding the proposed site shall have been decided, which will come before his Excellency more appropriately in a Report which I shall shortly have the honour of submitting on the subject of the public buildings of this dependency. With regard to the other measures, namely, the means of extending education when the views of the Government are known upon the subject, it will remain to be seen whether any and what portion of the expenses which will necessarily be incurred can be borne by the inhabitants.

14. There is one other point in connection with these subjects which remains to be noticed, relatively, namely, to the Roman Catholic religion as existing in these islands. The petition for sending thither a priest of that faith has numerous signatures on the back of it; but in order to attach any weight to names affixed to petitions and such like documents in these islands, a rigid investigation is always necessary into the motives by which the writers were actuated at the time of signing. In these inquiries I am at present occupied with reference to the petition in question; and I have been in some measure induced to do so by observing among the signatures attached to an address of thanks, presented to the Bishop of Colombo on his departure from hence, several of the same names which appear upon the petition for a Roman Catholic priest; and I am aware that, among those who have so signed the petition, some at least are actuated by motives for which, as far as I know to the contrary, cause may have been given, but which are of a personal and private nature. Some, no doubt, among the petitioners have a real desire for the presence of a priest of that faith among them; and I propose to test their earnestness in this desire, by requiring them to show to what extent they are ready to meet the expense that would be incurred by acceding to their demand. I am, however, already persuaded that the religious harmony of the island, which has already received some rude shocks, would be still further risked by so doing; and I am of opinion that, before venturing on such a course, it would be advisable to wait till the effects of the measures I have proposed for the extension of religion and education shall have been seen, in case they should appear to his Excellency the Governor worthy of consideration, and of being eventually carried into execution.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE,
Civil Commissioner.

To the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c.

SEYCHELLES. SIR,

Port Victoria, Mahé, August 10, 1850.

1. WITH reference to my letter of the 7th, and in reply to yours of the 6th instant, requesting from me information relative to—

1. The state of religion in those islands, especially as regards the Church of England, its administration, and the probability of its spread.
2. The Roman Catholic religion, as existing at Seychelles.
3. The state of education, the number and character of schools existing in these islands, the attendance therein, and the extent of the instruction conveyed.

I have now the honour to submit for your consideration the following statements.

2. With regard to the state of religion in general, it is well known here that those of the inhabitants who do not belong to the Protestant Church either belong to no church at all, or live in the saddest indifference in point of religion, not excepting those professing to be Roman Catholics; and as regards especially the Church of England, its administration, and the probability of its spread, the following particulars will, I am sure, afford motives of gratification for the present, and of encouragement for the future.

a. The number of baptisms performed *up to this date*, as extracted from my registers, are as follows:

Baptisms at Mahé	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	886
„ La Dique	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94
„ Praslin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
„ Curieuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
„ Silhouette	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
								1106
To which must be added those performed by the Reverend								
Morton, not registered, but estimated at.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
								1306

From which return it results that much more than a fifth part of the whole population of the Seychelles have been introduced into the Church of England by baptism.

b. The number of persons admitted to communion, as extracted from my register, is 44. Those 44 communicants were included in the number of 70 persons indicated by me to the Lord Bishop of Colombo as prepared for confirmation.

c. The regular attendance, both at morning and evening services on Sundays, and at the evening services on working days, is not less than 100 persons. And I beg to observe, that if the building in which public worship is performed were larger, the attendance would certainly be greater than it now is.

d. The marriages solemnized are 75.

e. The funerals performed, 210.

I feel it my duty, and beg to state, on the subject of the Church of England as existing in these dependencies, and it is my well-grounded conviction, that if circumstances before your arrival had not been so unfavourable as they have unfortunately proved to have been to the spread of the Gospel and the extension of the Church, I should certainly have had the pleasure, on this gratifying occasion, of reporting a greater and more encouraging success. But those circumstances are well known to his Excellency the Governor (having been reluctantly compelled to report them to him, under date of 3rd July, 1849), and they are “past trials,” as the Lord Bishop of Colombo is so kind as to express himself in his comforting letter to me. I therefore cannot but rejoice at the new era now opening for the free expansion of Christian truth amongst the inhabitants of these islands. I also have not the least doubt but you will easily perceive that if, notwithstanding long and hard difficulties, the good cause has not failed to make some progresses, it will, now that such impediments as above alluded to are removed, spread itself more generally amongst the ignorant, but mild and well-disposed, emancipated population. Under the blessing of God and the protection of Government, I am satisfied that not many years will pass over before the most part of the inhabitants of these islands have been received into the bosom of the Church of England.

3. Regarding the Roman Catholic religion, as existing in these dependencies, I do not feel at liberty thus officially to express my opinion, as it might be considered as not impartial. Yet, as you call on me for a true statement on the subject, I venture to say that the Roman Catholic tenets and practices are quite unknown to the vast majority of the inhabitants, and that a priest of that faith, if sent hither, would infallibly be a cause of religious disharmony, and an impediment to the peaceful progress and final establishment of the Church of England here.

4. The state of education is very far from being what it ought to be. This principal dependency of the Mauritius has utterly been left without adequate means for the spreading of the beneficial effects of public education amongst the inhabitants at large, as the following informations will amply prove.

At Port Victoria, whose population I do not exactly know, but cannot be less than one thousand inhabitants, there exist four schools, viz. :—

1. A school for boys, supported by the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, having this month 23 scholars on the list. Mr. Constant Collie, master.

2. A school for girls, supported likewise by the Incorporated Society, attended this month by 29 scholars. Mrs. S. Knowles, mistress. Those two schools, numbering together 52 scholars, being under my supervision, are taught in the tenets of the Church of England; the other subjects of instruction conveyed therein are *reading, writing, English, French, Church history, arithmetic*, and (in the school for girls) *sewing*.

3. A public school, under Mr. J. M. Collie's tuition. This school, for many years well attended, is now, most unfortunately, almost without paying scholars, owing solely to the incapacity of many to afford the means of having their children as well taught as possible in these dependencies. In that school, for which I sincerely hope better days are in store, the Church Catechism has been, and is still, generally taught, and the New Testament read.

4. A public school, kept by Mr. Edward Lefèvre, attended by 13 scholars, in which are taught *reading, writing, French, grammar, arithmetic, and geography*, and where the New Testament is daily read.

5. Such are the scanty means of education for the inhabitants of these long-neglected dependencies. The island of Mahé, whose population may be estimated at about 5000 souls, does not possess a single school of any description out of the town of Port Victoria. Thus are the 4000 scattered over the rest of the island left entirely to themselves for giving their children what is better than food and raiment—namely, a moral and social education. The islands of La Digue and Praslin, uniting a population of about 800 inhabitants, are likewise deprived of every means of education,

6. As to the question, "Whether any extension of the means of education would ensure an adequate return, or would meet with any encouragement amongst the inhabitants?" I am of opinion that if the Government were disposed to undertake the necessary arrangements and expenses for settling a system of public education, such a desirable enterprise would meet with much encouragement, especially in the coloured population. I say "the coloured population," because it has often come under my observation that the white inhabitants have a sort of averseness to send their children to the same schools with those of coloured people, and generally prefer having their children taught at home, however badly, to sending them to schools where no distinction of race or colour exists.

7. I earnestly hope the above accurate statements regarding the present state of religion and education in these interesting islands will draw the kind attention of His Excellency, and it is a real comfort to me, as it is to many, to be assured that the 6000 inhabitants over whom you preside will, at last, find their way to their moral and social improvement.

I have, &c.,

Robert W. Keate, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) DELAFONTAINE,
Civil Chaplain.

SIR,

Port Victoria, Mahé, August 8, 1850.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, calling for information respecting the state of education in these dependencies, I have the honour to offer the following observations, made during a residence of upwards of 20 years in these islands, 15 of which have been devoted to tuition:—

1. That no regular system of education has ever existed, or even been thought of here, the local authorities never paying any attention to it; and the inhabitants generally, having little or no education themselves, and consequently ignorant of its value, have never thought of making any application on the subject. It was not until, I think, about three years ago that I was called upon by the then Civil Commissioner to furnish returns of the state of my school, which has since been done yearly.

2. The inhabitants are at present for the most part too poor to employ efficient teachers.

3. Unfortunately for the ex-slave population, who in general seem to wish their children to be educated, many of the whites, no doubt from interested motives, dissuade them from sending them to the free schools, which, besides, being situated at Port Victoria alone, are of course of no utility to the distant parts of this island, nor to the inhabitants of the other islands of the archipelago.

4. The prejudice of colour is also an obstacle to the progress of education, many poor white people keeping back their children from the free-schools because they will not have them mix with children of colour.

5. With regard to my own school, which I opened in 1834, the number of pupils has varied from 20 to 30, paying from three to five dollars per mensem, until about a year ago, when they began to drop off by degrees, so that I cannot be said at present to have a school at all, having only the children of my relatives, four strangers paying three or four dollars per month, and two gratis.

The branches taught have been the English and French languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and practical geometry; but, with few exceptions, the pupils have not been long enough at school to become proficient, having been generally taken away as soon as they were old enough to go to sea, which appears to be the only eligible profession for young people in these dependencies.

With regard to religious instruction, I have made all my scholars learn the Church Catechism, and those whose parents have desired, or at my instance permitted it, have been baptized, instructed in the principles of the Protestant faith.

Such, Sir, are the observations that occur to me at present; but should you require any further assistance in your inquiries, I shall feel honoured by your commands in as far as I can be of any service in a work so desirable for the welfare of the community over which you preside, and which cannot fail to succeed since his Excellency and you take so much interest in it.

I have, &c.,

R. W. Keate, Esq., Civil Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. M. COLLIE.

SEYCHELLES.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Port Victoria, Mahé, August 7, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, concerning the information you wish to have on the subject of schools in general, and as to whether any determination upon the means of education in this country would have beneficial effects, or would meet with encouragement on the part of the inhabitants.

I feel both flattered and honoured by the charge, and will endeavour to acquit myself the best in my power.

1. The number of schools is very limited, consisting, 1st, of a public school, Mr. J. M. Collie; 2nd, that of Mr. E. Lefèvre, also public; 3rd, that of the Misses D'Offay, also public; 4th, two others, also at Port Victoria, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Delafontaine, civil chaplain.

2. The extent of instruction given depends ordinarily on the capacity of the masters, and confines itself, according to the wishes of the relations, to reading, writing, ciphering, and a little geography.

3. The greatest care is made use of for the instruction of the children.

4. I think that every means susceptible of producing an advantageous change in the progress of instruction here, will be well received on the part of the inhabitants, for almost all of them are fully alive to the blessings of a polished education.

Mr. Ed. Lefèvre's school.

No.	Names.	Capacity.	Monthly Rate.*
			Dols.
1	Thomy Cayol . . .	Writing, reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography.	4 0
2	Evenor Delorici . . .		2 50
3	Richmd. do.		2 50
4	P. Templer		2 50
5	J. Puren		3 0
6	S. Jorre		gratis
7	O. D'Antoine		3 50
8	J. B. Magnant		2 0
9	Nexet		3 0
10	N. Carvin		3 0
11	E. Hodoul		3 0
12	C. A. Dupin		2 50
13	D. St. Jorre		1 50

Classes from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M., with 2 hours interval for breakfast and play. All corporal punishment is abolished, except kneeling and penitence. I have reason for felicitation in the progress of my young pupils.

I furnish you with these details, Sir, and if you wish for more ample, I am ready to obey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. LEFEVRE.

* Rate according to age, and capacity and position of parents.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Port Victoria, Mahé, August 9, 1850.

IN reply to your letter dated 7th instant, we have the honour to inform you that our school is attended by eight day scholars, from four to eight years of age. Great neglect is shown in educating the youth of Mahé; the elements of instruction being confined to writing, reading, grammar (French), and the first rules of arithmetic. General speaking our pupils make some progress; but the unfortunate position in which fathers of families are placed in the Seychelles Islands compels them to withdraw their children from school much too early. We have, however, no hesitation in saying that if Government were to come to the aid of our institutions, and protected them, the education then given might, as elsewhere, be good and solid.

We have, &c.,

R. W. Keate, Esq.,
Civil Commissioner.

(Signed) R. and G. D'OFFAY.

Encl. 2 in No. 37.

Enclosure 2 in No. 37.

SIR,

Port Victoria, Seychelles, August 17, 1850.

MY visit to the Seychelles, for which your Excellency so considerably made provision on my departure from Mauritius, has not been without benefit, I trust, to the Church in these interesting islands.

On the day of my arrival notice was given, through the prompt assistance of the Civil Commissioner, Mr. Keate, of my intention to solemnize Divine Service on the following

day, preparatory to the confirmation. It was very fully attended, although the weather was most unfavourable.

On the next day, Friday the 16th, I confirmed 65 members of the Church, resident in and around Port Victoria, who had been prepared by the Rev. G. Delafontaine. This number would have received considerable addition had my unexpected and very short visit been prolonged sufficiently to allow notice to be sent to the other inhabited islands of the group, the nearest of which is more than 20 miles distant from this port.

A subscription has been long in progress for the erection of a church in this the capital of the islands; and I rejoice to assure your Excellency that, with the energetic aid of Mr. Keate, there is now every hope of its accomplishment. The sum of 500*l.* has been raised, which, with the assistance usually granted from the Colonial Treasury, will in all probability be quite sufficient. An excellent site has been pointed out to me, for a grant of which an application will shortly be made to your Excellency.

The services both on Sunday and during the week, on every alternate evening, are well attended. But the clergyman resides, I think, at too great a distance from his charge for its effectual pastoral supervision. This defect it is in the power of your Excellency at once to remedy.

The other islands of the group are not visited often enough, although on several of them there are from 200 to 300 inhabitants. Until the late visit of the chaplain, no spiritual ministrations were brought within their reach more frequently than *once* in every two or three years. A small travelling allowance to the chaplain of 20*l.* per annum would ensure to them a quarterly administration of the services and sacraments of the Church—of which I would suggest that regular report be annually transmitted to your Excellency through the Civil Commissioner.

The means of education in this the principal island are very scanty, and in the others altogether defective. Your Excellency will, I am sure, allow me to press this point earnestly on your immediate attention. A Government school in which the *English* language may not only be taught, but *required* and used by all, should at once be established at Port Victoria, and two others of a more elementary character would be advantageously opened in the most populous of the inhabited islands or districts. At present English is understood by very few, and but little even by them. There is, I believe, a person quite competent to undertake the office resident in the island.

These are the primary points which necessarily fall within my province to bring to the notice of your Excellency, in compliance with your request at my departure from Mauritius. It is gratifying to me to express my full assurance, that whatever is undertaken for the improvement of these interesting but too neglected islands, will receive not only the ready concurrence, but the active and judicious co-operation of your representative in their government. The field is an ample one for the advancement of their moral and social condition, as well as for the development of their physical and commercial capability. The climate is excellent, the soil very fertile, the productions as varied as they are abundant,—but *every thing* for their encouragement has yet to be done: unless an effort be now made to benefit a group of islands, as rich in their internal resources as beautiful in their external features, they must retrograde, and that under British rule, to an insignificance far below the position and prosperity to which they were advanced under the government of the French, their original explorers and colonisers.

I have much pleasure in expressing to your Excellency my thanks for the "Extract from the Minutes of Council" forwarded to me by your desire on my embarkation, but still more for the courtesy and kindness of expression towards one who could do so little to deserve such a public acknowledgement from yourself.

His Excellency the Governor of
Mauritius.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. COLOMBO.

CEYLON.

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No. 38.

(No. 57.)

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. W. ANDERSON, C.B., to
Earl GREY.

Pavilion, Kandy, April 22, 1851.

(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

No. 1.

I HAVE the honour to make the following report, to accompany the Blue
Book for the year 1850.*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure.

Revenue of 1850 compared with the expenditure of the same year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	415,667	8	7
Expenditure	390,425	4	11
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£25,242	3	8

Revenue of 1850 compared with the revenue of 1849:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue of 1850	415,667	8	7
Revenue of 1849	408,311	10	8½
Increase in 1850	£7,355	17	10½

The increase is under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of Revenue	2,390	14	7½
Customs	11,486	6	2½
Land revenue, paddy, &c.	3,472	6	1
Commissariat stores, and provisions, &c.	3,078	11	4½
Stamps, postage, fines, and other heads	6,816	0	7½
	£27,243	18	10½

Deduct decrease under following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Arrack	3,957	11	4½
Salt	2,179	11	10
Fire-arms	2,023	0	6
Tolls	940	4	5
Miscellaneous and special receipts, &c.	10,787	12	10½
	19,888	1	0

Net increase £7,355 17 10½

Expenditure of 1850 compared with expenditure of 1849:—

	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure of 1850	390,425	4	11
Expenditure of 1849	414,714	6	6½
Decrease in 1850	£24,289	1	7½

The decrease is under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Establishments	2,633	18	11½
Services, exclusive of establishments	21,655	2	8
	£24,289	1	7½

The following are the principal items of decrease under the head services, exclusive of establishments:—

	£.	s.	d.
Public works and roads . . .	8,694	9	9½
Revenue services . . .	827	3	6¼
Miscellaneous . . .	6,346	9	7½
Colonial Commissariat . . .	4,432	2	9
Colonial pay and allowances . . .	855	0	5½
	<u>£21,155</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1½</u>

2. From this statement it appears that there was an excess of revenue over expenditure to the extent of 25,242*l*.

3. This must be considered as very favourable, since for the last five years the expenditure has always exceeded the revenue, and in one or two years to a considerable extent.

4. It also gives a more cheering hope for the future, for I am not aware of any circumstances likely to make the expenditure in excess of what it has been for the last year, unless it be that under more favourable circumstances of revenue a greater outlay may be allowed for works for the encouragement of more extended cultivation, and, therefore, yielding a return well worth the outlay made. I allude here to works for extending irrigation, by opening out old canals or large tanks, and repairing dams and sinking or repairing wells, all which only require this repair to be again of the utility that first encouraged their construction.

5. In respect to expenditure generally of a fixed description, I have every hope that it may in some degree be reduced, so as to give a greater surplus for all these undertakings for the improvement of cultivation, and which, in their result, are alike important to the Government as to the people.

6. The above reported excess of revenue has been applied chiefly to the reduction of the debt due to the Oriental Bank. In this way 10,000*l*. has been paid off to that bank, leaving due by the Government only 11,959*l*. 5*s*. 10¼*d*., which I have every trust may be further reduced in the course of this present year.

7. The following is a statement of the cash in hand in the treasury and the several cutcherries of the island on the 1st January 1851, showing separately the amount in coined money and in notes:—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount in coined money . . .	41,535	4	2½
Amount in notes . . .	47,143	0	0
Total . . .	<u>£88,678</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2½</u>

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of deposits to be deducted . . .	37,516	18	9½
Amount of notes in circulation . . .	40,357	0	0
	<u>77,873</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9½</u>

Leaving a balance in favour of Government of £10,804 5 5½

8. This statement does not show that real balance in hand which a favourable state of the Treasury ought to exhibit, for, in fact, the notes out, are a liability—the notes in, are no reality. It should be stated, however, that on the 1st of January we had bills to be drawn on the Lords of the Treasury to the extent of 8,053*l*. 19*s*. 0½*d*., and which were drawn in favour of the London agent. A debt was also due by the Hong Kong Government of 4,043*l*. 12*s*. 4¼*d*.

9. At one time lately the amount of coined money in the Treasury was so low that in place of cashing notes brought by the Oriental Bank, we received the note and the bank debited us with the amount. This debit, however, has since been paid off, and the amount of silver now in the Treasury is more favourable. A lac of rupees was received in February from the Madras Government, and which we are about to pay immediately, when exchange falls, by bills on the Lords of the Treasury, of which we have upwards of 12,074*l*. available to the Government.

10. I am quite of opinion that it would be very desirable to get rid of this unre-

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presented note circulation by Government, which really does little service to the public and is yet often embarrassing to the Government. On this subject, I purpose, on receiving further information, to make a separate Despatch.

Roads.

11. One of the most important subjects for the good of all interests in this colony is that of roads: as well, in the construction of new roads, as in keeping in due repair those already constructed.

12. The total amount expended from Government Funds for the year was 33,068*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* This does not include the value of labour nor the commuted labour provided under the Road Ordinance, which amounted to 20,616*l.* 11*s.* 1*½d.*

13. I regret that although the work already done is good work, and most particularly so is the road between Colombo and Kandy—which, in fact, is equal to any road in the world, and it is in many parts a very difficult road too; yet it appears to me that the money has not been judiciously expended—in this way but few roads are completed but many are undertaken, and small sums laid out on them, without the result of lines of communication being opened; thus I am told that the only metalled road throughout, is the road I speak of, from Colombo to Kandy.

14. It was an excellent suggestion, how not attended to I know not, by the Commissioners of Inquiry, Messrs. Hawes, Tuffnell, Lefevre, and R. Bird, that “whatever may be the amount annually applicable, we are clear that a general scheme of roads, to be hereafter constructed, should, as soon as possible, be laid down, having reference to the principal places of production and of sale, in order to quicken and economise the transit of merchandize, and that that scheme should, hereafter, be as little departed from and should be executed as much in a consecutive order as possible. Except in this way it would be impossible to guard against an occasional waste of the public resources, or to prevent an expenditure on detached works which, though necessary as parts of a whole, might be comparatively useless when taken separately.”

15. Had this wise plan been adopted, I am satisfied that not only would the funds of Government been more economically used, but we should have had some good roads completed, extending from the centre of the island to the coast for the transit of produce, instead of as now, having really only one road for that purpose. I have called the attention of the Commissioner of Roads to this view, and trust to be able in the next meeting of the Legislative Council, to submit to their consideration a scheme more in accordance with the opinion of the Commissioners to which I have alluded.

16. Some alterations are to be suggested in the Road Ordinance for its better working, but not with any view to increase the burthen upon the people.

17. I believe I am quite right in stating that the Road Ordinance has proved a measure of great utility, and that it has not done ill in exciting the discontent of the people, as at one time was generally apprehended.

18. Many roads of a minor kind have been opened under it, and the Government Agent of Galle, Mr. Talbot, writes to me that in his province the Ordinance has been so successful, that in the short period of nine months the country could hardly be recognized, and that the people are entirely pleased with what has been effected.

19. I am sanguine in thinking, with the assistance of this Ordinance and a better system, that in two or three years the country will be well opened by lines of communication from the interior to the ports of export to so great an extent that the most interested will have little remaining in that respect of which to complain.

20. The road from Trincomalee to Kandy is one of great importance in a political point of view, and I propose having it put in that state that it will be easy for the march of troops; ultimately, a more elaborate road may be constructed.

21. There is a desire for a railroad from Colombo to Kandy; it would, so far, be a vast improvement, but still only partially, as benefiting only one or two of the great planting interests. It was not, however, on this ground that I declined to recommend to your Lordship the guarantee of five per cent. that was much pressed on me; but that I could by no means anticipate any such surplus revenue that would warrant the colony in coming under so serious and enduring a pledge. The matter is referred to your Lordship's decision in a separate Despatch.

Public Buildings.

22. The amount expended on public buildings in the year has been 6,040*l.* 9*s.* I do not think this for the whole island can be considered by any means as a large expenditure; and it is evident that a due spirit of economy has been exercised in sanctioning only works that have been considered of absolute necessity.

Bridges.

23. The amount expended in the construction or repair of bridges was 2,050*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*

24. There are still some very important bridges required to complete the communication in some of the great roads in progress: at Gampola, for instance, over the River Mahavilleganga, which has to be crossed on the main road from Kandy to Newera Ellia and the extensive coffee plantation of those districts. There is an iron bridge in the Commissariat stores, which has been lying there, I believe, for twenty years, which could be thrown over this river at no great cost, perhaps not exceeding the return of three years' toll that would be levied on it.

25. I find parties willing to construct bridges, where we have ferries, on having a grant of a certain number of years of rent of the toll made to them. On a fair and just arrangement, this plan of getting bridges made might be advantageously entered into, and I intend to submit the subject to the Executive and Legislative Councils at the next session.

Imports and Exports.

26. The following is the Return, under these heads, for the years 1849 and 1850, showing, I am glad to say, an increase in both respects for the year 1850:—

VALUE of GOODS.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports, 1849 . . .	928,809	0	9
„ 1850 . . .	1,030,296	9	3
Increase . . .	£ 101,487	8	6
<hr/>			
	£.	s.	d.
Exports, 1849 . . .	781,554	12	2
„ 1850 . . .	855,329	13	11
Increase . . .	£ 73,775	1	9

27. The value of the import of rice and paddy has also increased, showing an increase of labour generally throughout the colony which may, in some measure, be received as a test of advance.

RICE and PADDY.

	£.
1849 . . .	413,209
1850 . . .	468,885
Increase . . .	£ 55,676

28. The import of specie from India has simultaneously increased.

SPECIE from INDIA.

	£.
1849 . . .	418,710
1850 . . .	457,381
Increase . . .	£ 38,671

29. The import in 1848 was 358,881*l.*, so that in 1850, as compared with 1848, the excess has been very nearly 100,000*l.*

CEYLON.

30. The revenue derived from imports and exports was in—

	£.
1849 . . .	115,022
1850 . . .	126,508
Increase	<u>£ 11,486</u>

CINNAMON.

31. There has been a falling off in the export of cinnamon; in—

	lbs.
1849 . . .	733,781
1850 . . .	644,857

This is still in excess of the two years previous to 1849. The falling off in 1850 cannot, I think, be attributed to the duty now remaining on the export; but I have directed inquiry to be made into the subject.

The Customs' revenue on cinnamon was, for—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	12,018	0	1
1850 . . .	10,570	18	8
Decrease	<u>£ 1,447</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

COFFEE.

32. There has been a slight increase in the shipment of coffee:—

	Cwt.
1849 . . .	320,000
1850 . . .	322,000

In the fluctuations of the market at home this may be considered favorable to this cultivation; especially as compared with some years previous to 1849, it shows that the production maintains, for the present, its position; but, until the question of the home duties is settled, it would be unsafe to speculate upon what may be the result. Some purchases of estates have lately been made by foreigners, and although no such prices for these estates are likely to be again obtained, yet I do not think the cultivation is of so despairing an aspect as has been lately given to it: a better system of cultivation; a better knowledge of the capabilities of soil and temperature of localities affecting the growth of the plant; and a greater economy in management, and improved means of transit from estates to the main lines of communication, will all tend to improvement, and may yet make the export profitable.

Education.

33. The returns of the Education Commission show that a sum of 6,980*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* has been expended from the Colonial Treasury in maintaining the Government schools.

34. I believe that this expenditure has been very carefully controlled; and the opinion I have, on my short experience, formed, is favorable to the general education of the colony.

35. Very much is in progress, when are considered the efficient bodies at work, the Government and the efficient Missionary Establishments, all working very zealously to the great object they have in view, and if the ultimately great aim, religious conversion, is not attained, still learning and a better intelligence will, at least, be gained, and indeed extensively.

36. I certainly observe that a greater number of people have here a knowledge of the English language than is found in India, except at the Presidencies; and a very remarkable attention has been given to female education, and its difficulties seem to have been much overcome. This is an improvement if carried on extensively, that may lead to the very highest results. The American Missionaries, at and near Jaffna, a most zealous set of labourers, have been particularly successful in this department of education.

Ecclesiastical.

37. I beg to transmit a Report from the Bishop of Colombo on the state of affairs of the Church.

38. His Lordship makes, or rather, as he states, renews an application for the appointment of one or two assistant chaplains at 250*l.* each. This would be an addition to our establishment, and before I can venture to recommend it to your Lordship's sanction, I must see what is the prospect of our finances by the general lessened expenditure on which so much depends.

I believe a resident clergyman at Batticaloa would be a most desirable measure for that populous town, and in which it is represented there is a large class bearing the appellation of Christians, and who might really become so were a good and intelligent minister established amongst them.

39. What I should, perhaps, recommend for the clerical establishment is that it should be divided into two or three classes, which perhaps without much increase of expense would give the required number, but I must wait for further information before I can venture to make a formal suggestion for consideration.

Health.

40. The health of the colony in the year has presented no particular feature, with the exception of cholera in the northern province. The number of cases there has been great, the number of deaths terrible. The report is as follows:—

Cases	3,670
Deaths	2,366

and this return has rather increased in the first months of this year. I have called the attention of the medical authorities and also that of the Government Agent to this terrible state of the disease, and it would seem that every exertion to afford medical relief has been given. But the people are represented to be indolent, of bad habits, and living in very crowded and low dwellings, and with all the circumstances that would render cholera rife and fatal among them.

41. Small-pox breaks out occasionally in the towns, and also among the Indian labourers working on estates, sometimes extensively. The people do not seem very anxious for vaccination, and especially in a class that wander much about, the Moormen; these people objected that they had not vaccinators of their own caste. This the principal civil medical officer immediately hopes to obviate by having practitioners of the caste taught.

42. Considerable objection has been made to the Quarantine Law in respect to small-pox. The law does appear to bear very harshly upon the people; at the same time, I believe, that it is of no real effect. I have called for a report on the petitions sent to me, and propose to submit the subject to the Executive and Legislative Councils.

43. The year 1850 has passed without any symptoms of disturbance, and without anticipating future years' reports, I am glad to state that so far as I am yet able to judge, I see nothing, I find nothing, to show any feeling of discontent in any classes of the general community.

44. In the conferences I have had with the chiefs and priests all has passed with satisfaction; and the Buddhist question in its different shapes I hope, with the assistance of the Executive Council, to be able ultimately, and at no distant day to bring to a satisfactory adjustment.

45. As I took charge of the government of the colony only at the end of the year, I do not attempt to review the judicial revenue and general administration of the colony for the past year; but I am engaged in obtaining information, which I hope will enable me to judge what alterations and improvements may be suggested, and the introduction of which would be beneficial for all interests, and conducive to good government.

46. Upon the whole I am happy to state that my impressions of the colony are generally favourable, and that if by reducing expenditure we can have in hand means for general improvement, I am sanguine that the prospects may then be thought favourable and likely to be permanent.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. W. ANDERSON.

General remarks
on the state of the
country.

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Encl. in No. 38.

Enclosure in No. 38.

REPORT ON CHURCH AFFAIRS, 1850-51.

DURING the past year the different appointments in the church have been maintained with efficiency, though not without the occurrence of some difficulty.

The absence of two of the colonial chaplains in England on sick leave is still to be regretted, in spite of the resumption of their respective duties by the Venerable Archdeacon Bailey at Colombo, and the Rev. H. H. Von Dadeleyen at Kandy. Enfeebled health, either of themselves or in their families, has withdrawn the Rev. J. P. Horsford from Colombo, and the Rev. S. O. Glenie from Trincomalee. The constant recurrence of such changes, consequent on the exhaustion of a tropical climate, compels me to renew earnestly my application to the Secretary of State for the appointment of one or two assistant chaplains at 250*l.* per annum. Their services would be at once available on such emergencies, and at other times might be at the disposal of the bishop for the benefit of important outstations, like Batticaloa and Badulla, where the ministrations of a resident clergyman are much needed, or for itinerating service in the extensive coffee districts now wholly neglected.

The church at Nuwera Ellia has through the well-timed and judicious grant of 100*l.* from the Colonial Treasury, been sufficiently advanced to admit of the celebration of Divine Service within its walls. In all probability it will be completed for consecration before the close of the year.

At Pusalawa a chapel has been built, in which alternately with Kotmalie, the Rev. Dr. Simons officiates to a full congregation from the coffee estates around, on every other Sunday.

Chapels have been opened for Divine Service in the Singhalese language by the Church Missionary Society at Talangarna, near Colombo, and at Katookaley, near Kandy.

Others are in progress under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Milagraya, Triubirigasiaya, Colpetty, and Wellicadde, near Colombo; at Kehilwatte, near Pantura, all in the Western Province; at Ballapity-Modere, near Galle, in the Southern; and at Copay, near Jaffna, in the Northern Province.

An earnest appeal has been received from Batticaloa for the appointment of a resident clergyman to that station. It is now visited only once in six months by the chaplain of Trincomalee, at my request, from a distance of 80 miles. There is a numerous mixed congregation of Europeans and natives, who are too poor to meet the requirements of the Ordinance of 1845. It is very desirable that some provision should be made for the supply of their spiritual wants by the Government.

The provisions of the Ordinance of 1845, for the supply of Christian ministers, being grounded on an Australian enactment for a population wholly British, are little suited to meet the wants of the scattered European residents within this tropical colony, or of a native Christian population, who in their penury have not the means of providing religious instruction for themselves. Thousands of baptized Singhalese Christians are thus left spiritually destitute.

The Collegiate School has been opened under the sanction of the Bishop; preparatory to the more advanced institution, which it is hoped will be matured in the course of the present year. The attendance has been far beyond that which was anticipated. Its principle is one of self-support.

It is not necessary to repeat my observations on the subject of the missionary efforts of the church in different parts of the diocese. The progress is slow, and not always to be depended upon; but as much is effected as the scanty means at our disposal render practicable.

The service most required is undoubtedly for Batticaloa, and its accomplishment through the aid of Government, who alone can effect it, would be a cause of thankfulness and joy to many faithful members of the church.

(Signed) J. COLOMBO.
Colombo, March 29, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy)
C. J. MCCARTHY.

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

(No. 30.)

No. 39.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BONHAM to Earl GREY.

Victoria, Hong Kong, April 26, 1851.

(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1850.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the colony has amounted to 23,526*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*, or 90*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* less than in 1849, and the expenditure to 34,314*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, or 4,671*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* less than in the preceding year. This decrease is owing to reductions in the establishments, to the small number of public works undertaken during the year, and to arrears of salaries due to officers on leave, which latter amounts to 538*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

3. The difference between the local receipts and disbursements, amounting to 10,786*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* will be met by the Parliamentary vote for the year 1850-51. I may here remark, that although this vote was for 20,000*l.*, the surplus of 9,213*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* which remains will be reserved for the construction of the proposed Government house, which has been estimated at 14,940*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and has already received your Lordship's sanction, for the payment of certain stores, amounting to 1,319*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* sent out from England for the Government offices, of which no account has yet reached me, as well as for that of sundry public works in progress. The arrears alluded to in the preceding paragraph will also have to be paid from this source.

Military Expenditure.

4. The military expenditure of 1849 and 1850, is respectively 75,943*l.* and 64,628*l.*, the decrease being caused principally by a reduction of the troops serving here.

Public Works.

5. There have been no public works of any magnitude undertaken during the past year by the department of the Surveyor-General. The erection of a Government house has not been commenced, as is known to your Lordship by my Despatch No. 97 of the 25th October last. The Surveyor-General's Reports, herewith attached, enter so fully into all the details of his department, that it is quite unnecessary for me to offer any remark, beyond noticing that the cost incurred by Government on account of the prisoners incarcerated in Victoria gaol during the last year amounted to 634*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, against which may be set 403*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, the estimated value of their labour during the same period.

No. 1.

No. 2.

Legislation.

6. The five Ordinances passed during the year have been severally reported on in separate Despatches; and I have therefore no further observations to make with regard to them. Her Majesty's confirmation of the three first, as signified to me by your Lordship, has been notified to the inhabitants of the colony.

Councils.

7. An alteration has taken place in the Legislative Council during the year 1850. That body had hitherto consisted solely of members holding office under Government, but, on my recommendation, two unofficial members were added to the Board by appointment under the Queen's warrant. The selection of these members, of course subject to Her Majesty's approval, was left in the

HONG KONG.

first instance to the unpaid magistrates, which I thought was likely to afford more satisfaction to the public, than if they had been merely nominated by myself.

Population.

8. The white population has decreased by 61 European males and 10 females. This may be attributed to the return of many Portuguese families to Macao since the panic of 1849, as well as to several Europeans having migrated to California. The native population on the contrary exhibits an increase of 3,690 souls. The following is a comparative abstract of the population in 1849 and 1850.

	1849	1850	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans	656	585	..	71
Goa and Macao Portuguese . .	331	295	..	36
Indians and Malays	223	276	53	..
Chinese	28,297	31,987	3,690	..
Total	29,507	33,143	3,743	107

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

The enclosed returns, furnished by the officiating Registrar-General, will show in detail the population of Hong Kong on the 31st December 1850. The deaths amongst the white population (which embraces English, Americans, and Portuguese), are returned at 89, being at the rate of 10·11 per cent. This percentage must not, however, be taken as a correct estimate of the mortality in this part of the community, the greater number of the deceased being sailors and sojourners, who cannot properly be considered to belong to the fixed population of the colony. The average monthly number of prisoners confined in the gaols during the year was 150, and the deaths amounted to 8, giving an average mortality of 5·33 per cent., as appears by the enclosed return from the sheriff. The average monthly number of European prisoners was 20, among whom no casualty occurred. With regard to the mortality amongst the Chinese population, my Despatches forwarding the Blue Books for former years will have shown your Lordship the impossibility of obtaining accurate information on the subject.

No. 6.

The Colonial Surgeon's Report, attached to the Blue Book, contains all the information that it is possible to collect with reference to the general state of health, sickness, and mortality during the past year.

No. 7.

9. I beg to append a memorandum, drawn up at my request by the Brigade-Major, showing the number of deaths which have occurred in the garrison during the year 1850. This shows the mortality amongst all branches of the military service to have been 17·89 per cent., being 23 per cent. amongst the European, and 10 per cent. amongst the native part of the force, which averaged during the year 625 and 409 respectively.

Education.

No. 8.

10. From the return, at page 193 of the Blue Book, it will be seen that there are 12 schools on the island, 7 of which are under the superintendence of Christian tutors. Some of these are supported by the several religious institutions established in Hong Kong, and others maintained by voluntary contributions, and by the parents of the pupils. With regard to the progress of the four Chinese schools at Victoria, Aberdeen, Stanley, and Wongneichung, whose teachers are paid by the local Government, the enclosed Report from the Committee superintending the same will place before your Lordship all necessary information.

Trade.

11. The total number of vessels which arrived in Hong Kong in 1850 was 884, and their tonnage amounted to 299,093 tons, showing a decrease of 12 vessels, but an increase of 5,382 tons, when contrasted with the year 1849. It is also satisfactory to remark, that the number of vessels from Great Britain and the United States of America has greatly increased as will be seen by a glance at the following table:—

HONG KONG.

	From Great Britain.		From United States of America.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
In 1849	39	16,938	16	9,087
In 1850	65	31,213	90	37,809
Increase in 1850 . .	26	14,275	74	28,722

The number of vessels from India in 1849 and 1850 was, respectively, 127, measuring 61,747 tons, and 125 of the burthen of 63,128 tons, thereby showing a decrease of two vessels, but an increase of 1,381 tons in 1850.

Of the shipping arrived in Hong Kong during the past year, the Harbour Master's Returns, appended to the Blue Book, under the head of "Imports and Exports," show that 160 vessels imported, and 121 exported, goods into and from the colony. From the same returns it appears, that treasure to the value of 6,071,183 dollars, equivalent to 1,264,829*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, has been shipped here for India, the greater part of this amount being, no doubt, in return for opium sold in China.

I may here add, that in 1850 sixteen vessels were registered in the colony measuring 3,399 tons, two of which measuring, conjointly, 225 tons, were built at Hong Kong.

With respect to the native trade of the colony, I beg to enclose a memorandum prepared by the Assistant Chinese Secretary.

No. 9.

Crown Lands.

12. The fixed revenue derivable from Crown lands for the year ended 31st December 1850, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mercantile firms	5,440	0	4½
Private individuals	4,298	18	11½
Chinese	1,554	13	2
Total	£11,293	12	5½

Which amount, when contrasted with the years 1848 and 1849, gives a trifling increase during two years of 185*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* I think, therefore, that our annual fixed revenue under this head for years to come may be fairly estimated at about 11,000*l.*

Police.

13. I consider that our police force is perfectly competent for the prevention of crime within the precincts of Victoria, where its service is mainly required. I attach a Return, drawn up by Mr. Superintendent May, showing the number of felony cases coming under the cognizance of the police from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, from which it will be perceived that felonies have fallen from 856 cases in 1849 to 674 during the last year.

No. 10.

I likewise forward several Returns, showing the criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court, and the causes brought before and decided by the chief magistrate and the Court of Petty Sessions, respectively, during the past year, as well as a Return of the number of civil cases tried by the Chief Justice, and actions commenced within the same period.

No. 11.

No. 12.

No. 13.

No. 14.

14. On the whole, my Lord, I have no hesitation in reporting the state of this colony to be satisfactory. The native population is certainly on the increase, and from the police returns it would seem that crime is on the decrease. This may be attributed to the arrival here during the past year of a number of artisans and tradesmen from Canton, who have been, in a great measure, induced to resort to the colony by reason of the trade which is now carried on between it and California. The Chinese inhabitants have also become more accustomed to our institutions. Hong Kong, as I have already reported in separate Despatches on this subject, will not, in my opinion, ever be the port of trade, which on its first formation it was expected to become; and I think it not impossible that three or four of our larger British commercial establishments will be at no distant period broken up, as from competition and

HONG KONG.

other causes the profits of the China trade formerly enjoyed by a few are now divided amongst many, and hence the maintenance of an expensive establishment here has become not only unnecessary but undesirable to parties having houses of business in Canton. The port, however, is not without its use, even to them; for goods are often landed here intended for the northern ports, as indeed they are sometimes when destined for Canton, especially when the market is dull there, and when it is conceived by their consignees that further importation would produce further depression.

From December 1850 to March of this year 15 American whalers have arrived laden with oil, of which a considerable portion, under the provisions of the New Navigation Law, has been shipped to England in British bottoms. I am informed, by a very respectable authority, that 60 or 70 vessels of this description are expected here next winter, and as each of these vessels is estimated, on an average, to expend some 500*l.* in the colony, by which each class of the community is benefited, this branch of trade deserves especial encouragement. I understand, moreover, that the masters of the above whalers, when here, convened a meeting, and passed a resolution that Hong Kong was the cheapest and most suitable port in the east for the resort of whalers, and for the transshipment of their cargoes. These vessels can refit here at a comparatively small expense, procure such supplies as they may be in need of, and return to the whaling ground as soon as the season opens. I entertain, therefore, every hope that this trade may prove of great use to the colony. A vessel has also lately arrived here, under American colours, from Oregon, for the purpose of entering into contracts for the supply of masts, spars, &c., which at times are much required here. The returns will be, of course, from Hong Kong.

In conclusion, I would add that although the colony is of great use to the few firms engaged in the opium trade, yet it is on the general foreign trade that Hong Kong must mainly depend for progressive improvement.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. G. BONHAM.

Encl. 1 in No. 39.

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
February 11, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my annual Report upon the works which have been undertaken during the year, and upon the general state of repair, &c. of all civil roads, works, and buildings upon the island.

VICTORIA.

Roads and Bridges.

The district from the gap to the valley has been kept in repair by convict labour, amounting during the year to 2,234 men, being equivalent to an expenditure of 46*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; this is rather a large item for repair of so short a road, but it is caused by the necessary attention to the new portion of the road, and the expenditure is further enlarged by the distance the men had to travel to the work, which occupies nearly an hour both going to and returning from work, or nearly one-fifth of their effective day's labour.

The final payment for that portion of the road from the Wongneichung Valley to North Point, which was widened and improved, as alluded to in my last Report, and which was so much damaged by the storm of the 13th September, was made during the year, amounting to 270*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which, with the previous advance of 75*l.* made last year, makes the full cost of the service 345*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* paid by Government, and in addition to which the sum of 115*l.* was paid by private subscription. In consequence of the misunderstanding between the clerk of works and the contractor nothing was done to the road until May of the present year, when orders were received to repair the damages and render the road again serviceable for carriages. This repair was effected for an expenditure of 63*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and although we had no typhoon during the year there were several gales which tried the unfinished portions of the walls and newly deposited earth severely, I am happy to state without effecting any damage. I have endeavoured to protect the line of road by encouraging the growth of grass and shrubs, or prickly pear, upon a slope of sand outside the sea-wall, and in several places they are thriving very well, but the extreme drought of the last six months has caused many to wither; these, however, I hope I shall succeed in replacing at as early a period as the rains will permit.

Of the bridges in the Wongneichung Valley, I have much pleasure in reporting that the three remaining wooden ones were reconstructed with brick arches upon the old abutments, in

lieu of the timber platforms, which it was found quite impossible to preserve from rot and the ravages of the white ants.

Report and estimate 1 of 1850 authorized the construction of three bridges; the two small bridges, of 17 feet 6 inches and 12 feet span respectively, I experienced no difficulty in forming with the old materials (bricks) belonging to the Bungalow, abandoned by the proprietor and pulled down by Government, expenditure 37*l.* 10*s.*; but the large bridge I found it impossible to complete according to the original intention, viz., in two semi-elliptic arches of 30 feet span, and was consequently obliged to build two additional piers, and form four segmental arches of 13 feet 9 inches span; these were completed more satisfactorily and the superstructure was finished, both spandrels and parapet, with the dressed stone belonging to the Bungalow, and only suitable for such work, the whole costing the sum of 106*l.* 5*s.*

In the early part of the year, and before the above work was found to be absolutely essential, a repair, amounting to 4*l.* 12*s.*, was obliged to be made to secure portions of the framing and platforms.

Drains.

The final payment on account of the drain or brick sewer to join the Ordnance sewer, report and estimate 8 of 1847, which it was found so difficult to complete, in consequence of the extreme hardness of the rock through which it had to pass, was made during the year. This service must have entailed a considerable loss upon the contractor, and I was at last compelled to execute the work by day's labour, charging the expense against the balance due.

Repairs to drains in the whole city only amounted to 2*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* (Req. 39.)

Marine Works.

During the gales of the latter part of the year 1849 several large boats caused considerable injury to two of the piers in Tapingshan, and upon one of which a fast boat was entirely wrecked; the repairs demanded amounted to 11*l.* (Req. No. 28); the other one was repaired at an expenditure of 5*l.* (Req. No. 11).

Supply of water to Government house and offices was executed under the superintendence of the Royal Engineer department; the sum of 151*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* having been paid on account, the remaining sum was paid in the early part of the present year.

Buildings.

At the Court-house the sum of 156*l.* 5*s.* was expended in the furniture and fittings for the Court-room, which was permanently arranged, giving the necessary accommodation applied for by the Chief Justice, together with the formation of a skylight, which was also arranged for the better ventilation of the room, which was much required in hot weather with a crowded Court. The heavy entablatures to both fronts of this building show some symptoms of failure, portions of the cornice have fallen down; but as I believe the greater part of the projections have been formed with teak wood, it is probable there is no great decay in the framing to render any repair necessary.

The tower of the cathedral was completed during the year for the sum of 697*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the total payments made on account of the whole building amounted to 1,206*l.* 5*s.*, this sum, however, formed part of the private subscription.

For the protection of the Albany Godowns, a large building abandoned by the proprietors, the sum of 30*l.* has been expended.

Also in pulling down the Bungalow in the Wongneichung valley, resumed by Government in removing to store some of the building materials which were being stolen by the Chinamen, an expenditure of 30*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was made. With some of the above materials and others supplied from collected stores, and upon the requisition of the superintendent of police, approved of by his Excellency, I built a boat-shed and stabling for the police, rearranged the accommodation, and built new cells at the central station, repaired and whitewashed the kitchens, and built proper drains therefrom to the main sewer in the street, the whole being performed for the sum of 31*l.* 5*s.*

Two prisoners effected an escape from the gaol by placing a plank upon the lean to roof of a privy, and thus gaining the summit of the wall dropped therefrom into the road, a height of 22 feet; in consequence of this a *chevaux de frise* was placed thereon 3 feet high, as well as for further safety an inner guard established, rendering the whole more secure, the above service cost 15*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* (Requisition No. 14).

Sundry repairs and painting were made to the flagstaves at Government house and offices, amounting to 7*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* under Requisitions 36 of 1849, and Nos. 3 and 9 of 1850.

The east side of the verandah to the Bungalow on Hospital Hill was rendered more secure against typhoons by removing the large jalousies, and filling in between the columns with brickwork, and inserting an ordinary sized window instead, also in bracing and strengthening a portion of the north front of the verandah; a part of this service was performed by the tenant, the remainder was executed by Government at an expenditure of 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The several police stations in the city, four in number, exclusive of the central station, were thoroughly whitewashed, repaired, and painted (the latter service not having been performed for three years) for the sum of 34*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

The other police stations in the island, viz., at Aberdeen, Stanley, and East Point, underwent no repairs during the year; but on my inspection at the beginning of this year I had occasion to note several dilapidations, particularly at Aberdeen, but most of these are not strictly chargeable to Government, and notice to that effect has been given to the superintendent of police.

Convicts.

An expenditure, amounting to 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* (Requisitions No. 42 of 1849, and 10 of 1850), was incurred in the purchase of stone-hammers, rope, and winch, for the use of the prisoners confined to hard labour within the gaol; these are mostly Europeans, and the total number employed during the year amounted to about 3,100, not working the whole day or regularly either; 300 tons of stone have been broken, the quantity I have used on the road does not amount to more than 180 tons, but I hope to dispose of all that may be broken in the present year, and thus be enabled to form a hard compact surface for most of the streets throughout the city.

The repairs to convict tools, wheelbarrows, shovels, pickaxes, &c., has amounted to the sum of 20*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* I have been enabled with the labour of the convicts to keep in very fair repair almost the whole of the streets in the city, including the Queen's Road and the Wongneichung Valley Road alluded to before; upon the former in the ordinary surface repairs, and including a very extensive damage done to the embankment near Mr. Edger's house I have expended the labour of 3,047 men, valued at 63*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and upon the rest of the roads and streets in the city the number of 5,485 men, equivalent to an expenditure of 114*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, forming the total amount of 8,532, equal to 177*l.* 15*s.*, for a length of 8½ miles, or nearly 3*d.* per yard per annum.

Sundry services to drains were completed by 57 men, equivalent to 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

In the transport of materials, viz., that of hard wood, stone, and tiles, from the Bungalow in the Wongneichung Valley to the store at the Government offices, and also for the repairs and alterations to the Central Police Station, as well as for the construction of the bridges in the valley, I have employed 3,343 men, valued at 69*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Two of the streets in the city, viz., Elgin-street and Wyndham-street, were improved, the former at the turn leading to Hollywood-road, and the latter at the junction with Albert-road, by the labour of 1,078 men. I also formed two streets near Hollywood-road, to give access to some lots of land offered for sale: this service employed 432 men. Another service, under the head of Construction, was performed in clearing and levelling the ground between the Queen's-road and the sea, extending from the Main Guard-house to a drain crossing the area, employing thereon 758 men, valued at 15*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

This ground forms part of the plaza; the remainder of the area, from thence to Messrs. Lindsay's premises, is partly formed of the natural uncut ground, and partly by deposit of earth from the parade-ground and area of the Government offices and church. It is very irregular, and averages a height of 4 feet or more, containing about 10,000 cubic yards; and as the labour of its removal would involve a large expenditure of convict labour, probably the total number of convicts at my disposal for six months, the completion of the service has been delayed until a future period. The total number employed on these three services amounts to 2,435 men, equal to 50*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

The miscellaneous service performed by convict labour comprises clearing the ground, inland lot, No. 1, for police boat-shed, clearing sands at Pedder's Wharf, transplanting trees, work at Flag-staves, clearing weeds, &c., from Government ground, and scavengers for the city, amounting in the whole to 886 men, valued at 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Thus the total number of men employed during the year out of the gaol amounts to 15,253, giving an equivalent value of work, amounting to 317*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; for the year 1849 the number employed was 17,846; for 1848, 18,151.

The prisoners who are condemned to hard labour within the walls of the prison have, as stated before, broken 300 tons of stone for the roads; it is certainly hard, and I now cause it to be broken very fine, and, estimating their labour at 5*d.* per diem, would give an amount of 64*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, or about 4*s.* per ton, which is a very high price indeed; this work is an employment, and the stone is useful, but certainly no punishment. The tread-mill, when it arrives, will effect, I have no doubt, all that may be desired for that purpose.

In addition to this service a party of ten sailors were employed for three months in clearing and levelling the ground round the Debtors' Gaol. The value of their labour I estimate at 6*d.* per day, and amounts to 21*l.* 5*s.* Thus the total value of all convict labour that I can bring to account amounts to the sum of 403*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

On comparing the actual expenditure on account of the gaol with the value of work performed by the convicts, I must observe that at least two-thirds of the total number of persons confined in the gaol do not earn anything at all, and are consequently a burden upon the Government.

Road round the Island.

His Excellency having visited this road at the beginning of last year, instructed me to complete those portions of it between Aberdeen and Stanley which had been postponed or left unfinished. These works comprised four stone arches in the Staunton Valley, the foundations and abutments of which were finished, and the construction of two drains near Deepwater Bay. The first service was executed for the balance remaining due upon the original contract for the work, and cost 50*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; the other services I did not pay for until the termination of the year, and the expenditure will, therefore, be accounted for in my next Report.

The road, although it had no repairs for two rainy seasons, was in most places in very fair order, except on the sea-coast, near Aberdeen, and through Quarries near Aldrich Bay and Sowkewan, where extensive damages occurred, and where I have annually reported the difficulty of preserving it, both on account of its exposed position, and through the carelessness of the quarrymen in blocking up the drains and causing such an extensive deposit of silt to accumulate in the river-courses and land adjoining. For the general preservation of the road, that

is, in clearing the side channels, and arranging for the natural and proper discharge of rain-water, as well as to repair some particular localities, to render the passage of horses and pedestrians secure, his Excellency was pleased to authorize an expenditure of 66*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, of which I expended 63*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and arranged a contract for that purpose, obliging the party to execute the necessary work, as well as to keep the whole in repair until the 31st December 1850; and on visiting the line in the month of January of the present year, I was much gratified to find the whole road in very capital order, with the exception of those sea-coast parts, alluded to before, and some of the wooden bridges; several of these, however, I caused to be reduced in width, and was thus enabled to perform a satisfactory repair without any additional outlay, the sound portions of the abstracted timber being available for other bridges in the neighbourhood.

I have to report the commencement of the new road to avoid the Gap-hill, commencing at the Albany Godowns, and terminating at the bridge in the Wongneichung Valley. This service will, I hope, be completed in March, and be of great advantage to the public, as giving a healthful promenade and agreeable driving-road for the hot season.

The trees planted along the sides of some of the roads in the city have in general thriven tolerably well; about one-tenth of them, however, have been much injured by goats and drunken sailors, and other wanton injuries have been done to them by other parties; but there are several varieties of the banyan, mango, bamboo, acacia, and other native trees extremely hardy, which grow very quickly, give considerable shade, and I should be very happy to see them extensively planted all over those parts of the city where the advantage of them would be felt.

The small plantation of fir-trees at the rear of the Albany Barracks, planted by myself in the year 1845, and which were then only one foot high, are now upwards of seven feet, and look very strong and healthy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,

Surveyor-General.

The Hon. Major W. Caine,

Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(No. 10.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 39.

Encl. 2 in No. 39.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,

12th February 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my Annual Report upon the state and progress of the department for the year 1850.

For the whole of the above period the entire duties connected with the supervision of labour, both for work under contracts and that performed by the convicts, has devolved upon myself with the assistance of the Chinese overseer and Coolies. In consequence of the reduction in the department of the civil engineer and road overseer during the previous year, I adopted measures for arranging that the supervision of all works performed by the department should be undertaken by the Chinese overseer, to whom I gave the requisite instructions and a short detail of the contracts; and he, together with his Coolies, when necessary, were always stationed on the work, to see that the services were properly performed, and my directions to the workmen or contractor fully complied with. Thus the road round the island was regularly visited, its state of repair constantly reported, as well as the progress made with the few works of construction ordered on the Aberdeen and Stanley Road; also, when repairing and improving the road to North Point, the same service was performed. In addition to this, I directed the overseer and his men to take a general charge of the roads and streets, drains, &c., in the city, to execute contingent repairs in such places where it was not necessary to send the gang of convicts. By this arrangement, with the assistance of convict labour, I was enabled to keep the whole city in repair, without disbursing any money whatever, which I have never been able to effect in previous years.

The overseer was ordered to attend the office every day for instructions, and at the same time give a written report of the previous day's work; thus during the year 30 days' labour were occupied in grassing slopes, 15 days in surveying, 288 days clearing drains and side-channels, 488 days repairing and weeding roads and streets, and 102 days in attending to the trees on the roads; this, together with attendance upon me in the mornings and evenings, when their services were demanded to lay out ground for sale, define boundaries of lots, or other miscellaneous work, comprised the whole of their duties, which have been very satisfactorily performed; and I have to report most favourably of their general good conduct, and particularly so of their overseer, Assow, who is a most valuable assistant to me, and (for a Chinaman) a most deserving and exemplary man.

The expenditure on account of roads not in the city amounted to 385*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, on account of bridges 156*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, drains 41*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, marine works 16*l.*

Buildings.

The construction and repair of buildings I took entirely under my individual supervision (the overseer only reporting the number of men at work thereon); these comprised the completion of the church tower, the fittings and furniture, &c., to the Court-house, sundry contingent

HONG KONG.

repairs, and a variety of works under the head of construction, fully detailed in my Report upon Works and in the Blue Book Return; the whole amounting to an expenditure of 1,523*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, of which 1,206*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* was for the church.

The direct supervision of convict labour is now entrusted to the Indian serjeant of the guard, who was formerly the overseer attached to my department. He receives his orders direct from me, or through overseer Assow (who also assists him). He is an intelligent man, generally attentive, and I am well satisfied with his conduct, as he performs his duties quite as well as can be expected from a man of his class.

In the supply of new tools, both for hard-labour within and without the gaol, and also for the repair of tools, I have expended the sum of 35*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* This is considerably less than the previous year's expenditure, but many of the wheelbarrows must soon be condemned, being too old for repair; but there is a good stock of wood from houses pulled down or resumed by Government, which will be very suitable for new ones, or repairs to buildings, when demanded. If I had a good carpenter attached to my department, I should find his services most useful, and I have no doubt it would effect an ultimate saving, as it would enable me to execute a great variety of repairs, which, for however trifling an amount, I must previously obtain the sanction of his Excellency the Governor; and, in consequence, I am often obliged to defer sundry requisite repairs until a sufficient number have accumulated to enable me to submit them to his Excellency; whereas if the carpenter was always available, this delay would never occur, and the convicts' tools, and the several buildings under my charge (27 in number), would be repaired immediately they require it. I have no doubt that I could engage a tolerably good carpenter at 30*s.* a-month, or 18*l.* per annum, and as I invariably spend that amount of money in repair of convict tools alone, the employment of such a man would not be a burthen, although it would swell the amount of my departmental expenses. His work would be of the utmost advantage to the Government, and I am sure be attended with satisfactory results.

In the office Mr. Power still continues to give perfect satisfaction in the various duties required of him as book-keeper and general clerk, in the preparation of the ordinary accounts of expenditure of the department, as well as in the careful arrangement and entries demanded in the registration of memorials and the duties pertaining to the issue of leases. There have been but few transactions in land during the past year, only 45 memorials having been registered. Of these, 30 were for absolute sale affecting 35 lots, and only 4 for surrender to Government affecting 7 lots, the remainder being of a miscellaneous character. Of these 45, 13 were by Chinese and 7 endorsements of surrender, the documents necessary for which were executed in the office. The number of leases issued was 9, and sales of land have amounted to the sum of 156*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum only, the rental of lots resumed by Government amounting to 153*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, leaves (with the addition of 5 grants) the total land rental of the year 11,293*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*, or 44*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.* more than it was for the year 1849.

I trust that I shall be enabled, during the present season, to make the necessary surveys, alluded to in my last Annual Report, of the several buildings and works erected since my general survey of the town in 1843. I am preparing a map of the cantonment and ground adjoining, showing the several buildings and colonial property extending from the Albany Godowns to the Ice-house, and when that is complete I shall proceed to the survey of the remainder of the city; this duty, although a simple and by no means an arduous one, in ordinary cases where there happens to be any European assistant, or where a person can devote his whole time to the service, but it being incumbent upon me to attend the office at the ordinary office hours I can only devote the mornings and afternoons to it, which causes considerable delay, as it occupies additional time in going to and returning from work, as well as in re-arranging the several lines of the survey for the intended day's work, and this is of no mean consideration in this climate even during the cold season, where exposure without exercise is so injurious to health; surveying, although a tiring duty, and particularly street surveying, obliging a person to stand still almost for the greater portion of the time occupied in the work.

I have much pleasure in recording that the year has passed without any sickness in the department, and that the cause of my lameness (and consequent inability to walk or ride much during the previous year) having quite disappeared, I have been enabled to execute my duties with more satisfaction to myself both in the office and out of doors.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General.

The Hon. Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 39.
CENSUS of HONG KONG, 31st December, 1850.

—	Total Number of Houses occupied.	Total Number of Boats.	Population.				Total.	—	Population.				Total.
			Male.	Fem.	Children.				Male.	Fem.	Children.		
					Male.	Fem.					Male.	Fem.	
Europeans and Americans . .	361	..	321	79	34	31	465	Total Europeans .	321	79	34	31	465
Portuguese (Goa and Macao) .		..	218	88	61	48	415	Total Goa and Macao Portuguese, Indians, &c. . .	398	148	86	59	691
Indians, Malays, &c. . . . .		..	180	60	25	11	276						
Chinese in employ of Europeans	1,204	..	1,633	161	20	11	1,825	Total Chinese .	20,828	5,431	3,262	2,466	31,987
Ditto residing in the City of Victoria . . . . .		..	9,909	2,287	1,005	984	14,185						
Ditto Boat Population, Victoria Harbour	727	2,453	780	620	319							4,172
Ditto residing in Villages . .	802	..	3,217	862	465	354	4,898	Total Aliens . .	149	..	..	..	149
Ditto Boat Population, other than Victoria . . . . .	..	634	2,956	1,301	1,152	798	6,207						
Ditto temporary Resident, Vag- rants, &c. . . . .	..	..	660	40	..	..	700						
Aliens, such as Seamen and temporary Residents, &c. . .	..	..	149	..	..	..	149						
Total	2,367	1,361	21,696	5,658	3,382	2,556	33,292	. .	21,696	5,658	3,382	2,556	33,292

* The Troops are not included.

(True Copy,) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 4 in No. 39.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by Chinese in the Colony of Hong Kong, stating the number of persons resident therein on December 31, 1850.

Name of District or Place.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Total Population of each place.	No. of Persons who died during preceding 12 months.		Total Mortality.	General nature of Occupation of the Inhabitants.
			Male.	Female.		In the Colony.	Out of the Colony.		
City of Victoria	11,542	2,448	1,025	995	16,010	65	..	65	Trade.
Aberdeen and vicinity	786	95	59	37	977	1	..	1	Trade with fishing.
Hong Kong	94	71	48	42	255	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Pokloolum	28	26	8	7	69	..	..	..	Ditto.
Saiwan and vicinity	48	23	23	22	116	..	..	..	Ditto.
Sheak O.	146	65	19	26	236	..	..	..	Fishing and ditto.
Sheak toon tsin and vicinity . .	49	15	16	17	97	..	..	..	Ditto.
Showkewan and vicinity	466	91	57	29	643	2	..	2	Stone cutting.
Sookumpoo and vicinity	758	151	84	56	1,049	5	..	5	Trade.
Sei-ing-poon	12	11	..	..	23	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Wongneichung.	283	120	64	58	525	10	..	10	Ditto.
Stanley and vicinity	547	194	87	60	888	2	..	2	Trade with fishing.
	14,759	3,310	1,490	1,349	20,908	85	..	85	

(True Copy,) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 5 in No. 39.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number and Description of Chinese Vessels Anchored or Plying in the Harbours and Bays of Hong Kong, on the 31st December, 1850, specifying the Number of Persons on Board.

Description of Boat.	VICTORIA.					ABERDEEN.					STANLEY.				
	No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.	
				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.
Junks	2	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trading Boats	12	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	469	120	20	..
Passage Boats	7	56	..	..	..	4	19	3	6	2	5	24	..	..	..
Salt Boats	44	580	..	20	..	2	22	..	..	..	5	49	4	6	5
Stone Boats	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Boats	18	72	50	30	18	53	636	275	360	272	95	488	265	310	209
Cargo Boats	20	112	60	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Boats	4	20	..	..	..	5	20	6	10	7	..	..	..	..	..
Fast Boats and Hakows	110	300	170	162	80	..	..	..	..	..	11	60	10	9	7
Cooking Boats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	3	..	2	4	1	3	..
Sampan*	500	1,060	500	388	206	178	350	267	208	105	154	616	311	185	169
Lorchas	4	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Boats	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	727	2,453	780	620	319	245	1,052	551	587	386	327	1,710	711	533	390

* Upwards of 200 employed in fishing.

Enclosure 8 in No. 39.

HONG KONG.

Encl. 8 in No. 39.

SIR,

Victoria, Hong Kong, April 5, 1851.

WE have the honour to reply to your letter of 1st April 1851, by the following Report on the Government Chinese schools for the past year.

2. The average number of scholars under instruction has been 93; 30 at Victoria, 18 at Stanley, 20 at Aberdeen, and 25 at Wongneichoong.

3. The teacher at Aberdeen having been dismissed for gross misconduct was replaced by another, with whose success in the instruction of his pupils we have reason to be satisfied. The teacher appointed to the school at Wongneichoong, opened during the year, is an elderly man, a native of the village, a schoolmaster by profession, and a Christian convert. He had for many years taught in that neighbourhood, and was recommended by the villagers themselves as a fit person.

4. The system pursued in the Victoria school not meeting with our approbation, Mr. Moncrieff proposed to the teacher to remove to St. Paul's College and there receive instruction, as well in the arts of teaching generally as in the truths of the Christian religion. The offer was accepted, and the school served for the time by a teacher from the establishment of the College. After a fair trial, however, it was considered improbable that the original teacher would soon be able to conduct the school in a mode of which we could approve, and as the Bishop of Victoria had a vacancy for a teacher in the College, and kindly agreed to take this man permanently into connexion with him, we thought it better that his relation to the Government should cease, and that the teacher who supplied his place should be continued in charge of the school. We regret that in consequence of this change the number of scholars decreased for a time. The former teacher received the 10 dollars a-month only in aid of his school, which before any Government assistance was granted consisted of more than 30 scholars, but the present teacher stood upon a different footing. Latterly the number has again increased, and it now corresponds with that which by the effect of the Government grant was added to the original school.

5. The teachers of the four schools are now, therefore, all nominees of the Government, not receiving, as far as we are aware, any compensation from their pupils, and they are all professed Christians.

6. Christian books have been introduced into all the schools, but it is not compulsory on the scholars to learn them. If the parents object, the course of study is confined to native reading.

7. The following are the principal books now used:—

Native Works.

The three character Classic.
The one thousand character Classic.
The four books and five Classics.

Christian Works.

Medhurst's three character Classic.
Bishop Boone's Catechism.
The Bible.

8. The progress of the scholars has been, on the whole, tolerably satisfactory; we hope, however, by a more effectual supervision, and by the introduction of a few elementary works on various branches of useful knowledge, as soon as Chinese literature shall have been enriched by these, to work some improvement. The great distance of three, or at least two, of the four schools, coupled with our imperfect knowledge of the language, renders the supervision difficult and unsatisfactory. We can, however, only suggest one remedy that lies beyond ourselves, and this is, that the school Committee should be remodelled, and that to the Bishop of Victoria should be accorded the entire superintendence of the schools, or at least a joint superintendence.

9. The most serious impediment to progress is the fluctuation of the scholars in each school, owing to the caprice, but principally to the avarice or the necessities of the parents who are unwilling to allow children to remain at school who may be employed elsewhere, with a, to them, more tangible prospect of pecuniary gain, for the importance attached by Chinese to the acquisition of knowledge, though great, is, we fear, secondary to that attached to the acquisition of money.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
E. T. R. MONCRIEFF, LL.D.,
Committee for superintending Chinese Schools.

The Hon. Major Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

HONG KONG.
Encl. 9 in No. 39.

Enclosure 9 in No. 39.

Victoria, Hong Kong, January 27, 1851.

MEMORANDUM on the Junk Trade in the harbour of Victoria, from 1st March to 31st December 1850.

A MEMORANDUM furnished in February 1850 explained the difficulty of supplying extensive or accurate data regarding the trade of this colony, and the defectiveness of the means of obtaining information upon that head.

From the return daily made up by a native in the employ of the Chinese Secretary's Office, it appears that there anchored in Victoria harbour during the above period 467 junks loading with stone from the colonial quarries, a slight advance upon the stone junks of 1849, which amounted to but 456.

In the salt trade there is a considerable increase, 456 junks having imported 345,050 piculs of salt in 10 months, while the whole import of 1849 was 335,550 piculs imported in 334 junks.

The monthly average of general traders has continued nearly the same as during the latter eight months of 1849; of the first four months there was no record, but, in the remainder, 596 junks, laden with general cargoes, anchored here, while during the latter 10 months of 1850 there have been 706 at Victoria with general cargoes, moving to or from the east and west coasts of the Canton province, Fuhkien, the islands of Hainan and Formosa, and Singapore and Siam.

From this last port a single junk brought areca-nut, Brazil-wood, rattans, pepper, birds'-nests, leather, and nutmegs.

From Singapore three large vessels, the same cargo as above, birds'-nests excepted, and with it drugs, dried fish, glasses, and biche-de-mer.

Three from Formosa, coal, sulphur, rice, potato-flour, planks, and skin. The rest from various ports of the coast, reaching from Tien-tsin to Hainan Island; pigs, sheep, and poultry, drugs, bark, dried fruits, pulse, grain, sweet potatoes, sugar, sugar-candy, cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, betel-leaf, dried fish, blubber-fish, rock-suckers, biche-de-mer, hams, bacon, pickled vegetables, eggs, native wine and manufactured tobacco, salt, alum, coal, charcoal, fuel, sulphur, rattans, coarse paper, crockery, cloth, grass-cloth, leather, furs, raw silk, planks, raw iron, and iron ware.

Compared with 1849 there has been a slight falling off in the marine junk trade of some four or five vessels a-month, and there have been none, as in 1849, from Tonquin; but it is impossible to account for this by any of the causes which might ordinarily be supposed to affect a coast trade.

During the last two months when, although the monsoon is fair, the weather is such as to render navigation not a little perilous to the frail native craft, and while there has been more just alarm felt on the score of piracy than since the destruction of the pirates fleet in September 1849, the number of monthly arrivals has been greater than at any period since May 1849.

In both November and December no fewer than 124 junks have touched here; the greatest number on record before this being in May 1849, when 122 are shown to have anchored here.

(Signed) T. WADE, Assistant Chinese Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 10 in No. 39.

Enclosure 10 in No. 39.

RETURN of the Total Number of Felony Cases coming under the Cognizance of the Hong Kong Police, including those in which no Persons were apprehended.

	Year.	Total Number of Cases.
	1847	585
	1848	713
	1849	856
	1850	674

(Signed) CHARLES MAY, Superintendent of Police.

Victoria, Hong Kong, February, 1851.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 11 in No. 39.

RETURN of Criminal Cases that have been tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong during the Year 1850.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	CRIME.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	SENTENCE.						REMARKS.			
					Death.	Death recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour over One Year.	Hard Labour, One Year and under.		Charge abandoned.		Postponed.	
											Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
1	1	Abduction of Girl under 16 Years . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Arson	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Assault . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
2	2	Assault and false Imprisonment	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	Assault, with intent to rob . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
1	1	Aggravated Assault	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	Assault and Robbery	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	Breach of Prison	3	..	..	..	..	..	*2	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Burglary, with intent to rob	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
6	8	Burglary and Larceny	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Burglary and Stabbing	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	Conspiracy to sell a Girl for purpose of Prostitution . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Demanding money with menaces . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	2	False Imprisonment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1	2	False Imprisonment and Extortion	2	..	..	..	..	..	†2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Forgery	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	10	Larceny	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	7	..	..	..
2	2	Larceny by a Servant	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Larceny in a Dwelling-house	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
2	2	Manslaughter	2	..	..	..	†1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	9	Murder . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..
3	3	Perjury	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	25	Piracy	13	8	..	..	13	..	..	1	3	1	1	1
4	41	Piracy, with Stabbing	23	4	12	2	9	..	..	1	14	..	..	..
7	11‡	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	3	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	..	..	..
1	2	Revolt	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	12	Robbery with arms	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	6	..	..	..
4	4	Robbery, with stabbing	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
5	5	Stabbing, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
81	163	Total	78	29	12	4	40	7	14	18	51	4	4	4

* James Gilroy, one of the prisoners, was ordered to be discharged on payment of 1s. to Her Majesty.
† In this case, the prisoners were further sentenced to pay a fine of 50 Dollars each, and to be further imprisoned till such fine was paid.
‡ This prisoner was indicted for murder, but the Crown waiving that charge, he pleaded guilty of manslaughter.
§ One of these prisoners died before the day of trial in prison. This will explain the difference of one in the totals.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER,
Deputy Registrar.

(Signed) ROBERT DUNDAS CAY,
Registrar.

(True Copy,) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 12 in No. 39.

ABSTRACT of CAUSES under cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office Hong Kong, during the Year 1850, with the mode of disposal.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes, how disposed of.				Criminal Causes, how disposed of.																	
Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant or Claim withdrawn.	Summoned to Petty Sessions.	Undecided.																		
							Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or bailed for Trial at the Supreme Court and Petty Sessions.		Committed pending delivery by the Governor.				Undecided.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	To the Chinese Authorities.	To the Consul of France.		
1,731	556	1,175	64	126	359	7	1,692	66	465	19	674	29	50	6	47	1	380	10	10	..	49	..	17	1

The Civil Causes summarily decided by the Magistrates consisted of—

Claims for Police Rates	192
Recovery of deserted leasehold premises	1
Fees on Opium Licenses, &c.	4
	197

The Criminal Causes summarily decided consisted of—

Unlawful possession of goods, malicious injuries, obstruction of wharves and thoroughfares, keeping public brothels, illegal assemblage with intent to injure property, furious driving, &c. &c.	164
Rogues and Vagabonds, plying boats and hawking without License.	86
Misconduct as Police Constables	40
Resisting Police	25
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	214
Assaults and Batteries	157
Keeping Public Gambling Houses	4
Unlawful combination among workmen	1
False Balances and Weights	1
Breaches of Spirit Licenses	2
Exercising without License the calling of Pawnbroker, Auctioneer, Retailer of Opium or Spirits	13
	707
Add Commitals for Trial, Summonses for Defendants in cases of Debt, Damage, &c.	827
Total	1,731

(True Copy,)W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed)C. B. HILLIER, Chief Magistrate.

Enclosure 13 in No. 39.

ABSTRACT of Causes under Cognizance at the Court of Petty Sessions, Hong Kong, during the Year 1850, with the Mode of Disposal.

No. of Causes.			Civil Causes, how disposed of.						Criminal Causes, how disposed of.											
Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Undecided.	Withdrawn.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or Bailed.	
									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
575	359	216	208	41	71	2	34	4	315	3	182	2	64	1	30	..	33	..	6	..

Classification of Offences.

CRIMINAL—

Larceny	146
Robbery and Housebreaking	4
Embezzlement	3
Extortion	1
Receiving Stolen Property	9
Obtaining Money by false pretences	2
Demanding Money with menaces	2
Uttering counterfeit Coin	2
Riotous assemblage	1
Combination amongst Workmen	2
Assaults with intent to Rob	3
Assaults and Batteries	9
Vagrancy	22
Returning to the Colony after having been deported	8
Cutting and destroying Trees	1
Desertion from Vessels in Harbour	1
Total	216

(True Copy,)W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed)C. B. HILLIER, Chief Magistrate.

Enclosure 14 in No. 39.

RETURN of the Number of Cases Tried before the Honourable J. W. Hulme, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of Hong Kong, during the year ending the 31st December, 1850.

Cases tried before the Honourable J. W. Hulme in 1850.

COURT.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	JUDGMENT.			TOTAL.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court—		Dollars.					Dollars.
Common Law . . .	1	4496·62	None.	None.	1		
Chancery . . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		
Summary . . .	123*	17792·19	85	32	5		
Insolvency . . .	Hearings 5†	{ Debts in Schedule } 6328·88	{ Insolvents Discharged } 5	None.	None.		
Appeals . . .	2	12260·00	2	None.	None.		
Vice-Admiralty Court	18	68597·56	17	1	None.	149	109475·25

Actions commenced in 1850.

COURT.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	JUDGMENT.			Remaining in dependence.	TOTAL.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court—		Dollars.							Dollars.
Common Law . . .	25‡	69900·31	19	None.	None.	1	5		
Chancery . . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2		
Summary . . .	154	21843·82	31	85	32	5	1		
Insolvency . . .	4	{ Debts in Schedule } 4274·88	None.	{ Petitioners Discharged } 4	None.	None.	None.		
Ecclesiastical . . .	27	{ Assets per Appraisal } 19228·47	None.	..	..	..	..
Appeals . . .	2	12260·00	None.	2	None.	None.	None.		
Vice-Admiralty Court	14	66824·55	None.	11	1	None.	3§	226	194332·03

* One of these cases was referred to the Registrar to report on and is still undecided.

† One of these was a remanded case of 1849.

‡ In eight of these cases the defendant was arrested on a *capias* issued from the common law side, and they were subsequently brought into the summary jurisdiction. The debt and damages in the said cases amount to 1640·22 dollars.

§ One of these was commenced in 1849.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy-Register.

(Signed) ROBERT DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

(True Copy,)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

(No. 18.)

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor SCOTT to Earl GREY.

Government House, Labuan,

March 25, 1851.

(Received May 19, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this settlement for the year 1850.

Revenue.

The local revenue of the past year amounts to the sum of 1,798*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, showing an increase over that of the previous year of 1,047*l.* 11*s.*

A portion of this increase has been derived from a recovery of certain loans made from the Colonial Treasury in 1849, and also from the sale of Government leases of town lots, two sources which cannot be considered as constant; deducting, therefore, a fair allowance for this adventitious addition to the revenue of the year, it will still exhibit an increase of about 600*l.* over that of the year 1849, which has been derived from sources that will, it may be expected, annually, with the development of the settlement, yield larger and increasing amounts.

LABUAN.

The balance of revenue available towards defraying the civil service of the settlement for the present year amounts to 4,140*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the past year reaches the sum of 6,751*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*, that of 1849 a sum of 8,687*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*

By an inspection of the comparative yearly expenditure at page 17 of the Blue Book, it will be perceived that the reduction of 1,936*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, here shown, is included in the item of Fixed Establishments. Owing to occurrences which have taken place in the department of the Lieutenant-Governor, of which your Lordship is aware, the very small sum of 305*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* only has been drawn from the Treasury, instead of 1,380*l.*, the amount granted for the services of that Department. On the other hand, owing to the unusually unfavourable rate of exchange in Singapore, where the bills are negotiated, the loss on the exchange of the bills drawn by this Government on Her Majesty's Treasury exceeds by 252*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* the similar item of the year 1849.

It is also necessary to remark, that from the circumstance of the late Treasurer having transferred the salaries of the departments paid in January 1850 to the accounts of the previous year, the disbursements on account of salaries included in the accounts of 1850 extend over 11 months only.

Making, therefore, the necessary corrections for these items, the decrease of the expenditure over that of the previous year will not exceed 687*l.*, if the decrease attributable to permanent changes in the fixed establishments, and other economical arrangements made by the Government for this purpose, are alone considered.

Public Works.

Under this head of service has been expended a sum of 1,766*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, of which 149*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* was disbursed for building a commissariat store for the military, and a further sum of 145*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.* in draining and levelling around the barracks.

No work of any great extent has been carried on in this branch of the service. The chief outlay has been made in cutting down the forest and making ditches or drains on the plain, and near the site of the town, with the view of improving the sanitary condition of the island. A road has also been commenced opening a communication betwixt this part of the island and the coal mines at Tanjong Kobong.

Climate and Population.

The sanitary condition of this settlement during the past year has continued as favourable as that of 1849, made known to your Lordship by his Excellency Sir James Brooke, in his report of that year.

It has always been considered that the remittent, or as it is frequently called, the jungle fever, which prevailed to so great an extent during the first year of this settlement, was attributable to local causes which were capable of removal, and the improvement that followed the removal of a portion of the jungle, and a partial drainage in the vicinity of the habitations, and the continued increase in the salubrity of the island as these improvements progress, tend to support and confirm this conclusion.

Intermittent fever of a mild type, and very amenable to medical treatment, periodically prevails, especially during the months of June and July. Dysentery and chronic rheumatism also prevail, though to a very limited extent; but these as well as intermittent fever are diseases common to all countries situated in low latitudes. I find that the sanitary condition of our settlement during the past two years, when compared with other tropical countries, shows that the climate of Labuan may be considered as being on the average fully as salubrious as that of any other.

I requested the military surgeon who lately arrived here, and who is at present acting colonial surgeon, to examine the medical records of his predecessors, and he states, "So far as I have been able to observe, with the exception of a mild form of fever during the months of June, July, and August, the island was far from unhealthy during the year 1850; and it is to be expected, from the improvements perfected and perfecting in clearing and draining the

“ island, that this year and each following year will show a great diminution in the number of cases of fever, and probably also of rheumatism.”

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The following statement exhibits the average amount of the population during the year, with the number of deaths belonging to each class, viz.:—

	Population.	Deaths.
Europeans	29	1
Indo-Britons	8	1
Sepoys	146	3
Chinese	134	9
Malays and Klings	268	11
Malay labourers not having permanent residences	800	4
Total	1,385	29

The 800 Malay labourers, enumerated in the above list, form a migratory population who constitute the mass of the workmen employed by Government, and by the Eastern Archipelago Company at Tanjong Kubong. They visit Labuan for the purpose of labour for a few weeks, and then return to their villages, their places being in the mean time always supplied by fresh applicants for work. Being thus continually on the change, they cannot be fairly included in any estimate of mortality. Excluding them, therefore, from the above list, we have a fixed population of 585 souls, amongst which 25 deaths have taken place, giving the moderate per centage of 4·2 as the mortality for the year; and I may remark that this per centage is unduly increased by including the Chinese population, who from their depraved, gross, and dissipated habits, always exhibit a large mortality.

Sale of Land.

During the year 1850 town lots to the number of 123 were sold, realizing a sum of 169*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The annual revenue derivable from the quit-rent on these lots amounts to 150*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Crime.

As elucidation of the extent and nature of the crimes and misdemeanors of this settlement, I beg to enclose a return of criminal cases tried before the High Criminal and General Court, together with a return of cases heard before the magistrate of police.

Encl. No. 2.

Encl. No. 3.

The total number of persons imprisoned during the year was 37, of which 25 were for periods not exceeding three months.

Considering the mixed and often depraved class of people which generally resort to a new settlement, many of them with the sole view of profiting by their roguery, I cannot but regard as favourable the statement of crime as exhibited in these tables.

Coal.

The working of the coal at Tanjong Kohong is still continued in the same manner as from the beginning, that is by quarrying the outcrops, and the supply of coal has been, therefore, both more limited and expensive than will be the case when the mines are opened after the usual method. The level or opening which the superintendent has begun from the sea-shore on a level with the high tide, has now reached the larger seam of coal, and the delay which has taken place in opening these mines it may be expected will now soon be brought to a close.

I am not aware of the precise quantity of coal excavated, but 678 tons only were disposed of to the public, of which 578 tons were supplied to Her Majesty's navy, and the remaining 100 tons conveyed for sale to Singapore.

The examination which has been made during the past year of these coal measures has established their extent and value to be fully equal to the expectation that had been formed of them; the large seam alone cannot contain less than 700,000 tons of coal lying above tide level.

I have already reported to your Lordship, in my Despatch No. 29, dated 9th of April of last year, that two seams of coal have been discovered near the head of the harbour in the vicinity of the town. These, as far as they have yet been

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examined, do not appear to average more than three feet in thickness, and could not, therefore, be worked to advantage against the richer deposits at Tanjong Kobong. Between these two places there is a distance of five miles, and it is probable that other seams exist, but hitherto we have failed to discover any intermediary outcrops.

Piracy.

No overt act of piracy occurred during 1850 in our vicinity, but I regret to add, as already communicated to your Lordship in my Despatch No. 16, of date February 18, that a small pirate fleet of boats visited the Gaya islands, situated within sixty miles of this island, in the month of January last. Three boats detached from this fleet succeeded in capturing several native boats, and carried off, to be sold into slavery, upwards of thirty people from the neighbouring rivers. It is believed that the number of piratical prahus did not exceed eight or nine, and I have been informed by one of the captured persons who escaped that they were from two islands called Tunkil and Tibuan, situated to the east of the Palawan.

The settlements on the rivers on the north-west coast of Borneo, as Pandasan, Tampasuk, Malludu, &c. peopled, by the Illanuns who were formerly the dread of these waters, may be considered in a state of transition. On the attack of these rivers in 1845-6 by Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, many of the most desperate characters fled to other parts; but those that now remain have still the disposition to revert to their former lawless proceedings, and would undoubtedly do so, did not the wholesome dread they entertain of Labuan check this inclination. Several of these chiefs, finding the necessity of following a legitimate traffic, have during the past year visited Labuan, and expressed their friendship and desire to trade with the settlement.

It cannot be expected that a rapid change can be effected in long-established habits, or that piracy, carried on so extensively and in such detail as that which formerly obtained in Borneo Proper, can be suddenly suppressed. A careful supervision of the piratical communities, and the moral influence which this settlement will acquire, and yearly extend over a larger circle, and the civilization which as a consequence will follow, will no doubt ultimately effect these desirable objects.

To this end the proximity of Labuan to the seat of the Bornean Government is advantageous, for the strong and direct contrast thereby afforded of a civilized government and a semi-barbarous one must be conducive to civilization; the cruelty and oppression practised by the latter cannot long exist in juxtaposition with the principle of justice and protection exercised by the former, and oppressed and pillaged as the mass of the people have hitherto been, they are not slow to appreciate the advantages of our mode of government, and already it is no uncommon occurrence for the minor chiefs of different rivers, in ignorance of our precise political relations with their Sultan, to visit Labuan to solicit our adjudication of matters in dispute, or the punishment of some crime that may have been committed amongst their people.

Trade.

The difficulties against which we have had to contend in carrying out one of the primary objects had in view in forming this settlement, viz. the extension of commerce, are known to your Lordship.

One of the greatest of these difficulties was the panic which arose in consequence of the sickness that prevailed during the first year, by which influential settlers were deterred from establishing themselves in the island.

The improved sanitary condition of the settlement has, in a great measure, removed this impediment to success, and several Chinese and Malay settlers, hitherto engaged in trade in the city of Brunei, have purchased land, and located themselves here.

We have also had to encounter the covert schemes and opposition of the Pangirans of Borneo itself. Few of these nobles have any independent source of income, and they are consequently obliged to resort to chicanery and unjust exactions levied on the poorer and weaker class, generally submitted to with extraordinary patience, but sometimes creating resistance, when it is carried, as it often is, to a most cruel extent. The servile condition of the lower orders alone permits the exercise of this tyranny. The Pangirans are fully aware

that their tenure of this power is unsupported either by ancient custom, or just rights, and that any change by which the civilization of the people would be advanced, would remove it from them. Their object has, therefore, hitherto been to throw secretly every obstacle in the way of the success of Labuan, by falsifying the actions and motives of the Government, and by seeking to instil into the minds of the people, an unjust fear of our settlement and its proceedings. In the beginning some success attended these schemes, but as our intercourse with the various rivers of the coast extended, these false representations became weakened, so that the number of boats now visiting Labuan with commodities of trade is increasing, and the native trade is gradually drawing hitherwards.

The first step, diminutive as it may be, towards developing the trade of Borneo proper has been taken, but much remains to be done. The native trade as at present carried on is limited. Camphor, edible birds' nests, sago, rice, trepang, wax, rattans, small quantities of tortoiseshell, seed pearls, and a few common commodities of tropical climates, form the staple articles; nor can it be expected that the traffic will go beyond these, if left to the Malay: to open and develop the commercial resources of these countries, will require European example, enterprize, and capital. Antimony, iron, and coal, are known to be in abundance, and report states the existence of other minerals; the pearl fishery is said to be valuable; cotton employed by a few of the natives in the manufacture of their dress, grows luxuriantly, and with the rudest cultivation. Coffee and the sugar cane are common. Dye woods, as well as gums, oil, and other vegetable exudations, whose properties are yet unknown, abound in the vast forests which cover the face of the country; and nutmegs and other spices are indigenous, so that it is reasonable to suppose that these valuable products might be advantageously cultivated, and land and labour for such experiments exist in cheap abundance. It is much to be regretted that the Eastern Archipelago Company has been obliged to confine its labours to mining the coal in Labuan, and to abandon the more extended commercial operations for which it was established, as set forth in its prospectus; for such a company, if in command of capital, might create a large and lucrative trade; of the capabilities of Borneo proper to produce this trade, there can be no doubt, it is true but little is yet known of the interior or its inhabitants, but it is certain that every extension of our knowledge of the country, serves to confirm the fact of its richness in mineral and vegetable productions.

Social Condition.

It is gratifying for me to be enabled to communicate to your Lordship that peace, good order, and general contentment prevail within this settlement.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. SCOTT,

Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

Encl. 2 in No. 40.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been tried before the High Criminal and General Court of Labuan during the year 1850.

No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	CRIME.	Sentence.										
			Conviction.	Acquittal.	Death.	Fine.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.						
							Under 3 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	9 Months.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.
1	1	Murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Wilfully neglecting to use precautions to save the life of a sailor who fell overboard.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	Robbery with assault and battery	4	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
5	9	Robbery	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
1	1	Escape from working gang . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	1	Attempt at rape	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	19		12	8	1	1	1	4	2	1	..	2	

J. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Governor.

LABUAN.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

Encl. 3 in No. 40.

RETURN of CRIMES and MISDEMEANOURS that have been Tried by the Police Magistrate of Labuan during the Year 1850.

No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	CRIMES.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	Bound over to keep the Peace.	Sentence.								
							Fine.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.						Whipping.	
								Under 1 Month.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.		6 Months.
7	11	Drunk and disorderly	9	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	Drunkenness and assault	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	18	Assault	14	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	15	Assault and battery	13	2	..	..	10	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
22	23	Larceny	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	2	3
2	2	Accessories to ditto	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	Robbery	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	Arson . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	Illegally detaining clothes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Kidnapping woman and child	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Threatening language	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Cruelty at sea	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	7	Absconding from hired service	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	2	Having stolen property in possession . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Rogue and vagabond	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	3	Injury to public property	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	99		76	23	1	1	46	..	5	11	9	..	..	2	4

J. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Governor.

FALKLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 41.

(No. 5.)

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
February 20, 1851.

(Received May 15, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850.

2. I have the gratification to state that on every source of interest or advantage to the colony there has been a satisfactory increase.

3. The resort of shipping to the settlement has greatly augmented. In 1849 the total tonnage of vessels was 9,200, and in 1850, 13,672; deducting ships of war (of which class there were about 3,000 tons in 1849, and only 500 in 1850), an increase in tonnage of mercantile vessels to about double the amount of former years is shown. In 1849, only 12 English merchant vessels entered the harbour; in 1850 there were 23. American traders, with a few European vessels, make up the remainder. As the local prosperity of the Falklands is chiefly dependent on the demands by the crews and passengers of shipping calling for refit or refreshments, either of native production or imported into the islands for their supply, the steady increase which has taken place for the last two years in this important item is cheering.

4. The fixed revenue, likewise, small as it is, shows a decided advance, from 184*l.* 10*s.* in 1849, to 442*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* in 1850.

5. Labour is in great demand, and at high wages; unskilled from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, mechanics from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per diem. Provisions of all kinds are at reasonable prices, and from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than during the system of Government rations.

6. The imports by the colonists having been unusually large the last year, in consequence of the sale of the cargoes and hulls of two American and one English ship, wrecked and condemned in the colony, a considerable withdrawal of specie took place, and the non-arrival of any on account of the local Government has contracted operations materially. No very serious inconvenience, however, has as yet actually been experienced, and from your Lordship's Despatch of the 27th August 1850, No. 71, I am in daily expectation of receiving 1,000*l.*

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE RENNIE.



